"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair, followed by cloudiness, with southerly winds.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,355. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1897.—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, $1.12½; cash corn, 36½c.; cash cotton, 7⅛c.

FOREIGN.—The European concert may be broken by Lord Salisbury's policy of insisting that Turkey shall evacuate Thessaly before any indemnity is paid. Several sailors of the American corvette Alliance were arrested at Cherbourg, France, after a fight with the police. The men were turned over to the officers of the ship. The Bulgarian Premier Stoiloff has repudiated the words reflecting on the morality of Austrian Court circles which were attributed to him. The international incident is now closed. Great preparations to receive M. Faure, the President of France, to-morrow have been made in Russia. He will be lodged at the Peterhof Palace in the apartments assigned to the Emperor of Germany. St. Petersburg will spend 1,000,000 rubles in entertaining him, against 10,000 rubles spent on the German Emperor. Henry Tanner, an American negro artist, has painted "The Raising of Lazarus," which has been purchased by the French Government for the Luxembourg. Capt. Reade's polar expedition, composed of Austrians and Hungarians, has returned from the Ice Sea, having been unable to proceed on account of the masses of ice.—Pages 5 and 15.

Page 1.

A decision in a White Plains Court yesterday made a boy stepbrother to his own father.

On Mrs. Kaesner's charge that her husband had been drunk nine years, and had threatened her life, he was yesterday sent to the Workhouse from Harlem Police Court.

M Planas came over on the Cunarder Umbria and landed without difficulty yesterday. The immigration officials who were on the lookout for him because it was said he was a Spanish Anarchist missed him.

Five striking coal miners were arrested at Plum Creek yesterday for violating the Pittsburg court's injunction against marching. Judge Goff of West Virginia sent twenty-seven strikers to jail until to-morrow for violating Judge Jackson's injunction.

Page 2.

The views of Senator Foley on the necessity of a wholesale system of subways for pipes, conduits, and tubes are given.

Page 3.

Star Pointer defeated Joe Patchen in straight heats in their pacing race at Chicago yesterday. Time—2:02, 2:04¼, 2:04.

The New York baseball team defeated the Louisville team yesterday at the Polo Grounds by a score of 7 to 1. The features of the game were Rusie's pitching and the batting of Gleason and Davis. Brooklyn lost to St. Louis.

The Second Battalion Naval Militia made its début at the Creedmoor rifle range yesterday with about fifty members. A large detachment of the Seventy-first Regiment was present for practice, but the wind prevented many from qualifying as experts. The attendance was light.

Page 5.

Mrs. Florence Lamphear, a Hoboken detective, was attacked and beaten by two men on Friday night. She believes that they are men against whom she had secured evidence in liquor cases.

Page 7.

Justin F. Price, Past Grand Regent of the Royal Arcanum, died of apoplexy on Friday in Tannersville, N. Y.

Anarchists of Brownsville, Brooklyn, met Friday night. They deprecated violence and advocated anarchism as an economic principle.

Gen. Jourdan, President of the Kings County Elevated Road, yesterday proposed a consolidation of railroad interests in Brooklyn to embrace about thirty-five miles of track.

The Friar won the Brighton Cup at Brighton Beach yesterday, after a game struggle with Sunny Slope and Ben Brush. The last named was the favorite in the betting, but he was beaten six lengths.

Page 8.

Six children and seventeen grandchildren and many guests gathered Friday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bessunger, 155 East Forty-ninth Street, to celebrate their golden wedding.

Page 9.

The annual aquatic games of the Horseshoe Harbor Club, at Larchmont, were well attended yesterday, and much interest was manifested. Women entered into the sports with zest and rowed in the most exciting race of the day.

Page 10.

Annie Lydon, just from Ireland, was disappointed in love, and tried to drown herself. Policeman Thornton arrested her just in time.

A secret service officer yesterday arrested Frederick Cigenthal of Jersey City on the charge of raising two-dollar silver notes to five-dollar notes.

Charles L. Burchard, Secretary and Treasurer for the corporation of Behr Brothers & Co., arrested charged with falsifying the accounts of the firm to conceal larceny.

Pupils of Boys' School No. 35 in West Thirteenth Street when Dr. Thomas Hunter was Principal of it, from 1855 to 1869, are arranging to have a reunion some time in October.

Watchman James Masterli of Jersey City, while taking a prisoner to a station house yesterday, was set upon by a crowd. He fled a shot and Michael Fitzsimmons, who was hit by the bullet, died last night.

A stranger, in his shirt sleeves, turned over to a policeman on Third Avenue a painting, boxed up tightly, that purports to be by Guido Reni. Some think it is a replica and that it was sent to the police station for advertising purposes.

During the regatta of the Huguenot Yacht Club off New Rochelle yesterday, Miss Elizabeth Emmett fell overboard from Arthur Iselin's yacht Hope and swam about until he picked her up. She declined to let Mr. Vulte interrupt the race to rescue her.

Since the Merchants' Association began its work, two months ago, under discouraging circumstances, there has been a great and general trade revival, and the thousands of visitors who thought hither from the South and West have confirmed the belief that prosperity has come back for a long stay. Much larger crowds of buyers are expected from the Joint Traffic Association excursions which begin this week.

The police of Albany and New York are looking for Albert Warner, the New York lawyer, who is said to have been at the head of the alleged Albany kidnapping plot. It is reported that H. G. Blake, who is under arrest, has made a confession implicating Warner. Popular interest in the case at Albany is on the wane, and in the absence of positive evidence of the truth of the story the community probably will reach the conclusion that it has been hoaxed.

Page 11.

Gas was turned on mysteriously in Joseph Kanofsky's rooms 198 Eldridge Street, while he slept Friday night. He suspects that there is a plot to murder him.

Postmaster Van Cott said yesterday he did not know what would be done in the matter of the consolidation of the Post Offices of the Greater New York. He said the Postmaster General would decide the question after he had considered it from all points.

President Cannon of the National Association of Credit Men has appointed a committee to consider the features that should be specially treated in the reports of the mercantile agencies. The present reports are criticised for dissimilarity, lack of order, and abstractness of character.

Clean streets and their importance in the coming municipal campaign are discussed in the second political pamphlet issued by the Citizens' Union for distribution to voters. The lowered death rate of the city and the increased efficiency of the Street Cleaning Department's work are pointed out as arguments against partisan administration.

The Tammany platform for the coming campaign will be made up almost exclusively of local issues. Raines law oppression, increased taxation, and the trouble in the police and other departments will serve as arguments for the campaign orators. The choice of a candidate to head the Greater New York ticket is said to lie between E. T. Gerry, William Sohmer, and C. W. Dayton.

Wheat passed the dollar mark yesterday and made a new record for September. Great excitement was created in the galleries and on the floor of the Exchange during the bidding. Ladies applauded and waved their handkerchiefs. Chicago thought to have demonstrated its domination of the wheat market by keeping prices above official figures. Corn and oats were also unusually active.

Page 15.

Harold Frederic, in his weekly cable letter, declares that the tribal risings on the Indian frontier are only isolated cases, and thus far show no dangerous combination of forces; that there is no sufficient cause for the alarmist adjectives indulged in by the Continental press, and that the Indian authorities have the matter well in hand, as is shown by the rapid and decisive victories of the British troops. Two months ago the writer pointed out that, in spite of reports to the contrary, the settlement of the Turk's occupation of Thessaly was not a question of days or even weeks, and now, after fourteen weeks of negotiations, he shows that the Ambassadors in Constantinople are no nearer a solution of the problem than they were at the start. Having once made the mistake of fostering circumstances which allowed the Turk to advertise himself to the world as the conqueror of a province of Christian Europe, England's only possible honorable course is one of independent action. The pranks of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria committed in Constantinople form the subject of interesting conjecture. The affair of the Kaiser's black eye received on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern off the Norwegian coast is commented on in the light of the latest rumors that Lieut. von Hahnke, stung by some insulting speech of his imperial master, assaulted the latter, and then, knowing that he had ruined himself for life, calmly committed suicide. The writer dwells at length on the Turin-Orléans duel, and makes the significant observation that the result will greatly benefit the House of Savoy in Italy. Anarchists and President Faure's Russian journey form the theme of two paragraphs, and it is suggested that the bomb explosions in Paris have a deeper meaning than the police and press are allowed to admit.

Page 10.

Emile Murra was stabbed early yesterday morning by Auguste Jougelet, his roommate, and may die of his wounds.

Under decisions of the United States courts in cases where customs not legally due have been paid under protest, the Treasury Department owes to New York merchants several millions of dollars which they have never been able to collect. Technicalities have been made the basis of its refusal to pay.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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COAL MINERS ARRESTED.

Charged with Violation of the Pittsburg Court's Injunction—Talk of a Conference.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 21.—There was a clash between the Deputy Sheriffs and strikers at Plum Creek at 4 o'clock this morning, and five strikers were arrested for contempt of court in disobeying the injunction against marching. The campers at Turtle Creek attempted to march at 5 A. M., but they were stopped by a posse of Deputy Sheriffs. The men arrested at Plum Creek reached the city shortly after 10 o'clock. Instead of being taken before the court, they were escorted to the office of Alderman Groetzinger. Informations charging them with unlawful assembly were made. The informations were read and a hearing fixed for Tuesday, Aug. 31. The men were then released.

Notwithstanding the statements issued last night by both the operators and miners, which seemed to preclude a conference between the two sides, it now seems probable that a meeting will be arranged. President Dolan returned from Columbus this morning and announced that he had been authorized by National President Ratchford to arrange for a conference with the Pittsburg operators. While saying that he is in favor of arbitration, Mr. Dolan insists that his men must receive 69 cents or the strike will continue.

Judge Goff Imprisons Strikers.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 21.—Judge Goff to-day found twenty-seven miners arrested near Fairmont guilty of violation of Judge Jackson's injunction and sentenced all of them to jail for three days. Later he ordered them to be released Monday morning.

EX-SLAVES DEMAND PENSIONS.

Negroes in Perry, O. T., Pass Resolutions for Congress.

PERRY, Oklahoma Territory, Aug. 21.—A Territorial convention of negroes, which has been in session here for two days, passed strong resolutions demanding that Congress grant pensions to ex-slaves and their wives and children. They declared that they had been in slavery 240 years, and they demand large pensions.

HAD A PREMONITION OF DEATH.

Mrs. J. G. McCabe Drops Dead at Niles, Mich., While Her Friends Pray.

NILES, Mich., Aug. 21.—While out driving to-day Mrs. J. G. McCabe was thrown out. She was picked up, apparently unhurt, and escorted home. A short time later she said she felt as though she were going to die. Then she asked to be prayed for, and in the middle of it all the woman dropped lifeless to the floor.

RIGHT TO KILL THE COUPLE.

Mrs. W. S. Kimes Alleges Her Husband Said He Had the Governor's Sanction.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Aug. 21.—Mrs. Kimes, wife of W. S. Kimes, who shot and seriously wounded Benjamin Hall, whom he charged with alienating his wife's affections, makes public a letter to-day, in which she says that Gov. Atkinson, according to her husband, gave the latter the right to kill her and Hall at any time.

Gov. Atkinson remitted Kimes's fine for the assault on Aug. 10, and said at that time: "The only regret in the matter is that Kimes did not kill Hall. He ought to have done so."

CHICAGO SERGEANT CARRIERS.

Satisfactory Result of a Scheme Tried by the Postmaster General.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—This month five letter carriers have been acting as Sergeant carriers, the new postal rank authorized by the Postmaster General and tried here for the first time in the country.

Their duties are to instruct "subs" or new carriers, to investigate complaints against carriers, to equalize routes, and to work for the general improvement of the service.

Postmaster Gordon is very much pleased with the results of the Sergeants' work, which, he says, has improved the service.

$25,000 Fire at Sandusky, Ohio.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Aug. 21.—A fire occurred here to-night, resulting from a spark falling from an arc light in Lehman & Scherer's bazaar upon some inflammable goods in the third story of the building. Dry goods and notions to the value of $25,000 were destroyed. The building was not materially damaged. The loss is covered by insurance.

Strangers in the city should not fail to take a trip up the Hudson on the famous Day Line Steamers, leaving West 22d St. at 9:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, returning at 5:30 P. M.—Adv.

PLANAS LANDS QUIETLY

Came Over on the Umbria and Passed the Customs Officers Without Trouble.

ALLEGED TO BE AN ANARCHIST.

He Says He Was a Cuban Druggist and Was Deported on Suspicion of Aiding the Revolutionists—Escaped from a Penal Colony.

When the Cunarder steamship Umbria arrived yesterday she brought as a second cabin passenger a man giving his name as M. Planas. Immigration officials had recently been notified to look out for and detain a Spanish Anarchist of that name, who had been ordered to leave France.

Planas was seen by a reporter at the Hotel Español, in Fourteenth Street, yesterday afternoon. It was asserted at the Cunard pier that the passenger had somehow eluded the authorities and gone ashore without permission. Planas, however, and the hotel proprietor both strenuously insisted that the United States customs officials had duly examined his baggage, and that he had a legal right to land.

He also declared that he was a Cuban, and threw his arms in the air and gesticulated wildly when told that the report was current that he was a dangerous Spanish Anarchist.

He had a very interesting story to tell of his escape from a Spanish prison, where he had been sent on suspicion of aiding the Cuban revolutionists. He does not speak English at all, and told his story through an interpreter. He said that previous to the Cuban trouble he owned and conducted a drug store in Bayamo, Cuba. He was arrested in September last, charged with aiding the Cuban revolutionists. After a hearing, he was sentenced to be imprisoned at the Spanish penal institution on Chaffarine Island, off the African coast. He was deported, arriving there Nov. 18. He says the Governor of the island, although a Spaniard, treated him well during his whole stay at the place.

About a month ago, having plenty of money in his pocket, he induced a boatman to aid him in escaping from the island, and secured passage on a sailing vessel bound for Algiers. He finally reached Marseilles, France, proceeding thence to London and Liverpool, where he took the Umbria for New York. He said he would probably return to Cuba, but could not say when.

The immigration authorities had been instructed to be on the lookout for Planas because at the time of the assassination of Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister of Spain, being then in Paris he was said to have made a fiery speech of rejoicing at a meeting of Anarchists held in a theatre. The French authorities, immediately on hearing of this speech, ordered him to leave France. The immigration authorities here were expecting him to arrive in the steerage.

ALLEGED SWINDLER CAPTURED

W. S. Smith Arrested in Newark—Said to Have Taken Money in New York Promising Employment.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 21.—Walter S. Smith of Roselle was arrested here to-day by Detective Donovan of the First Precinct on the charge of swindling "Thad" Doane, Jr., of Plainfield out of $75. The arrest was made on a bench warrant issued by the Court of General Sessions of New York on Aug. 12.

Doane is a son of the Chief of the Plainfield Fire Department, and he alleges Smith has swindled the following people, J. W. Seymour, Frank Meade, J. A. Buell, F. Otto, C. F. Mackin, and Frederick Green, all out of $500 each; Katharine Goodenough out of $200, H. C. Gales and F. F. Flood out of $100 each, and Dr. Burr out of $50. Doane asserts that one Boston man lost $1,000.

Doane said that six weeks ago he saw an advertisement in a New York paper inquiring for agents to work on a salary and commission. It was signed Johnson. Doane said he answered it, and was invited to call on "Johnson," who, Doane alleges, was Smith. He resides in Roselle, and has offices at 123 Liberty Street, New York. He says that as soon as he met Smith the latter asked him how much money he could obtain, and wanted him to put up $500. He finally accepted $50 for getting Doane a ten-dollar-a-week job and commission. Doane says Smith claimed to be a manufacturer's agent. He paid him the salary for the first two weeks all right, but the third week did not pay him. The others Doane mentions, he says, paid the amounts he asserts for employment, and that they, too, were swindled out of the money they gave Smith beside their salaries, which Smith agreed to pay. Doane said that he met the others while they were all trying to get their money.

As the alleged swindle was perpetrated in New York, the warrant for his arrest was obtained there. The detectives had been trying to find Smith in Roselle, Elizabeth, Long Branch, Belmar, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Red Bank. Smith had left instructions to have his mail sent to Newark, and Detective Donovan was detailed to wait for him. He was on duty all yesterday and until nearly midnight last night, but Smith did not call. The detective resumed his vigil at 5 o'clock this morning, and was rewarded about an hour afterward by Smith calling at the Post Office. The police think that Smith's swindles will amount to over $10,000. He is held in default of $5,000 bail, and it is believed he will be taken to New York the early part of next week.

E. A. WHITNEY'S MARRIAGE.

Bride's Uncle, Dr. J. H. Bates of Chicago, Threatens to Disinherit Her.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Whitney, who were married secretly in July, and who, the marriage having been discovered, disappeared Tuesday evening, are at Niagara Falls on a wedding tour. The bridegroom's father, A. V. Whitney, received the news to-day in a brief note from his son.

The bride, a tall, beautiful girl, was the favorite of her uncle, Dr. J. Harvey Bates, who lives at South Park Avenue and Thirty-third Street.

She was Dr. Bates's adopted daughter. The doctor now threatens to disinherit her.

HARLEM SHOPPERS SCARED.

Lights in Stores Went Out for an Hour and a Half.

Harlem shoppers on the south side of West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, were thrown into a state of semi-panic last night, by the failure of the electric arc and incandescent lights in the stores. All the stores on that side of the street were crowded when the lights failed, about 9:30 o'clock, and the women shoppers screamed and ran out of the stores as fast as they could. The Mount Morris Electric Light Company will probably be sued for heavy damages for the loss to trade by the failure of the lights.

The lights were out for about an hour and a half, and when the current was turned on again it was too late to do business. At the office of the light company no explanation could be obtained as to the cause of the accident.

Glass Workers' Strike Expected.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 21.—The conference between representatives of the glass manufacturers and their employes which has been in session here was unable to agree upon a scale of wages and broke up in a row to-day. The manufacturers expect a big strike and will advance the price of glass.

Mrs. B. C. Lockett Improved.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The condition of the wife of B. C. Lockett was said this morning to be considerably improved.

STEALING AN ELEVATOR.

It Was Disappearing in Small Parts from the Building 251 Fifth Avenue.

The handsomely ornamented elevator in the building at 251 Fifth Avenue has been gradually disappearing for several days. Piece by piece the brasswork has vanished, and on every succeeding morning the elevator looked leaner and less capable of doing its day's work. The ground floor of the building is occupied as a jewelry store by Messrs. Black, Starr & Frost, while the upper stories are used as bachelor apartments. The bachelors did not miss the first piece of the elevator that disappeared, but as the days wore on and there was hardly anything left for them to cling to when being lifted to their apartments, the lanky condition of the elevator began to be noticed.

R. B. Bunnell, the owner of the building, was finally informed of this state of affairs, and was asked to see that the most essential parts of the elevator were left for the convenience of the tenants. Detectives were put on the case, and they declared that thieves were stealing the elevator on the installment plan.

Clarence Teporni, the janitor, and Victor, his brother, were arrested yesterday afternoon and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station. They declared that they had not stolen any part of the elevator.

Further investigation showed yesterday that thieves were also trying to steal the engine, and that $400 worth of its brass parts was gone. With a little more time at such a rate of work, the entire house might have disappeared, bachelors, jewelers, and all.

KAESNER'S NINE YEARS' SPREE.

Threatened to Kill His Wife and She Caused His Arrest.

August Kaesner was sent to the Workhouse from Harlem Police Court yesterday on his wife's accusation that he had been drunk for nine years. She added to that astounding charge the statement that although she was the mother of his nine children, and supported him, he kept her in constant terror and beat her frequently.

She never caused his arrest before. She made no murmur when he came home every morning drunk and abusive. She made no complaint when he took her money and went out to the near-by saloons and spent it for liquor.

For the last week, Mrs. Kaesner said, she had been in mortal terror. He had threatened to take her life and to kill as well the young man whom she employed to assist her in caring for the house, 35 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, of which she is janitress. When he came in yesterday morning, crazy with drink, she and the young man fled, and Mrs. Kaesner called Policeman Lincoln, who lives in the house, and caused her husband's arrest.

The Magistrate required Kaesner to furnish $500 bonds for good behavior, and in default of that amount he was sent to the Workhouse.

REPORT ABOUT MR. ECKELS.

Controller's Name Associated with a Bank Presidency in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—It is announced here on what appears to be good authority that Controller Eckels will soon resign his office to become President of the Commercial National Bank.

The Commercial National, while not the largest bank in Chicago, is one of the most important. Its President, Henry F. Eames, died a few months ago, and the position has not been filled. Mr. Eckels is acquainted with many of the Directors, and was a warm friend of Mr. Eames. Local bankers would be glad to see Mr. Eckels at the head of the institution.

FORGOT HIS FIANCEE'S NAME.

Chicago Man in a Predicament at the Marriage License Bureau.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The most absent-minded man in Chicago is Johann Pelhoffer, a German, of 642 Wellington Avenue, who presented himself before Marriage Clerk Solomonson to-day. When he was asked the name of his intended bride his face fell. He felt in the pockets of his trousers, then his vest and coat, took off his hat and wiped the perspiration, then looked at his watch, but the name of the woman he expects to marry had escaped him.

He went away, and in about an hour he returned with both names written on a piece of paper. It read "Johann Pelhoffer, aged fifty; Wilhemena Bask, aged forty."

$750,000 MORTGAGE LOST.

Disappeared in Transit Between Two Iowa Post Offices.

WEBSTER CITY, Iowa, Aug. 21.—The mortgage for $750,000 which the Iowa Telephone Company gave to the Illinois Trust Company has been lost in the mails. The document has traveled through nearly every county in Iowa where the Iowa Telephone Company does business, to be recorded.

It left this city, and was sent to Waterloo. From there Manager W. G. Smith sent it to Grundy Centre. It has always been mailed in a tin tube. When the mail reached Grundy Centre the tube was found, but the mortgage was gone.

COLORADO FUEL AND IRON.

Large Increase in Earnings Reported by the Company.

DENVER, Aug. 21.—The annual report of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, issued to-day, shows that the net earnings from operating departments were $813,385.14, an increase of $92,474.50 over the preceding year. The net earnings of the fuel department show an increase of $128,165.66, while the iron department shows a decrease of $17,800.49. In the fuel department sales of coal increased 461,778 tons and of coke 58,268 tons.

The total net earnings from all sources amounted to $825,020.14, which provided for all fixed charges, sinking funds, and other expenditures, leaving a balance of $280,326.58, from which a dividend of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock, amounting to $80,000, was paid Feb. 20, 1897, and the balance of $200,326.58 was carried to the credit of profit and loss.

The resources and liabilities of the company are as follows: Resources, $2,236,742.03; classified as cash and convertible assets; cash liabilities, $534,121.12, showing an excess of assets over liabilities of $1,702,620.91. Included in the cash assets is $180,000 due from the Railmakers' Association.

Electric Delivery Wagons in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Two electric delivery wagons made their appearance upon the streets to-day, and created a mild excitement. They are the property of Stevens Brothers, silk dealers, on State Street. Four more will be put in use Monday. They are much like other retail delivery wagons except that they have rubber tires and are more beautifully finished. The vehicles cost $2,200 each, and are run by storage batteries. They can be run at any speed up to sixteen miles an hour, and are easily controlled.

1,700 Miners Ready to Strike.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Aug. 21.—Seventeen hundred miners at this place will probably strike early in the week. The men have held meetings and signified their willingness to go out. They are now waiting for the word.

Schlatter Leaves Canton to Its Fate.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 21.—Healer Schlatter has left Canton, abandoning the sick of the city to the tender mercies of the regular physicians. The authorities told Schlatter he must quit healing or pay a license. He at once packed up his belongings and departed

BURGLARS' GARDEN PARTY

Robbed Three Larchmont Manor Residences of Silverware to the Value of Over $5,000.

THEN FEASTED ON THE LAWN

It Had Been a Successful Night, and They Reveled in Dainties, Champagne, and Cigars Unmindful of Locked-Up Dogs.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Thieves whose work indicates that they are skilled professionals invaded three houses in Larchmont Manor last night and stole property valued at $5,500.

The residences robbed are those of Rudolph Schaeffer, member of an extensive brewing firm of New York; Charles Knavels, a New York lawyer, with an office in the Mutual Life Insurance Company Building, and Thomas J. Keveney of the Keveney Carpet Company of 808 Broadway. The three are in a row on Prospect Avenue, and are handsome buildings, their occupants being among the wealthiest residents of the place.

Mr. Schaeffer's house seems to have been the first entered. The burglars opened a window on the front piazza and took the sterling silver from the sideboard in the dining room, leaving the plated ware. Then they opened the sideboard and helped themselves liberally to wine, cigars, and food, which they carried out to the rear lawn. There they improvised a picnic, and evidently enjoyed it. They left broken bottles, bits of broken food, and cigar stumps as mementos of their respect. Mr. Schaeffer's loss is $1,000.

The Knavel residence was next visited. Footprints show that the burglars went there from their banquet. They entered by the front window route, assorted and divided the silver, taking only the sterling, and gathered up and carried off the most valuable articles of bric-a-brac in the lower story. They also stole two bicycles. Mr. Knavel thinks he lost $500.

At Mr. Keveney's the loss was more serious. There an entire solid silver service and a number of separate pieces were taken, the value of it all being $3,000. Some of the pieces were very heavy.

Only two men were engaged in the robberies, and they probably had a wagon. They must have been at work several hours, and did not hurry. Burned ends of matches scattered about the three houses show that nothing was done in darkness, that inspections and examinations were made deliberately, and that there was no fear of discovery or interruption. Yet fifteen or twenty people were in the three houses. All of them slept soundly, and there was no suspicion that anything unusual had occurred until the servants opened the houses this morning. Then there were alarm and consternation.

Dogs are kept on all the premises, but they are locked in the stables, some distance in the rear, at night. It is thought this fact saved them from being stolen along with the other property.

The four officers who are supposed to guard Larchmont Manor at night have a large area to cover, and the robbers evidently did not fear interruption from them. The Chief of Police has called on the Pinkerton agency for help, and several private detectives came up from New York to-day and began an investigation. These facts indicate that the thieves were thoroughly familiar with the premises robbed. This is the only clue.

The Chief of Police, Mr. Singer, is President of the Singer Sewing Machine Company of Elizabeth. His house was robbed last year, several bicycles being stolen.

This robbery is the largest that has occurred in Westchester County in years.

PRIEST SCORCHES IN CHICAGO.

The Rev. Father Nummann Stopped by the South Park Police.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The Rev. Father Francis Nummann, assistant pastor of the Holy Trinity Cathedral Church on West Taylor Street, was hurrying homeward on his bicycle last evening when he was taken into custody by the South Park police and charged with scorching.

After properly establishing his identity he was released without being booked at the Hyde Park Police Station.

MRS. BELKNAP SMITH'S MINES.

Purchases the Columbia in Georgia—Has Four Wealthy Daughters.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 21.—Mrs. Belknap Smith, whose husband was the nephew of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and who has for ten years carried on gold mining actively, attending to all details herself, has just extended her gold holdings by buying the Columbia Mine. This she will run in connection with her other mines.

This woman now carries a life insurance policy of $100,000 and has four eligible daughters, all of whom will have not less than $250,000 in cash. The widow fights matrimony on her own account.

TAXATION OF CHICAGO BANKS.

Committee of Bankers to Fix the Basis of Assessment.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The banks of this city practically will be their own Assessors this year. Assessor Gunning's figures are to be set aside and the banks themselves will agree upon an equitable basis of assessment. This is the result of the action taken this morning at a conference of prominent bankers, the Finance Committee of the County Board, and the Taxpayers' Defense League.

It is believed that the banks will be able to arrive at a basis of assessment which will be satisfactory, and one which may be used as a guide in making future assessments.

BOY'S MIXED RELATIONSHIP.

Law's Decision Makes Him Stepbrother to His Own Father—White Plains's Queer Case.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 21.—A transaction in County Judge Smith Lent's court to-day results in making a boy a brother to his father and a son of his grandmother. It was the adoption by Mrs. Julia C. Stivers of the son of her son, Harold M. Wise, by a former husband.

These parties figured in the Supreme Court here last Winter in an action brought by Mrs. Stivers to have the marriage of her son with Miss Elizabeth R. Sawyer declared void, on the ground that when he was married by Mayor Strong to the young woman he was under age. The case took some time to try before Justice Dykman, and resulted in the favoring of the allegation of the mother, that he was under age at the time of the marriage, although he said he was older at the time. A son was born to the young couple, but the decision of the court annulling the marriage left the little fellow without legal parents.

Now the mother of the young husband comes to the relief of the young woman, who was keeping the boy at her father's home, and adopts him. This act, according to the law of 1887, puts him on the same footing as to rights and inheritance as her own son, and he is consequently now the brother of his father.

These parties all live in New Rochelle—the young woman with her father, who keeps a billiard and pool room, and the young man with his parents, as he is not yet twenty years of age and is doing nothing to support himself. At the time of the suit to annul the marriage the young woman's father opposed it as strongly as possible, but law and facts were against him.

Amateur photographers will find every requisite at Rockwood's, 1,440 Broadway, near 40th.—Adv.

BALLOON SEEN OVER NORWAY.

Sighted at Sande Moving at a Great Height to the Northwest.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 21.—A dispatch to The Fremskridt from Sande says that a balloon was seen on Aug. 15, moving at a great height and in a northwesterly direction. From the balloon depended a tackle, which appeared to be luminous.

FIVE MOONSHINERS CAUGHT.

A Gang in the Southwest Broken Up and Six Stills Destroyed.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 21.—The internal revenue office here has received word that the worst gang of moonshiners in the Southwest operating in this State has been broken up by the United States Deputy Marshals sent against them and a posse. The capture was effected after a hazardous encounter. Five men were taken prisoners, and six stills, with all their equipment and a large quantity of liquor, were destroyed.

LOST HIS WIFE IN NEW YORK.

Charles Crosier of South River, N. J., Took Her Shopping Here.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 21.—Charles Crosier telephoned the police of New York to-day that his wife was missing. He lives in South River. Yesterday afternoon his wife went shopping with him to New York. While walking along Cortlandt Street the two were separated. He continued home, believing his wife would meet him, but she did not put in an appearance. Then he informed the authorities.

EARLY FROSTS IN MICHIGAN.

Jackson County Farmers Fear for Their Buckwheat and Beans.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 21.—All the cold weather records in the State were broken by the frosts of the last twenty-four hours. At Niles there was a frost and the mercury registered 46 degrees. Oden, Washington County, also had a frost. Jackson County farmers fear that the buckwheat and beans on the low lands have been injured. In Metamora the early risers found ice in the cabbage fields and frost as far as they could see. Like reports come from many of the lower peninsula counties.

TO MAKE TRAMPS PAVE STREETS

Scheme of New Brunswick May Rid the Place of Vagrants.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 21.—The authorities of this city are determined to rid New Brunswick of tramps, and it is probable that when the latest edict is made known to the "Wandering Willies" they will give New Brunswick a wide berth.

Freeholder William C. Canse is at the head of the crusade against the tramps. It is proposed to put the tramps to work paving the streets of the city and other places in the county if they insist on appearing here. They will be put in places over them to see that they do the work well, and do not shirk. The tramps, the Freeholder believes, would be the means of making good roads in the country, but it is likely that his decision to place tramps to work will keep them from visiting here.

JOHN I. BLAIR'S BIRTHDAY.

Philanthropist 95 Years Old—Fireworks in Blairstown.

BLAIRSTOWN, N. J., Aug. 21.—John I. Blair will be ninety-five years of age tomorrow. A short time ago it was believed that he would die, but he rallied and is now reported to be improving.

This place was named after him, and all the working people in it owe their living to him, as the men are engaged in the various enterprises which he founded.

Mr. Blair's only son, D. C. Blair, and his oldest grandson, Charles Scribner, son of the New York publisher, are spending the day with him.

As the birthday falls on Sunday, and as Mr. Blair is a devout Presbyterian, there will be no special observances to-morrow, but this evening there was a display of fireworks on Prospect Hill, which is the highest point in Blairstown, and from which the fireworks could be seen for miles in all directions.

MADMAN LEAPS FOR LIBERTY.

William Malone Escapes from the Hudson River State Hospital.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 21.—William Malone, aged twenty-two years, a patient at the Hudson River State Hospital with suicidal tendency, made a daring escape from the men's department early Friday morning. Malone broke the heavy iron bars in his window, and when an opportunity to escape offered he pried the broken bars apart and leaped thirty feet to the rocks below.

He got into the woods and has not been captured up to this evening. The hospital authorities think that he may have injured himself seriously. This makes it possible that the insane man has crawled into some out-of-the-way place and lain down to die. Last Winter Malone escaped from the hospital clad only in a sheet and walked through the snowy fields in his bare feet. He got a ride on a train to Hyde Park, and was captured there.

DUTCH FRED ARRESTED.

Charged with Raising $2 Silver Notes to $5 Notes.

Frederick Cigenthal, a blacksmith, of 23 Seaman Avenue, Jersey City, was yesterday arraigned before United States Commissioner Edward Russ of Hoboken, charged by Secret Service Agent Esquirell with being concerned in the raising of two-dollar silver notes to five-dollar notes, several of which were passed in Union Hill four weeks ago. At that time James Corbett was arrested for passing one of the bills. He was sent to the Hudson County Jail, where he confessed to Constable Adam Schaeffer that he had received several of the bills from Cigenthal, who was known as "Dutch Fred." He said that when arrested he had three of the raised notes in his possession, but destroyed them.

Cigenthal will be arraigned for further examination next Thursday morning. Meanwhile he was committed to the Hudson County Jail in default of $3,000 bail.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The disturbance in the Gulf has united with a second disturbance in the Mississippi Valley and has caused showers in the Gulf and South Atlantic States and lower Missouri Valley.

The pressure is high off the Middle Atlantic and North Pacific coasts.

A storm appears to be developing to the north of Montana. The temperature has risen in the lower lake region, fallen in the Red River of the North Valley and over Lake Superior, and has remained stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	63	65	65
6 A. M.	63	62	65
9 A. M.	66	71	69
12 M.	67	74	77
3 P. M.	69	72	77
6 P. M.	68	72	76
9 P. M.	68	76	75
12 P. M.	65	69	76

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72½
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date 1896	66
Corresponding date for last twenty years	73

MISS EMMETT COULD SWIM

Fell Overboard from Arthur Iselin's Yacht and Swam About Until He Picked Her Up.

REFUSED TO SPOIL A RACE

Insisted that Nelson Vulte, Who Tried to Rescue Her, Go Back to His Sport—Got Dry Clothes and Saw the Finish.

Miss Elizabeth Emmett of New Rochelle sailed yesterday afternoon on Arthur Iselin's small yacht Hope. She acted as the crew, and the boat started in the annual regatta of the Huguenot Yacht Club, which was sailed off New Rochelle. Miss Emmett is a first-class sailor, and has often sailed on the Hope before, but she never had the experience she had yesterday. The Hope was built last year for the half-rater class, and is a most uncomfortable boat to sail on, the deck being flush and the cockpit too small for any one to sit in.

Miss Emmett balanced herself on the windward side of the boat very well until a few minutes after the start. Then, when Mr. Iselin was trying to luff his boat to get a better position, she lost her balance and fell backward into the water. The wind was strong at the time, and the Hope in a second or two was many yards away from her. There

NEW RECORD FOR WHEAT

Great Excitement in the Galleries and on the Floor When Former Figures Were Passed.

LADIES WAVED HANDKERCHIEFS

Chicago's Domination of Wheat Market Thought to Have Been Shown by Still Higher Prices in that City—Corn and Oats Also Unusually Active.

The new Produce Exchange record for September contract wheat, made yesterday, is $1.05⅝, or an advance on the former highest record, $1, made Friday, of 5⅝ cents, and on the curb record of Friday evening, $1.01⅛, of 4¼ cents. The leading future closed yesterday at $1.05½, a net gain of 8¼ cents. On the curb yesterday afternoon the price of September was run up to $1.06¾, a gain over the close of 1¼ cents.

The nominal price of cash wheat, grade No. 1 Northern, was $1.12½, a gain over Friday of 5⅝c. Such quotations are, however, misleading, as they simply mean that, at a certain time in the day, there was a cash deal in wheat on the basis of a quotation for September option wheat and the addition of the cash premium which yesterday was: No. 2 red, 4½c; No. 1 Northern, 9c; No. 1 hard, 9½c. As such transactions are nearly always private and as such jealously guarded business secrets, premiums as quoted are not always the actual premiums. Recently a premium of 17c was added to the future quotation in a deal in extra choice old hard wheat. On Friday Henry D. McCord & Sons sold 16,000 bushels of No. 1 Northern at $1.08 per bushel, free on board, afloat, immediate delivery. This price made the premium 9½c, reckoning the average of the future's quotation at 98½c.

Excitement Over "Dollar Wheat."

The incidents of Friday's trading were repeated at the Produce Exchange yesterday. There was the same huddle in and around "the pit" of excited and vociferous dealers and speculators, and a crowded gallery, with many women among the spectators, enthusiastic and liberal in applause and handkerchief waving, although ignorant of what it all meant, except that "dollar wheat" had come.

There was a scramble to trade when the gong sounded, and the September dial's first record was $1.02 against 97 cents to 98 cents, Chicago opening. This was an advance on New York's curb of Friday evening of ½ a cent, and on the official close of 2⅝ cents. Chicago was 4 cents to 5 cents over the official close, and 1 cent to 2 cents over the curb close. This was the cue to the trading in the opinion of those who hold that Chicago dominates the wheat market and that strong European cables are secondary factors. With little export business and cautious selling prices throughout the day went up when there was activity chalked on the Chicago blackboard, and were tenacious when a high quotation was recorded for New York. In uneven trading September scored the record to $1.06¾, and fluctuated with profit taking crept up to $1.03⅞. In the last half hour of trading with Chicago recorded at 99½ cents, September, whose low record had been $1.01¼, sharply advanced from $1.01 to the highest record for the season, $1.06¾, and at the close had only lost ⅛ of a cent.

December wheat's range was 3⅞c, against 4⅝c for September. Opening at $1.00¾ against Friday's close, 98¼c, this future sold from $1, low, to $1.03⅞, high, and closed at $1.03⅝, a net gain of 5⅝c, or ⅜ of a cent behind September in net advance.

Activity in Other Markets.

The corn market was particularly active, and was stimulated by the purchase of sixty loads, or about 500,000 bushels, of No. 2 mixed at 36½ cents cash, free on board, for Continental account. September corn's range was: Closed Friday, 34½ cents; opened and low, 35½ cents; high and closed, 36½ cents, a net gain of 2¼ cents. December was: Closed Friday, 36½ cents; opened, 38⅝ cents, high and closed, 38⅞ cents; low, 38⅝ cents, a net gain of 2⅝ cents.

Oats closed as follows: September, 24½ cents, net gain of 1½ cents; October, 24⅝ cents, net gain of 1⅝ cents, and December, 25⅛ cents, net gain of 2⅜ cents.

The export clearances from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Baltimore, and Newport News were: Wheat and flour, 3,660,000 bushels; corn, 2,850,000 bushels, and oats, 1,225,000 bushels.

At the close of business at the Produce Exchange yesterday, the brokers were active in curb transactions, using Chicago as a guide. The nervous and erratic character of the dealings there is appreciated when the following, the last figures, are given: $1, 99½ cents asked, 99⅜ cents, 99¼ cents, 99 cents, 99½ cents, 99¼ cents, 99⅜ cents, 99¼ cents, 99⅝ cents bid, 99⅜ cents.

DOLLAR WHEAT IN CHICAGO.

Net Advance of Six and a Half Cents in the September and December Options Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Dollar wheat was reached in Chicago to-day. The September option reached that figure a few minutes before the close, and wound up an excited day's session at 99½ cents, an advance of 6½ cents since yesterday. December closed at an equal gain. For the first time since the recent phenomenal advance began leaders of the bull clique let go of large blocks of their holdings, which in a measure relieved the strain. The excitement in wheat was shared by all the other markets, trading in corn especially being tremendous. Corn closed at a two-cent advance, and oats wound up 1¾ cents higher.

September wheat, which closed Friday at 93 cents, opened to-day anywhere from 97 to 98 cents, and kept plunging around wildly for an hour between those figures and 96½ cents. December was equally erratic, opening at 97 to 97⅛ cents, an advance of about 4½ cents, and fluctuating between that price and 95½ cents. Enormous quantities were sold at those figures by people who had previously bought heavily, the sales of one of the best known speculators, W. K. Lynn, aggregating millions of bushels. It was the current opinion that, had he not come into the market, the long-looked for dollar market would have been reached in a very few minutes after the opening.

It was not difficult to account for the remarkable opening advance. Liverpool quoted spot American red Winter wheat at 4¾ advance, while California wheat was 7¼ higher. Crop reports from the Northwest were even worse than heretofore, some predictions placing the crop there at not to exceed seven or eight bushels per acre. The week's exports of wheat and flour from both coasts amounted to 5,218,000 bushels, compared with 4,460 bushels the week previous, and 2,991,000 bushels the corresponding week the year before. The clearances from Atlantic ports alone for the last twenty-four hours were equal in wheat and flour to 4,700,000 bushels. Argentina did not ship any wheat to Europe this week.

By 11 o'clock the market had assimilated all the earlier offerings and hungered for more to such an extent that it rose again with more than its original voracity and leaped like a trout at a fly to secure the September wheat offered at 99 cents, May at the same time bringing $1. The Continental markets were about as excited as the English markets, and this fact had much to do with the spurt from 97 cents. The Paris advance was equal to 4¼ to 5 cents, and Antwerp 6½ cents.

About ten minutes before the close a dollar was bid and accepted for a block of September amid much excitement. This price was held only for an instant, however, plenty of wheat coming on the market about this time. At the close September was bringing 99½ cents, while 99⅛ cents was bid for December.

Clears $84,000 on Wheat.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Aug. 21.—About ten years ago Thomas Francis lost his all—$100,000—in grain. He went to work on a rented farm, saved his money, and three weeks ago invested every spare dollar he had in wheat margins. To-day he "unloaded," a winner of $84,000. Francis says he will "retire."

LONDONERS SHORT ON WHEAT.

Westminster Gazette Says the Advance Is an Unmerited Stroke of Good Luck for McKinley.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The fact that the price of wheat has reached $1 a bushel in the United States has produced considerable excitement among grain speculators and others in London. The Secretary of the Baltic said:

"Of course, we have been caught largely short. The rise in the price of wheat, with the uncertainties of the future, make a somewhat hysterical market. The rise of 6d. in the price of barley, for example, today, was due to no assignable cause. There is no speculation here, as it is known on Wall Street, though there is some speculation at Liverpool."

The Secretary of the Corn Exchange remarked:

"There is no speculation here, as such transactions are generally known. There has been a disposition upon the part of the outside public to bear the market, but the brokers have dissuaded theis clients from so doing. The rise in prices yesterday morning and to-day was not due so much to 'dollar wheat' as to the buying by France, where the thrashings are proving disappointing. Our millers, too, are short.

"Our brokers have not made much, as they held no stocks, but it is needless to say that the rise of half a crown in the price of wheat yesterday makes the liveliest times in Mark Lane. The Americans have apparently got it all their own way."

The Westminster Gazette this afternoon, referring to the rise in the price of wheat, says:

"'Dollar wheat' is an unmerited stroke of good luck for President McKinley's Government, which ought to have been overtaken by swift calamity for shamelessly paying election debts to the trusts by the passage of the Dingley bill."

At the same time the Westminster Gazette finds comfort in the allegation that "the Bryanites are made to look foolish," and adds:

"The Western farmers will see at once that high prices are compatible with a gold standard, and the destruction of Bryan and his panacea is bound to follow. But, if President McKinley's supporters are wise they will not for a moment imagine that when they dispose of the silver craze they will dispose of the revolt against the American capitalists, who have never used their power so ruthlessly as since the last Presidential election."

The Westminster Gazette then proceeds to denounce the "extortions" of the new United States tariff, which, it adds, "are one of the worst and most truculent pieces of the corruption of public men and public servants."

In conclusion, The Westminster Gazette remarks:

"The degree of success which has attended Bryan shows that the Americans are becoming alive to the rottenness of something, and next time the campaign will be directed less to the gold standard than to the standard of public life."

DEAR BREAD IN FRANCE.

Protests Against the Removal of the Duty on Wheat Imports.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—A meeting of the members of the Chamber of Deputies is to be arranged with the object of urging the Government to action in view of the rise in the price of bread, and the Council of the Department of Eure-et-Loire has passed a resolution protesting against the proposal to remove the duty on wheat imports at a time when the French growers are able to sell grain at a remunerative price.

The Soleil urges the Government to take immediate action and says the cry of dear bread is a powerful weapon in the hands of the Socialists.

SHERMAN'S REPLY TO JAPAN.

He Argues that Hawaiian Influence Is for Annexation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Secretary Sherman has received prompt acknowledgment from Minister Hoshi of Japan of the Secretary's letter of last Saturday relating to the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. Mr. Hoshi does not go into the merits of the subject, as the answer to Secretary Sherman's last note will not be made until word comes from the Japanese Foreign Office.

Japan's prior note referred incidentally to reports that a majority of the inhabitants of Hawaii did not favor annexation. Mr. Sherman's answer takes issue with this statement and urges at some length that the preponderance of influence in Hawaii is favorable to the annexation of the islands to the United States.

Aside from this and the approval expressed in the plan of arbitration between Japan and Hawaii on the immigration question, the Sherman note is an enlarged argument of Mr. Sherman's former letter stating the attitude of the United States favorable to annexation. The report that Mr. Sherman did not enter into an argument, as it would be a reopening of the case with Japan, is not correct, as the Secretary's letter is a very full argument on the entire question involved.

HAWAII AND ARBITRATION.

Japan Believed to Have Gained Her Point—Claims She Insists On.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 21.—The steamer Coptic, which arrived to-day from Yokohama, via Honolulu, brought the following Japanese advices:

It appears from the Japanese papers that the Hawaiian Government first desired to leave to arbitration of a third party only the matter of the definition of the emigration, but that Minister Shimamura and Councilor Akiyama insisted that all matters concerning the treaty be arbitrated. The proposal of arbitration is denounced as nothing more than the outcome of wanton indecision displayed by the Hawaiian authorities. No special reason is assigned for the return of Councilor Akiyama, except, as the negotiations having been arrived at, there was no further reason for his remaining longer on the island.

The Japanese Government is preparing to publish all correspondence and proceedings in this case in the event of the matter being submitted to arbitration. It will insist upon the settlement of the following claims:

1. That the action of Hawaii in refusing the landing of the Japanese was a flagrant violation of the treaty.

2. That the Hawaiian Government is responsible to pay damages resulting therefrom.

3. That the Hawaiian Government is required to establish a guarantee to avoid future trouble of a similar kind.

The Japan Times, commenting on the subject of annexation, says:

"So far as Japan's attitude toward annexation is concerned, it will remain unchanged even after the settlement of her trouble with Hawaii. Her attitude has been and will be opposed to annexation by America, not because she harbors any ambitious designs upon those islands, but simply and solely because she is desirous of guarding the legitimate rights of her nation there."

CORNERSTONE CONTENTS.

Demolition of an Old School Building in Jersey City.

The work of demolishing old Public School No. 1 of Jersey City is about completed. A new schoolhouse is to be rebuilt upon the old site, with two new lots added. The cornerstone of the old building was uncovered yesterday.

In it were found copies of all the New York and the local newspapers of the day, a copy of the seal of the city in red sealing wax, three specimens of the currency of the day, and a six-shilling note of the Continental Congress, and two "shinplaster" notes, as they were called then, for 50 cents and 12½ cents. These were notes issued by the city. There was also a document giving a history of the school, which had been conducted in Sussex Street before No. 1 was built, in York Street, with the names of the committee in charge of the erection of the building, Frederick B. Betts, Peter D. Vroom, Robert G. Gilchrist, Stephen D. Harmon, and Oliver S. Strong. There was also a copy of the annual message of the then Mayor, James S. Dummer, and a list of all the city officials of the time. Albert T. Smith was Principal of the school. Another document was a map showing the water front of the city as it existed before the associates of New Jersey who acquired the front by legislative grant and made any improvements.

The stone and its contents were placed in charge of Pastor Randolp of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, which is opposite the school.

For Five Years

She Has Not Felt as Well as Since Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"After having the grip I was in very poor health and began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I kept on taking it and am now feeling better than I have felt for five years. I advise all who have impure blood to take Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. O. P. Blair, Burr's Mills, New York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure billousness, indigestion.

UNDERGROUND NEW YORK

Senator Foley Says Speedy and Convenient Access to It Is an Urgent Necessity.

LEGISLATION MAY BE ASKED

Damage to the City and Danger to the People from Constant Upturning of the Earth—Reference Map Being Prepared.

It is apparently certain that the question of a system of subways for the pipes, conduits, and tubes in underground New York will be urgently presented before the next session of the Legislature. Senator Foley of the Twelfth Senate District said last night that he was satisfied that action could not be further postponed.

"During my seven years in the Senate," he said, "the subject has been broached several times, but it has always been smothered. No accurate or close estimate of the cost of a general subway system has been made, but the figures suggested were so large that they frightened everybody, and discussion was stopped at its beginning as soon as tens of millions of dollars were mentioned."

The Question of Cost.

"Of course it is a tremendously big undertaking, and the financial part of it must be carefully inquired into, but Mr. Crimmins usually knows what he is talking about, and should surely understand the subway matter. He has perhaps studied it more closely and intelligently than anybody else, and he says the investment would probably pay the city 10 per cent. on the investment in rentals to gas and other companies. If that is the case, the matter of cost is immaterial. If we can borrow money at 5 per cent. or less and invest it in subways so as to make it pay 10 per cent., the more money we borrow and invest the better for us.

"But profit or not profit, the subway is a necessity which is constantly becoming more urgent. The east side and Fifth Avenue suffer alike from the constant upturning and overhauling of the streets. It is worse on us than in other parts of the city because we are so much more darked and our people cannot shut up their houses and go away to the country when earth saturated with gas and drainage is turned up in their narrow thoroughfares, and even the children are crowded out of their only available playgrounds.

"I believe it would be almost better to have wires and pipes and everything else overhead than to leave them as they are now. They would not mar the beauty or endanger the health of the city more or cause more loss or inconvenience than they do as they are."

Enormous Underground Business.

"An enormous quantity of the city's business is already done underground. All our telephonic and telegraphic communication passes that way. It is only a matter of time, and not a long time, when our mail will go by the same route. The pneumatic tube to Brooklyn is a long step in that direction. We are cutting down hours to minutes between the two cities, and the people will soon demand the same mail facilities between Harlem and the Post Office. Various electric conveniences and appliances requiring the use of wires will soon come. The underground part of the city is one of the most important of all, and it is absurd that access to it can be had only by the slow, expensive, and destructive method of digging down to it through ground and paving stones or asphalt.

"We no sooner get a good street after hard work and patient waiting than somebody somes along and tears it up to get at a pipe somewhere. I believe if the subject is pressed on the attention of the people they will be unanimous in urging their representatives to immediate action. The question should have been urged in the Constitutional Convention, and provision for a subway system should have been made in the Constitution itself."

Mapping Beneath the Surface.

Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, in anticipation of discussion of the subject of subways is gradually preparing an elaborate system of maps of underground New York. Whenever a street is opened a complete map is made of it as it is below the surface, showing the number, character, use, and position of the various pipes and the nature and condition of the soil. These fragmentary maps are collated and put together as fast as possible. It is expected that before many months there will be maps enough to give a good idea of the conditions in every part of the city. Several thoroughfares are already practically complete. When the water mains have been laid in Fifth Avenue every inch of that thoroughfare will be mapped plainly.

Studying the Soil.

It is possible that the Department of Buildings and other departments which have supervisions of openings of the ground will be asked to co-operate with the Department of Public Works in studying the underground conditions. For instance, it has been suggested to Commissioner Collis that when deep cellars are dug official reports on the character of the soil they penetrate would be useful for reference when subways and subterranean rapid transit plans are discussed. The Commissioner says that while such reports would be useful as indications they would not be safe as a basis for calculations, because there is frequently great difference in the character of the soil on the two sides of a street. Within distances of a few feet there are sometimes solid rock and light sand or loam.

Petition from Fifth Avenue.

A number of residents and business men on Fifth Avenue have sent a petition to Gen. Collis asking him to hasten the work of laying the water mains on Fifth Avenue. They say they will willingly suffer in the interest of the general public such interference with business and such losses as the work will unavoidably cause, but say that delay will impose an unfair burden upon them. If the mains are not down and covered by Sept. 1, when the business season will open, the petitioners will undergo, they say, heavy loss. The paper is signed by Theodore B. Starr, Henry Clews & Co., C. C. Delmonico, Redfern, William Arnold, Henry Maillard, and a number of others.

COWHIDE FOR A LIVERYMAN.

W. R. Jester Applies the Lash to J. R. Herron in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 21.—J. R. Herron of the livery firm of Harrison & Herron was struck with a cowhide at his place of business, on Ivy Street, this morning by W. R. Jester. Jester's wife recently stirred up a sensation by charging Miss Dimon, daughter of the pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Church, with stealing her diamonds.

A local paper printed a story to the effect that Jester had pawned his wife's jewels and blackmailed Miss Dimon to conceal the theft. Jester claimed to have traced the authorship of this story to Herron, and this morning's cowhiding followed.

Soldier Athletes Meet.

At a meeting of the Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association held last Thursday night it was resolved that the Secretary be empowered to make application for membership to the Amateur Athletic Union. A meeting will be held to arrange a full set of games, the date of which will be determined later.

MR. REMSON HELD THE BABY

Dismal Experiences of a Confiding Brooklyn Man Who Went on an Excursion.

YET IT ALL ENDED HAPPILY

Disappearance of a Strange German Woman Who Asked a Small Favor and Left a Living and Disorderly Keepsake.

One of the most thoroughly unhappy and uncomfortable men in Brooklyn on Friday was Isaac S. Remson of Grand Street, his trouble being caused by the fact that he drew a baby as a prize package during the free excursion of the Grand Street Board of Trade on that day.

Mr. Remson's baby was bestowed upon him by an unknown German woman with whom he had no previous acquaintance. She walked up to him in the crowd on the excursion boat and asked him to hold the infant "a minute." As she did not offer it as collateral for anything, Mr. Remson did not at the time see how he could be loser on the transaction. He ascertained that later. He accepted the loan, and is now satisfied that the act was the mistake of his life.

She Did Not Return.

The woman did not return. The baby is about a month old, and it cried. Mr. Remson is a married man, but had no babies of his own, and he did not know what to do or what the extent of the trouble was. His ideas on the subject were vague, although they are more clearly defined now, but he had a general notion that when a baby cried it needed jumping. Therefore he jumped his acquisition with both perpendicular and lateral motions until he had nearly jumped its head off, but he stopped abruptly when a strange woman came by, called him names, intimated that he had been drinking, and added that a man who could not treat a baby better than that did not deserve to have one. In this opinion Mr. Remson coincided.

The baby continued to do curious things. It doubled up and straightened out stiff, tied its face into knots, and yelled to beat all the tands in Brooklyn. In desperation Mr. Remson halted another strange woman and asked if she thought the thing was having fits. The woman looked tenderly at the baby and superciliously at Mr. Remson, and advised the latter to carry the former home to its mother. The wretchedness of the situation was aggravated by the fact that the baby was obviously the object of general sympathy, while its involuntary possessor was regarded with suspicion and dislike. Mr. Remson thought this was unjust, and after leaving the boat plodded through the streets miserably.

Boys Followed Him.

Boys began to follow him. "Hey, Chimmie!" yelled one of them shrilly to a friend across the way, "run and see de gent what's pinched somebody's kid."

As the procession lengthened, Mr. Remson grew conscious of the fact that the rumors in circulation behind him and concerning him were becoming darker and more numerous and that he was in some general way being connected in the public mind with the Albany kidnapping syndicate and Charlie Ross. He almost wished somebody would lynch him.

He reflected bitterly on his impending arrival at his home with a strange, unidentified, and anonymous infant without a mother, and followed by a train of the exuberant youth of Brooklyn and on the probable observations and interrogatories of the neighborhood. He wished he had never been born, and yet more fervently that the infant he was wrestling with catch-as-catch-can, sometimes right side and sometimes wrong side up, had been born in some other part of the world or had not been born at all or had sworn off from excursions at its birth.

All Ended Happily.

Yet it all ended happily. Mrs. Remson welcomed the baby almost as cordially as she would have done if Mr. Remson had been a stork or an angel. She discovered that it was a pretty baby. Mr. Remson remarked gloomily that he had observed no such thing, and that she probably would not have noticed it herself if she had brought it from the pier, as he had. Between a rough and tumble fight with a strong man and his experience with his charge he said he would take the fight for choice. He had never been so exhausted in his life.

The stranger was made comfortable. When it suddenly spread its mouth and displayed a cavernous show of gums, Mr. Remson jumped as if he was about to have a fit on his own account, but Mrs. Remson said that was the angels whispering to the little one. Mr. Remson rubbed his own head and observed that the angels must have been telling some very unpleasant facts to produce a spasm like that. Yesterday, however, he had become more reconciled, and was disposed to adopt his acquisition and join the endless procession of Brooklyn men who have become victims of the peramulator habit.

CANADIAN COMMERCE.

Efforts of the Liberal Government to Divert Carrying Trade from American Ports.

MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—Some interesting correspondence which passed between J. I. Tarte, Dominion Minister of Public Works, and Sir William C. Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has just been made public. The correspondence affords further evidence of the purpose of the present Liberal Government of Canada to spare no effort to increase the Canadian export traffic and to divert as much as possible of the carrying trade from the ports of New York and Boston to Montreal and Halifax.

The correspondence opens with a letter from the Minister of Public Works, in which he asks what part of the wheat crop of Manitoba and the Northwest will be transported to the seaboard over Canadian railroads, and expresses regret that heretofore so large a part of Canadian traffic has passed through American ports.

To this Sir William replied, in part, as follows: "The reason of the traffic going by the New York route is a very simple one—that route is, most of the time, the cheapest one. I refer to the cost of carriage all the way from the great lakes to the various transatlantic ports. The advantage of the New York route is in the ocean rates, and this advantage in ocean rates is due to the use of very large vessels, especially adapted to the carriage of freight at the lowest possible cost, vessels such as we have not in the Canadian Atlantic service. In order to hold the trade with certainty in Canadian channels it is absolutely necessary that our ocean ferryage should cost no more than by the New York route, and this means the employment of similar or superior freight carriers and the complete separation of the passenger and heavy freight carriage. Until this is done, the vast expenditures of Canada on her canals and railways will largely fail of their object.

Mr. Tarte, in reply to the letter of the Canadian Pacific's President, wrote: "You say that the reason why the greatest part of the traffic of the Canadian and American Northwest goes by New York is because that route is the cheapest one. I do not see why such a state of things should be allowed to continue much longer. We are deepening our canals to a depth of fourteen feet. When this important improvement is completed, large boats will be able to load with grain at the ports on the great lakes and come right through to Montreal without breaking cargo.

"Let us equip the Harbor of Montreal as we should have done it twenty years ago, and Montreal will be a cheap port. We must apply ourselves to building permanent elevators and cattle yards, to the further deepening and widening of the channel of the St. Lawrence, and to also completing our telegraphic system to the Straits of Belle Isle, so as to allow the largest vessels to come through our waters and give the Canadian people the benefit of the great expenditure they have incurred to secure the trade of the Northwest and of the Western States."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

5:40 P. M.—251 West Fourteenth Street; occupant unknown; damage, $75.

6:45 P. M.—72 Avenue B, Charles Homer; damage trifling.

10:00 P. M.—2,199 Eighth Avenue; Henry Spiegel; damage, $10.

We want to make way for early Fall styles.

You have an opportunity now of getting a perfect suit made to order at $14.00 or trousers $3.50.

This week closes this sale.

A large number of these suits formerly sold at $40.00. Trousers $10.00.

WE GIVE YOU A GUARANTEE THAT CLOTHES WILL WEAR SATISFACTORILY ONE YEAR, OR MONEY BACK.

ARNHEIM

Broadway & 9th St.

IMPORTS OF WOOL.

Important Error Found in Government Statistics for 1893.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—An error of considerable magnitude has been discovered in the Treasury statistics relating to wools imported for consumption in 1893. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports to the Treasury Department that in going over the figures for that year, it was discovered that wools of Class 3 imported in the fiscal year 1893 were reported to have been 133,197,581 pounds. These figures are too high by 26,302,000 pounds, an error to that amount having been made in entering the imports for immediate consumption at Philadelphia in the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1892. The total imports of Class 3 wools in 1893 should have been stated at 106,895,581 pounds.

The change made necessary by this discovery will result in raising the average value per pound of wool in 1893, as given by the Bureau of Statistics, from 76 to 95 cents. The error was made in pointing off the figures received from Philadelphia. Attention is called to the correction, in view of the importance of comparisons to be made with wools of the same class imported for consumption in subsequent years.

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—Tame Matsmoto, London, and J. Y. Mori, Tokio, of the Japanese-British Legation.

FIFTH AVENUE—Julio Hidalgo, Havana; ex-Senator George West, Ballston; P. D. Armour, Chicago; Dr. J. F. Costello, Liberal candidate for the Presidency of Venezuela.

MURRAY HILL—E. L. Somers, Western Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central Railway, Chicago; Lieut. Col. I. C. Dalton, R. A., Bermuda; Andrew Montgomery, Castle Douglass, Scotland.

NETHERLAND—Marcus Daly, Anaconda; William Scallon, Butte, Mon.

WALDORF—Major Blanc and Capt. Maxwell, England; Lieut. H. P. Smithers, United States Army, Fort Meade; Hugh A. Allan, Montreal.

WINDSOR—Willis M. Baldwin, Chicago; the Rev. Canon Jones Bateman, England.

IMPERIAL—John T. Black, Chief of Fire Department, Duluth; Oscar G. Murray, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway; Baltimore.

GRAND—Lieut. J. S. Crabbs, United States Army.

MARLBOROUGH—Dr. Whyte Glendower Owen, White Castle, La.; Prof. A. G. Wardlaw, University of Virginia.

HOFFMAN—Thomas Chadwick, England.

PARK AVENUE—Candi Nast, St. Louis.

ASTOR—Joseph Grimmond, New Zealand; Harry Vincent, London; Edward Petis, Paris; Manuel Lemus and Alberto Ferrari, Honduras.

BELVEDERE—Waldmar Moeller, Moscow.

UNION SQUARE—B. M. Vifquain, Parisian Director, Edison Phonograph Company.

ST. DENIS—Prof. Edward A. Alderman, University of North Carolina.

GILSEY—President John H. Sheehan, San Francisco Board of Aldermen.

GERLACH—Chief Charles E. Swingley, St. Louis Fire Department.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Baker, G. H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; G. H. Baker, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bailey, M. S., & Sons, Clinton, S. C.; A. J. Bailey, woolens; Everett House. M. S. Bailey, general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.

Baum Brothers, Norfolk, Neb.; D. Baum, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Albert.

Bradford, E. R., South Orange, Ga.; dry goods and clothing; 240 West Twentieth Street.

Burgess, W. F., Orange, Va.; dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Chapman, T. A., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Mme. Marguerite, millinery; Continental Hotel.

Cohen, The, Company, Richmond, Va.; L. Cohen, notions, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Coughlan, Mrs. Y., San Francisco, Cal.; millinery; Everett House.

Deaver, Hale & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. O. Hicks, notions and shoes; Hotel Albert.

Denholm, The, & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss Dyer, millinery, 2 Walker Street.

Dixon, Percy, & Co., Jill.; John Dixon, fish; Smith & McNeil's Hotel.

E. T. & W. J. Fox, Utica, N. Y.; W. J. Fox, merchant tailor; Manhattan Hotel.

Ewer's, J. N., Sons, New Castle, Penn.; J. N. Ewer, notions and cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.

Frank Brothers, San Antonio, Texas; A. Frank, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; F. L. Hall, upholstery goods; Hotel Bartholdi.

Goag, W. V., South Orange, Ga.; dry goods and clothing.

Goldman, L. H., & Co., Monroe, La.; L. H. Goldman, shoes; Park Avenue Hotel.

Halle, L., & Skall, Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Skall, furnishing goods, 106 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

Halle, L., Sons, Cleveland, Ohio; S. L. Halle, furnishing goods; Stuart House.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. J. Hart, millinery, 923 Broadway; Calburg Hill Hotel.

Hirsch, E., Louisville, Ky.; Isidor Hirsch, woolens and dry goods.

Hutchison, J., Louisville, Ky.; notions and furnishing goods, 394 Broadway; Metropolitan Hotel.

Kahn, The, Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; S. Dreyfuss, dry goods 302 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Lessar & Co., Anderson, S. C.; H. Lessar, dry goods.

Lehman, Karl, Natchez, Miss.; jewelry; Marlborough Hotel.

Laventhall, J., Albany, N. Y.; E. S. Laventhall, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Lion, The, Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. Harmon, dry goods; 224 Church Street.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Fox, dressmaking department; Miss Savage, dressmaking department, 2 Walker Street.

Marmheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; Z. F. Morrison, boots and shoes; 156 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Messager, E., San Francisco, Cal.; A. Messager, cloaks and suits; 50 West Twenty-eighth Street.

Mercer & Winston, Norfolk, N. C.; C. M. Mercer, boots and shoes; 156 West Thirty-fourth Street.

M. O. Michels, Port Huron, Mich.; clothing, &c.

Missoula Mercantile Company, Missoula, Mont.; C. A. Barnes, general merchandise; Stewart House.

Muhlenburg, R. A., Como, Col.; general merchandise; Union Square Hotel.

Meyers, William, Cheyenne, Wyoming; dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Oliff, J. W., & Co., Statesborough, Ga.; J. W. Oliff, general merchandise.

Overstreet, C. E., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Irvin W. Dry, general buyer, 394 Broadway; Stuart House.

Parisian Cloak and Suit Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. S. Salkey, cloaks; Stewart House.

Partridge & Netcher, Chicago, Ill.; J. Blumenfeld, boots and shoes, 157 Duane Street; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Pogue, The H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Pogue, The H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Poland Union, Poland, N. Y.; E. C. Chulkshank, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Roger, W. T., Yoakum, Texas; dry goods.

Schultz, M., Lafayette, Ind.; dry goods; Metropole Hotel.

Schanke, J. H., Gowanda, N. Y.; L. A. Anderson; Metropole Hotel.

Shopinsky, S., & Brother, Louisville, Ky.; S. Shopinsky; notions and white goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Spencer & Co., Leesburg, Ohio; S. H. Spencer, dry goods.

Star Grocery Company, Staunton, Va.; W. R. Summerson, groceries; 29 East Tenth Street.

Thomas, J. W., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. W. Thomas, dry goods.

Walt, H. M., Newton, Kan.; clothing; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. A. Stahnhope, notions and trimmings; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. C. McGowin, shoes; Hotel Imperial.

Wiler & Wise, Logansport, Ind.; S. Wise, cloaks; St. Cloud Hotel.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	5:17	Sun sets	6:46
Moon rises			

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	2:16	Gov. Isl'd	2:35
H. Gate	4:24		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	2:47	Gov. Isl'd	3:31
H. Gate	5:20		

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, AUG. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Servia, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25.

Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grangense, Barbados	.....	.....
Philadelphia, La Guayra	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 26.

El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fr'd'h der Grosse, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Niagara, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Normannia, Southampton	2:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*Supplementary mails. After the closing of the regular supplementary mails, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per steamship Gallilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 1 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 14 and up to Sept. 1 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 22.

California, Havre, Aug. 9.
Cherokee, Jacksonville, Aug. 18.
Critic, Dundee, Aug. 7.
Galileo, London, Aug. 8.
El Norte, New Orleans, Aug. 17.
La Gascogne, Havre, Aug. 9.
Madiana, Bermuda, Aug. 7.
Menantic, Antwerp, Aug. 9.
Miami, Galveston, Aug. 15.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Aug. 11.
Star, Gibraltar, Aug. 7.
Turanian, Glasgow, Aug. 11.

MONDAY, AUG. 23.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Aug. 16.
Circassia, Glasgow, Aug. 12.
Colorado, Brunswick, Aug. 20.
Kansas City, Savannah, Aug. 20.
Massapequa, Swansea, Aug. 10.
Michigan, London, Aug. 11.
Miami, Galveston, Aug. 15.
Mobile, London, Aug. 12.
Ontario, London, Aug. 10.
Orizaba, Havana, Aug. 19.
Pennsylvania, Antwerp, Aug. 10.
St. Fillans, Southampton, Aug. 9.
Tauric

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Second Battalion, Naval Militia, Makes Its First Appearance on the Range.

MANY MARKSMEN QUALIFIED

Attendance Was Lighter than Any Day This Season—Few Sharpshooters Made Score Necessary for Expert Qualification, Owing to High Wind.

Some new faces were seen at Creedmoor yesterday when Commander Stayton marched a detachment of the Second Naval Battalion down to the shooting range. This battalion has only lately been mustered in, and yesterday some fifty members made their début in front of the targets. They did well, too, most of them qualifying with little difficulty, thanks to the untiring efforts of their commander, who was at every man's elbow, coaching and teaching.

A large detachment of the Seventy-first Regiment put in an appearance and practiced with good results, most of the boys going through with fair scores, in spite of a wind that was almost a gale blowing all day, and necessitating a shift of eight to ten inches in the sights.

In other respects the weather was excellent, but the attendance was the lightest this season. This was probably due to the fact that it was expert-day, and only those who had qualified as sharpshooters could try for the expert medal. The distances, 700 and 800 yards, are quite trying, and but few went through, the wind being responsible for a good many misses. The marksmen, however, did well.

Brig. Gen. Kirby returned to the range for the first time since supplementary practice began, and assumed charge. He found many bills awaiting his signature for repairs on the range and current expenses that caused him some annoyance when he saw the amounts. But he affixed his hand and seal without parley, the duly executed oaths attached to the bills precluding any questioning.

Team practice will begin Tuesday afternoon, and the regiment teams are expected to turn out full complements, as there is likely to be keen competition in the final matches and on field day.

Saturday will again be sharpshooters' and marksmen's day.

Yesterday's summaries follow:

Pistol Practice.

	45 Yards.	65 Yards.	Total.
Capt. L. Wendel, 1st Battery	4 3 5 3 3—18	3 4 4 4 2—17	35
Lieut. A. Fuchs, 1st Battery	3 2 4 4 2—15	3 4 4 4 4—19	34
Lieut. T. F. Schmidt, 1st Battery	3 0 5 4 5—17	3 0 4 3 3—13	30
Lieut. A. W. Dingleman, 1st Battery	5 4 4 5 2—20	4 2 5 3 2—16	36
Lieut. A. S. Hathaway, 1st Battery	4 4 4 3 3—18	3 4 2 3 4—16	34
Lieut. L. W. McLeod, 8th Regiment, Co. H	3 4 3 2 4—16	4 4 3 3 2—19	35
Adjt. J. C. Brown, 8th Regiment, Staff	4 3 3 2 4—16	4 2 4 2 4—16	32
Lieut. G. B. Halsey, 5th Regiment, Co. G	3 3 4 2 4—16	4 3 3 3 2—15	31
Capt. Charles J. Seiter, 12th Regiment, Co. C	5 5 4 4 4—22	5 4 3 3 4—19	41
Lieut. P. S. Pillot, 12th Regiment, Co. H	4 4 0 3 4—15	4 3 2 3 3—15	30
Lieut. E. D. Raymond, 14th Regiment, Co. C	3 5 4 3 3—18	3 3 3 4 3—18	36
Lieut. D. C. Devlin, 69th Regiment, Co. B	4 0 4 3 4—15	2 0 3 5 5—15	30

RIFLE PRACTICE.

Seventh Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Private F. Baltes, Co. B	3 5 3 3 2—16	4 4 2 4 0—14	30
Private F. P. Brest, Co. B	4 4 3 4 4—19	2 3 3 3 3—14	33
Private E. Johnson, Co. B	3 4 3 4 3—17	0 3 4 4 4—15	32
Private P. Drummond, Co. B	4 4 3 3 4—18	3 0 4 4 2—13	31

EXPERTS.

	700 Yards.	800 Yards.	Total.
Corp. H. E. Crall, Co. G	5 4 4 3 4—20	5 3 2 5 5—20	40
Lieut. G. M. Carnochan, staff	3 4 4 5 4—20	3 5 4 3 5—20	40
Q. M. Sergt. T. J. Conroy, Co. A	5 5 5 4 3—22	3 5 5 5 5—23	45
Corp. W. S. Burrell, Co. G	5 5 3 4 5—22	4 4 3 5—20	42
Corp. E. P. Fowler, Co. B	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 2 5 3 4—18	40
Private A. Wells, Co. E	5 5 4 5 3—22	5 4 5 3 4—21	43

Eighth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Private W. J. McCabe, Co. B	3 3 3 3—16	3 3 2 3 4—15	31
Private A. Homan, Co. G	3 0 5 3 4—15	3 3 4 2 3—15	30
Private Cusack, Hosp. C	5 3 3 4 4—19	0 4 0 4—12	31
Lance Corp. E. Massick, Co. G	4 3 4 4 3—18	3 4 4 4—19	37
Private R. U. Lucas, Co. F	5 4 3 0 3—15	3 4 2 2 5—16	31
Corp. M. Grass, Co. F	4 3 4 3 3—17	3 3 4 8 0—18	35
Private O. Paul Strifler, Co. A	4 5 4 3 3—19	3 3 0 0 5—11	30
Private W. W. Braden, Co. B	4 4 4 4 3—19	3 4 4 0—15	34
Private W. D. Lucas, Co. F	4 3 4 3—17	4 4 3 4 3—18	35
Private W. Dwyer, Co. H	4 3 3 4—17	3 3 3 4 0—13	30
Private P. Culmell, Co. F	5 4 4 4—21	0 2 4 2 3—11	32
Private J. Byrne, Co. H	3 4 5 3 5—20	0 4 3 4—15	35
Private W. Lung, Co. E	4 4 4 5—21	3 5 3 3 4—18	39
Private T. Eautue, Co. B	4 4 4 4—20	3 0 2 3 3—11	31
Private A. E. Eling, Co. F	3 4 3 3 4—17	3 4 0 3 4—14	31
Private Kane, Co. B	2 4 2 4 3—15	0 4 4 4—16	31
Private U. M. Plonsky, Co. E	3 3 3 4—17	3 5 3 4 3—18	35
Private B. Vanbierken, Co. F	4 2 3 5 3—17	4 3 4 3 3—17	34
Private W. H. Bergen, Co. A	4 3 3 4 3—17	4 4 3 5 4—20	37
Private W. R. Grefrath, Co. D	2 4 2 4—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	31
Sergt. T. C. McLaughlan, Co. F	5 3 4 3 4—19	2 2 4 4 2—14	33

Ninth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Private W. Young, Co. C	5 4 4 4 3—20	3 4 3 0 0—10	30
Private J. Hornbrook, Co. C	4 2 4 2—16	0 4 3 3 4—14	30
Private H. F. C. Ellis, Co. D	5 3 4 5 4—21	3 3 4 3 5—18	39
Private H. R. Schmel, Co. C	3 3 4 3 3—16	0 4 4 3 3—14	30
Private J. Ganley, Co. D	4 3 4 4 3—18	4 4 3 3 3—17	35
Private W. E. Sheerer, Co. D	4 3 4 4 3—18	2 2 2 5 3—14	32
Corp. J. M. Satterfield, Co. K	3 4 5 5 3—20	5 3 4 5 3—20	40
Private F. J. Schmidt, Co. C	3 2 3 4 4—16	3 4 2 3 2—14	30

EXPERTS.

	700 Yards.	800 Yards.	Total.
Sergt. J. C. Hegarty, Co. A	4 4 5 3 5—21	5 4 5 4 4—22	43
Lieut. F. J. Quimby, Co. G	4 4 5 4 4—21	5 3 4 3 4—19	40

Twelfth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Private P. C. Boles, Co. K	4 3 4 4 3—18	3 3 0 5 3—14	32
Private J. E. Eckerson, Co. D	4 5 4 4 4—21	2 4 3 3 2—14	35
Private L. S. Moore, Co. G	4 4 3 4 3—18	4 3 3 3 0—13	31
Private W. Steiger, Co. E	4 4 5 4 5—22	0 3 2 5 4—14	36
Private D. J. Higgins, Co. G	4 3 4 3 4—18	0 2 2 4 4—12	30

EXPERTS.

	700 Yds.	800 Yds.	Total.
Major C. S. Burns, staff	5 3 4 5 5—22	5 4 4 4 2—19	41
Ord. Sgt. John Corrie, non-com. staff	5 5 4 3 4—21	4 5 2 4 4—19	40
Private A. B. Van Heusen, Co. B	5 5 4 4 5—23	3 3 5 2 5—18	41
Corp. H. M. Ahrens, Co. B	4 5 5 5 3—22	5 3 3 5 3—19	41
Sergt. C. M. Smith, Co. B	5 4 4 3 4—20	4 4 5 4 3—20	40
Sergt. W. S. Lamb, Co. E	4 4 5 4 5—22	3 4 4 3 4—18	40

Thirteenth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Private C. Hunter, Co. C	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 2 3 4 2—14	34
Private C. M. Brown, Co. B	4 3 3 4 3—17	0 5 3 3 4—15	32
Private A. Smith, Co. B	4 2 4 3—16	4 4 5 5 2—16	32
Private J. Combes, Co. B	3 4 4 4 3—18	3 4 3 2 4—16	34

EXPERTS.

	700 Yds.	800 Yds.	Total.
Ord. Sergt. J. McNevin, N. C. S.	5 3 5 4 4—21	5 4 4 3 4—20	41

How to Clothe the Children.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

If Your Child "Toes In"

We have a shoe that will give the little foot just the correction needed. Neat and dressy—price,

$2.00

Also one to support weak ankles, without discomfort to the child,

$1.50

Our shoes, with which we take great pains as to material, workmanship, fit, and appearance, making special lasts, carrying in stock extra sizes, and many novelties not usually found elsewhere, will demonstrate the fact that we clothe children in the best manner at the least cost.

60-62 West 23d St.

Fourteenth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Private C. Dunlap, Co. C	3 3 3 4 4—17	3 4 3 4 0—14	31
Private G. W. Leonard, Co. E	3 3 3 4 4—17	2 4 5 3 3—17	34

Twenty-second Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Private J. J. Cullen, Co. K	3 2 4 4 3—16	5 3 4 3 0—15	31
Private G. G. Tighe, Co. A	4 5 4 4 4—21	3 2 2 2 0— 9	30
Private C. A. Mauer, Co. I	4 3 3 4 4—18	3 3 3 3 3—15	33
Private J. F. Hessen, Co. A	4 4 4 4 4—20	2 3 4 0 2—11	31
Private G. W. Fitzgig, Co. E	4 4 5 4—21	4 4 4 0 4—16	37
Sergt. J. F. Court, Co. A	4 4 3 8 5—19	0 5 3 4 2—14	33
Private C. D. Barcley, Co. E	4 4 3 5 4—20	0 3 3 4 8—13	33
Private T. F. Dorr, Co. A	3 4 4 4 3—18	4 3 4 2 3—16	34
Private A. S. Thompson, Co. C	2 3 4 4 5—18	4 2 2 5 4—17	35
Private P. F. Stanton, Co. A	4 4 3 2 3—16	3 4 4 3 2—16	32
Private D. M. Lafgren, Co. D	4 3 4 5 3—19	2 3 2 4 4—15	34

EXPERTS.

	700 Yards.	800 Yards.	Total.
Major N. B. Thurston, Field	5 4 4 4—21	5 4 4 3 3—19	40
Sergt. E. W. Goff, Co. H	5 5 5 5 4—24	4 4 2 4—18	42
Sergt. A. H. Vreeland, Co. C	5 4 4 4 5—22	3 5 3 5 2—18	40
Lieut. S. M. Phillips, Co. H	3 5 4 5 4—21	5 3 4 4 3—19	40
Corpl. F. C. Puffer, Co. E	5 5 4 4 5—23	4 4 3 3 3—17	40

Twenty-third Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Private R. W. Sturgis, Co. I	3 5 4 4 3—19	3 4 3 4 2—16	35
Private D. B. Campbell, Co. C	3 4 5 3 3—18	3 2 3 3 2—13	31
Private A. L. Tyler, Co. C	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 4 4 3 4—19	41
Sergt. H. J. Glynn, Co. G	3 3 3 4 3—16	3 4 4 0 0—15	31
Private L. J. Mygatt, Co. A	5 3 3 5 5—20	4 4 3 3 4—18	38

EXPERTS.

	700 Yards.	800 Yards.	Total.
Sergt. G. F. Musson, Co. K	5 5 5 3 3—21	5 3 4 3 4—19	40

Forty-seventh Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Corp. W. T. Kirkman, Co. I	5 4 0 3 4—16	5 0 3 4 4—16	32
Private J. T. Kenny, Co. G	3 2 3 4 4—16	4 3 4 2 4—17	33
Private A. Martin, Co. G	4 4 2 0 5—15	5 2 2 3 3—15	30
Corp. L. F. Blend, Co. D	4 4 3 3 4—18	5 2 3 4 5—19	37
Private S. Zienko, Co. G	3 4 4 3 4—18	4 3 3 4 3—17	35
Private J. R. Lewis, Co. D	3 3 4 3—16	0 5 4 4—17	33
Private F. J. Badenhof, Co. K	3 5 4 4—20	2 3 4 4—17	37
Sergt. J. McKay, Co. B	3 3 4 2—15	3 4 2 4—17	32

EXPERTS.

	700 Yards.	800 Yards.	Total.
Private G. W. Lent, Co. D	5 3 4 4 5—21	5 2 5 5 2—19	40
Corp. G. F. Henry, staff	5 5 5 5 5—25	5 3 4 3 4—19	44

Sixty-ninth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Private T. Burke, Co. C	2 3 4 3—15	2 2 4 3 4—15	30
Private A. Armstrong, Co. I	3 3 3 4—17	4 4 3 2 5—18	35
Sergt. T. Sheehan, Co. C	3 3 4 3—17	4 4 3 2 3—15	33
Private J. J. Cox, Co. I	3 3 3 3—15	5 2 3 4 4—18	33
Private J. P. Spencer, Co. B	3 3 2 5—17	4 3 2 2 3—14	31
Corp. J. Manning, Co. E	3 3 3 4—16	4 2 3 3 3—15	31

EXPERTS.

	700 Yards.	800 Yards.	Total.
Private H. E. Evans, Co. G	4 5 4 5 3—21	5 3 4 5 4—21	42

Seventy-first Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Private A. Goodwin, Co. H	3 4 5 4 5—21	0 3 4 3 4—14	35
Private W. Marks, Co. D	4 4 3 5 3—19	3 4 3 3 3—16	35
Sergt. W. F. Crockett, Co. G	2 3 4 4—16	3 4 4 4 5—20	36
Corp. W. Whitenack, Co. K	3 5 4 4 3—19	2 0 2 2 5—11	30
Private H. S. J. Signer, Co. A	4 4 5 2 3—18	4 3 3 4 0—13	31
Private E. F. Hess, Co. G	4 3 3 4—17	2 4 5 2 0—13	30
Private M. E. Gregson, Co. G	3 3 5 3—17	4 0 3 5 4—16	33
Private J. Devlin, Co. G	0 4 4 3—15	2 3 3 4 4—16	31
Private H. Weisphalinger, Co. A	2 3 5 4 2—16	4 3 3 4 4—18	34
Private A. Siebacker, Co. H	3 4 3 4 4—18	4 4 3 3 0—14	32
Private W. B. Dunlap, Co. D	3 4 4 4 3—18	3 4 2 3 3—15	33
Private J. E. Torbusch, Co. D	3 4 2 5 5—19	4 3 0 3 4—14	33
Private G. W. Wilson, Co. D	4 3 3 3 3—15	4 3 5 4 4—20	35
Private W. D. Morrison, Co. I	4 3 3 3 4—17	4 3 2 2 3—14	31
Private W. William Signer, Co. A	4 4 5 2 3—18	4 3 3 0 3—13	31
Private A. T. Mills, Co. A	2 4 3 4 4—17	0 3 4 3 4—14	31
Private W. W. Webb, Co. A	3 4 3 4 2—16	4 4 2 2 2—14	30
Private W. E. Sheerer, Co. D	4 3 4 4 4—19	5 5 3 4 3—20	39
Sergt. A. R. Studderman, Co. K	5 3 3 3 3—17	0 2 4 4 3—13	30
Private C. F. Lewis, Co. G	4 4 4 2 4—18	4 3 2 3 3—15	33
Private R. P. Gray, Jr., Co. G	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 0 3 4 4—14	30
Private H. A. Phillips, Co. D	3 2 4 4 2—15	5 4 3 3 2—17	32
Private C. Edwards, Co. I	4 4 4 4—20	4 4 0 3 0—11	31
Private F. R. Meeteeo, Co. G	3 4 4 4 0—15	4 0 3 5 4—16	31
Private R. G. Campbell, Co. A	4 4 2 4 4—18	4 3 3 0 3—13	31
Private F. Lorenz, Co. H	4 3 4 4 4—19	5 3 2 5 2—17	36
Private S. Orange, Co. H	3 4 3 4 4—18	4 2 4 3 3—17	35
Corp. E. Doty, Co. D	4 3 4 2 3—16	3 4 4 4 3—18	34
Private J. D. Hamell, Co. H	5 3 0 3 4—15	3 2 4 3 3—15	30
Private J. H. Byerley, Co. B	4 3 5 5 3—20	0 4 2 3 4—13	33
Private A. R. Fern, Co. D	4 4 5 2 3—18	2 3 3 3 3—14	32
Private D. Browden, Co. H	4 4 4 4—20	3 5 3 4 0—15	35
Private J. Michaels, Co. H	3 5 4 5—21	4 0 0 4 3—11	32
Private M. Euster, Co. E	4 2 3 5 2—16	3 3 4 2 2—14	30

EXPERTS.

	700 Yds.	800 Yds.	Total.
Major E. T. J. Marsh, staff	5 5 3 5 5—23	5 5 5 4 3—22	45

First Naval Battalion.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Seaman H. H. Ruthcling, 1st Div	4 5 3 4 4—20	3 0 3 3 4—13	33

Second Naval Battalion.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Boatswain's Mate W. R. Griffith, 1st Div	5 4 3 4 4—20	4 3 2 2 3—14	34
Seaman W. Ladd, 1st Div	3 4 3 3 4—17	4 4 0 4—16	33
Seaman D. Coudel, 1st Div	3 4 3 2 5—17	3 4 0 2 5—14	31
Seaman H. C. Zimmerman, 1st Div	5 4 3 4 5—21	0 3 3 4 2—13	34

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Coxswain E. M. Oliph, 1st Div	4 3 3 3 4—17	4 4 3 4 4—19	36
Seaman A. T. Southard, 1st Div	4 5 3 4 4—20	2 2 4 3 0—11	31
Seaman E. L. Sayer, 1st Div	3 2 4 4 4—16	3 5 4 0 3—15	31
Seaman A. R. Pardington, 3d Div	4 3 3 4 3—17	4 4 4 3—19	36
Seaman H. C. H. Stewart, 4th Div	2 5 4 4 5—20	4 0 4 2 4—14	34
Seaman J. D. Andrews, 1st Div	4 2 4 4 3—17	4 2 4 3 5—18	35
Seaman B. R. Schoonover, 2d Div	3 4 5 4 4—21	4 2 4 3 4—17	38
Torpedoist J. S. Langthorn, 1st D	4 3 4 3 4—18	2 0 5 4 4—15	33
Seaman H. A. Spencer, 1st Div	4 3 4 4 2—17	5 3 4 3 0—15	32
Seaman H. Campbell, 1st Div	3 4 4 4 3—18	0 3 3 5 5—14	32

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Seaman B. F. Cogswell, 1st Div	3 3 4 4 4—18	5 2 2 3 5—15	33
Seaman J. W. Davis, 1st Div	4 5 3 3 3—18	4 3 3 4 4—18	36
Seaman P. T. Buckler, 1st Div	3 4 5 3 3—18	3 2 3 2 3—13	31
Seaman A. F. Southard, 1st Div	4 4 3 3 4—18	3 0 3 4 4—14	32
Seaman C. W. Ashley, 1st Div	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 2 2 0 4—12	31
Seaman T. S. Griffin, 1st Div	3 3 4 4 3—17	2 3 4 5 5—18	35
Seaman L. C. Foelix, 2d Div	4 3 5 4 4—20	3 0 2 3 4—12	32
Seaman H. W. Craig, 4th Div	4 4 4 3 2—17	4 2 2 3 3—14	31

First Signal Corps.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Private J. A. Maxwell	4 4 2 4 3—17	4 4 4 4 5—21	38

Squadron A.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Private P. H. Holt, Troop 1	3 4 5 4 4—20	3 3 0 2 0—8	28

EXPERTS.

	700 Yards.	800 Yards.	Total.
Lieut. R. H. Sayre, staff	5 5 3 5 5—23	3 4 4 4 5—20	43
Private G. D. W. Williamson	5 3 4 3 5—20	3 5 5 4 5—22	42

Seventeenth Separate Company.

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Private A. Lawrenceille	3 4 3 4 4—18	0 3 4 4 4—15	33
Private W. I. Donaldson	4 3 2 4 2—15	4 4 0 4 3—15	30

LAWN TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

Third Round of Tournament for Championship in Singles—Nisbet, Larned, Eaves, and Ware Winners.

NEWPORT, Aug. 21.—Hugh A. Nisbet of England to-day defeated Malcom D. Whitman of Brookline, Mass., in the third round of the tennis tournament for the championship in singles, in a match which was close and exciting throughout. As Larned beat Fischer, he will meet Nisbet Monday in the semi-final round of the tournament, and the victor will have Dr. Eaves as an opponent Tuesday in the finals, provided, as is expected, the doctor defeats Lee Ware in the semi-final round Monday.

All four matches in the third round were played to-day, but the Nisbet-Whitman contest overshadowed the other three completely and attracted most of the crowd.

The Nisbet-Whitman match was played on what is known as the Championship Court, before a crowd of nearly a thousand, more than half of which were composed of women.

Whitman started the service and took the first game on Nisbet's errors, but the next two went to the foreigner on "fine-play" shots. The games followed rapidly until "five games all" was called, and then Whitman took the odd game and apparently had the set. A great rally of Nisbet's in the twelfth game brought the match back to deuce again, and then the foreigner through double faults of Whitman and three fine passes in the fourteenth game, took that set, 8—6. The summary of the match follows:

First Set.—Nisbet 2, 4, 4, 3, 2, 4, 2, 2, 4, 4, 1, 4, 6, 4. Total 46; games, 8. Whitman, 4, 2, 1, 5, 4, 1, 4, 4, 1, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2. Total, 40; games 6.

Second Set.—Nisbet 1, 2, 1, 4, 4, 4, 2, 4, 0, 2. Total, 24; games, 4. Whitmah, 4, 4, 4, 2, 2, 1, 4, 1, 4, 4. Total, 30; games, 6.

Third Set.—Nisbet, 1, 0, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4, 5, 0, 4. Total, 31; games, 6. Whitman, 4, 4, 1, 2, 3, 2, 6, 3, 4, 1. Total, 30; games, 4.

Fourth Set.—Nisbet, 4, 4, 5, 2, 0, 7, 3, 2, 2. Total, 29; games, 3. Whitman, 1, 1, 3, 4, 4, 0, 5, 4. Total, 23; games, 0.

Fifth Set.—Nisbet, 4, 2, 4, 4, 4, 2, 2, 10, 4, 0, 7, 4. Total, 47; games, 7. Whitman, 1, 4, 0, 2, 2, 4, 4, 12, 1, 4, 5, 2. Total, 41; games, 5.

Following is a complete summary of today's games:

All-comers' championship singles, third round: H. A. Nisbet defeated M. D. Whiman, 8—6, 4—6, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5.

W. A. Larned defeated D. P. Fischer, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3.

W. V. Eaves defeated J. P. Paret, 6—4, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3.

L. E. Ware defeated H. Ward, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

Interscholastic championship, first round: R. Fincke of Yale defeated C. P. Pell of Columbia, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, 8—6.

XAVIERS DEFEAT WEST SIDES.

E. Zinn Defeated in the 220-Yard Run by C. A. Lambert.

The Xaviers took the New West Side Athletic Club into camp with ease at the dual meet yesterday on the grounds of the latter, at 329 West Fifty-fourth Street. The Xaviers scored 38 points to the West Side's 25.

The games were well attended, and there was plenty of enthusiasm. Nearly 500 persons were present when the first event was called. The surprise of the day was the defeat of E. Zinn of the West Side Athletic Club in the 220-yard run. He defeated Lambert in the trial heat by a foot. Lambert qualified for the finals, however, and won with ease, Zinn being crowded back to third position.

Bartow S. Weeks of the New York Athletic Club was referee, and the starter was William Robertson of the P. R. A. C.

After the games, Fred Foth of the N. W. S. A. C., with fifteen seconds' handicap, passed L. Siegbold of the New Jersey Athletic Club in an exhibition half-mile walk. Time—3:32. Following are the summaries:

Seventy-Yard Dash.—Won by E. Zinn, N. W. S. A. C.; P. J. Walsh, X. A. A., second; C. A. Lambert, X. A. A., third. Time—0:07 2-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by A. J. Walsh, X. A. A.; D. J. Donovan, X. A. A., second; M. Wehrle, N. W. S. A. C., third. Time—2:11.

220-Yard Run.—Won by C. A. Lambert, X. A. A.; P. J. Walsh, X. A. A., second; E. Zinn, N. W. S. A. C., third. Time—0:26 2-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by D. J. O'Sullivan, X. A. A.; L. Schmidt, N. W. S. A. C., second; T. Smullen, N. W. S. A. C., third. Distance—5 feet 6 inches.

One-Mile Run.—Won by A. J. Walsh, X. A. A.; J. F. Malloy, X. A. A., second; D. J. Donovan, X. A. A., third. Time—4:55 4-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by M. Cregan, N. W. S. A. C.; G. Weinbrecht, N. W. S. A. C., second; D. J. Daley, X. A. A., third. Time—0:57 2-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by J. Underwood, N. W. S. A. C.; D. J. O'Sullivan, X. A. A., second; J. Donohue, N. W. S. A. C., third. Distance—19 feet 11½ inches.

Newport Yachting Notes.

NEWPORT, Aug. 21.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Sloop Choctaw, owned by M. Strong; sloop Clara, owned by Mr. Henry; sloop Harpoon, owned by W. Bourne; sloop Vigilant, owned by P. Chubb; sloop Bedouin, owned by Mr. Adams; sloop Polly, owned by C. Chapin; schooner Hildegard, owned by G. W. Weld; schooner Montauk, owned by L. C. Ledyard; sloop Carmita, owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; steamer Velthra, owned by R. L. Lippitt; steamer Buccaneer, owned by W. R. Hearst; steamer Sylvia, owned by Mr. Metcalf; steamer Satanella, owned by E. W. Bliss; steamer Stella, owned by J. Beckwith; steamer Marion, owned by Mr. Wetherell; steamer Parthenia, owned by H. McKee; steamer Mindora, owned by Mr. Nelson.

The departures were: Steamer Hermione, owned by Mr. Thomas; steamer May, owned by Mrs. S. D. Fell.

The following yachts are in the harbor: Steamer Nourmahal, J. J. Astor; steamer Electra, owned by E. T. Gerry; steamer Sultana, owned by J. R. Drexel; steamer Margarita, owned by A. J. Drexel; steamer Varuna, owned by E. Higgins; steamer Admiral, owned by Mr. Comstock; steamer Jathniel, owned by Mr. Thomas; sloop Roslin, owned by Mr. Whiting; schooner Naeara, owned by H. K. McHoag; steamer Narada, owned by H. Walters; steamer Conqueror, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt; steamer Josephine, owned by P. Widener; steamer Viking, owned by H. L. Hutchings; sloop Navahoe, owned by R. P. Carroll; sloop Ilderim, owned by C. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Low Death Rate Last Week.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Health Department reports the population for the week ending yesterday as 1,998,686, and the number of deaths 750, which is 19 less than in the preceding week, the death rate being 19.58, as against 20.00 last week. There were 335 deaths under five years of age and 79 over sixty-five years of age.

INSIST ON HAVING ONLY

POND'S

1846 1897

EXTRACT

FOR ALL PAIN.

STAR POINTER'S VICTORY

Joe Patchen Defeated in a Great Pacing Contest at Chicago.

FIRST HEAT RECORD BROKEN

The Fastest Opening Heat and the Fastest Fourth Quarter Placed to the Credit of the Winner—Wind Prevented Better Time.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The 15,000 people who went to the Washington Park course this afternoon saw the fastest first heat ever paced, and probably the fastest fourth quarter. The conditions were good for fast time. The track was springy and fast, and the weather was warm, but during the earlier part of the afternoon there was quite a little breeze, which the pacers had to breast on the back stretch.

The chief event on the card was the match race between Joe Patchen, with a record of 2:01½, and Star Pointer, whose record is 2:01¾. The conditions were that they should pace three heats and have the inside position alternately. The toss of a coin gave Patchen the pole for the first and third heats. Notwithstanding this advantage, and the fact that he had a quarter of a second the better of his opponent in the matter of records, the race demonstrated that Star Pointer was too fast for him, for the latter won all three of the heats handily, outfooting the black horse.

In the first heat they got away well together. Rounding the first turn, Patchen secured a lead of a length. The first quarter was covered in 30¼ seconds, a 2:02 gait, which proved to be the rating for the heat. Turning into the far side, they faced the wind, and Pointer began to come up, lapping his antagonist, and the pace was increased, the half-mile being done in one minute flat, or 29¼ seconds for the second quarter, a 1:58 gait. Then the wind and the terrific pace began to tell on them, and the timers caught them at the three-quarters post in 1:32½, the third quarter being made in 32½ seconds, or at a 2:10 gait.

Pointer, treading on the outside, had fallen six lengths behind Patchen. Swinging into the home stretch, McClary called on the bay horse, and he responded gamely with one of the greatest bursts of speed ever seen on a trotting track. Steadily, inch by inch, he crept up on the black stallion. Curry shook up his horse, lifted him and laid the lash on his flank. He responded nobly and let out another link, pacing without a waver, like a piece of well-balanced machinery. But he could not shake off the big bay. The cry was "Patchen wins!" as they neared the wire, but it was met with the answering cry of "Pointer wins!" And he did win, but it was only in the last half dozen strides, and only by a nose.

The time for the mile was 2:02, and a new third-heat record was marked up. This made the first-heat of the last quarter 0:29¼. If the fact that Star Pointer was an open length to the bad when the judges caught Patchen's time at the three-quarter post is taken into consideration, it is evident that Pointer must have gone the last quarter in about 29 seconds, or at a 1:56 gait, which was probably never before equaled in the fourth quarter of a race in which a previous quarter had been paced at a 1:58 gait.

The story with which Pointer finished in this heat made almost a foregone conclusion that he would win the second and the race, especially as he would have the pole in that heat. When they were given the word they went away on even terms, but Pointer was never headed, and won at will by an open length in 2:04¼. The first quarter was covered in 0:30, the half in 1:00¾, and the three-quarters in 1:32½.

The third heat was a repetition of the second, and was done in 2:04 flat. The first quarter was covered in 0:30½, the half in 1:02, and the three-quarters in 1:33½.

RACING IN HARNESS.

Results of Trotting and Pacing Contests on Various Tracks Yesterday.

At Syracuse, N. Y.

2:27 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

Chaille B., blk. g., by Octoroon, (Burgess)	1	1	1
Frank Patchen, blk. h., (Ames)	3	2	2
Uncle Job, ch. g., (Molloy)	2	3	3
Burtona, blk. m., (Strong)	5	5	4
Red Bird, b. g., (Stackhouse)	4	6	5

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Gear Case Will Be a Feature of Bicycle Equipment Next Year.

ITS UTILITY DEMONSTRATED

Wheeling Feats on the Continent—New League Books Valuable when Touring—New Amateur Records Approved.

Granted that the chainless wheel does not swamp the market next year to the exclusion of all other styles, one of the features of next season's cycle equipment will probably be the gear case. English riders have employed the contrivance almost since the wheel came into vogue, but the weight and general ugliness of the English models has militated against their introduction on the Western Hemisphere. The usefulness of this adjunct to wheeling, however, is undisputed, and it is gaining recognition rapidly in America, especially in and around New York. Prominent members of the big clubs have tried the case and proclaim its utility. An appeal from this verdict is not to be considered, and riders of lesser note are preparing to add the gear case.

In the recent cycle campaign of Bicycle Company E, Eighth Regiment, N. Y. N. G., on Long Island, the advantages of inclosing the running gear were demonstrated. Capt. Lyon and Sergt. Mayer both rode wheels furnished with gear cases, and from the time these wheels started until the time they returned, despite rain and mud, they ran easily and smoothly, requiring no attention. When the case was removed on reaching home, the chains were found to be clean, fully lubricated, and smoothly balanced. Capt. Lyons said that if all his men had fitted their wheels with gear cases, they would have made 800 miles with greater ease than the 400 miles actually completed.

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Stories of European Cyclists.

One of the most famous long-distance cycle rides which ever took place was that undertaken by the French professional cyclist, Charles Terront, says The Cycle, an English paper, in a series of articles on noted rides. It became celebrated not so much on account of the distance covered, but by reason of its constituting a sterling record. This was a ride against time from St. Petersburg to Paris. The ride was undertaken in October, 1893, just at the time when the Franco-Russian alliance was the topic of conversation in both St. Petersburg and Paris, and naturally Terront, being a Frenchman, met with an enthusiastic reception in the first-named city.

The journey was a most meritorious one, for the roads of Russia are reckoned among the worst in Europe. Starting from St. Petersburg, Terront, paced by some of the leading lights of Russian and French racing men, passed through Luga, Pskov, and Dunaberg to Warsaw, where the whole populace turned out to welcome the plucky rider. With scarcely any rest he continued his journey through Germany and Belgium to the frontier of his beloved France, passing through Posen, Berlin, Hanover, Liége, and Namur.

He ultimately arrived in Paris, and met with an overwhelmingly enthusiastic reception at the hands of Parisian cyclists when he pulled up at the Velodrôme Buffalo. He had covered the distance, some 2,000 miles, in a little over twelve days, and during the journey he had met with some startling adventures. Once he was fired at by a drunken German peasant, and on one occasion he collided with a pacemaker and fell over a steep embankment.

In the same issue are described a number of entertaining feats in the Wheel. In a lion's den is about the last place in the world one would expect to find a sane cyclist, says The Cycle correspondent, yet at Nice recently a well-known cycling instructor, Stanley C. Hart, appeared as a cycling Daniel. He entered the cage containing two of the most dangerous and ferocious lions in Europe, no less than six times. On one occasion he had a very narrow escape. The trainer had fixed the lions in a corner of the cage with his piercing eye. He removed his glance for an instant to follow the cyclist, and at the same moment the pedal of the machine touched the paw of one of the lions, who, with a roar, wiped out half the spokes from one of the wheels. But the trainer caught the lion's eye, and the animal made no further hostile movement.

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Duel on Cycles.

Of an entirely different nature, and with an entirely different object, was the feat of two young French students in Paris some months ago. A large party had been out cycling all day, and were returning home in a hilarious mood, when two of the party quarreled. They decided that a duel with swords should settle their difference, and, with their national love for the sensational, decided further that it should be fought on their bicycles in the Boulevard Ney, Paris.

The seconds placed the combatants fifty yards apart and ordered them to charge, which they did in furious fashion, with swords gleaming in the moonlight. Passing each other, so swift was the pace, they wheeled about, and faced, and again made straight at one another. They met with terrific force and both were thrown, while the seconds, who were also following on bicycles, swelled the mass of struggling humanity and steel, and were more injured than the principals, neither of whom had been touched by the other's sword, although one of them in falling had run his own sword into his leg. But blood had been spilled, and honor was declared satisfied.

A special kind of Providence seems to have watched over a Lyons cyclist, named Garaud, a plumber, who wagered he would ride round the coping of a house in course of construction, and did so without meeting with any mishap. The coping stone was barely 2 feet wide, and had he slipped he would have fallen 50 feet.

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League Road Books.

"Fifty Miles Around New York" and "Fifty Miles Around Brooklyn," the new road books upon which the Road Book Committee of the New York State Division has been at work so long, have been mailed to all members of the League of American Wheelmen residing within the territory covered by the books. The work has been exacting, and the officers of the division declare that a fair valuation upon the work and material would amount to about $15,000.

The New York and Brooklyn books each contain 166 separate map pages, covering more than 8,000 square miles of territory, and showing routes as far north as Poughkeepsie, eastward to the easterly extreme of Long Island, and across New Jersey to Philadelphia and to the Delaware Water Gap. All the popular routes in this vicinity are shown, including runs to Long Branch and through the popular districts of New Jersey, Staten Island, Long Island, Westchester, Orange, Rockland, Sullivan, and Dutchess Counties. Each route is mapped and shown by itself, with marginal notes referring to the quality and grades of the roads, direction and terminals of cross-roads, and with text references to other and connecting routes. Exact distances in miles and fractions of a mile are noted to all principal cross-roads and points of interest.

These distances have been obtained by actual cyclometer measurement. The distances are noted upon both margins of each map, so that the tourist going in either direction may know his distances in progressive order. These road books will be given free to all members of the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, residing in the Counties of Dutchess, Kings, New York, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster, and Westchester, and it is the wish of the officers of the State Division to put them into the hands of as many of metropolitan wheelmen as possible. Cyclists may join the league by sending their names and addresses, with $2 each, to W. S. Bull, Secretary-Treasurer, Vanderbilt Building, New York City, with the names and addresses of any three citizens as references.

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Racing Board Bulletins.

Chairman Albert Mott's last bulletin contains the following notes among others of interest:

After the heat-race rule on Page 34 of the Rules of Racing add the following: "Or, as an alternative, in running a heat race, such event may be conducted under the rule outlined below: When the race is best two out of three heats, the winner is not reached until one rider has won two heats, either through virtue of finishing first or by the disqualification of a competitor or competitors who may finish in front and lose such position or positions through ruling or rulings of the referee. The second and other prizes shall be distributed according to the standing of the rider in the summary, heat winners to be placed before all those who have occupied lesser positions, and in case two riders are tied by finishing an equal number of times in the same position, the one occupying the best position in the concluding heat shall be awarded the prize. In every heat a rider must finish within 150 yards of the winner or be adjudged distanced. In case a rider fails to win one heat in three, he will be disqualified in any subsequent heats that may be necessary to decide the prizes."

Amateur Records Accepted—Two miles, against time, paced, made by H. M. Sidwell, at Chester Park, Winton Place, Ohio, July 24, 1897; time, 3:52 1-5. One-third mile, against time, paced, made by Fred Schade of Herndon, Va., at Willow Grove, Penn., Aug. 7, 1897; time, 0:32 2-5. One mile, tandem, competition; time, 1:56 1-5; made by Casey and Eckberg, at Charles River Park, Cambridge, Mass., July 31, 1897. Fifty-one to 100 miles, against time, flying start, unpaced, made by Rudolf Lauricks at Charles River Park, Cambridge, Mass., July 31, 1897. Time—51 miles, 2:33:42; 52 miles, 2:37:10; 53 miles, 2:42:09 4-5; 54 miles, 2:45:25 4-5; 55 miles, 2:48:38 2-5; 56 miles, 2:51:49 4-5; 57 miles, 2:55:01 4-5; 58 miles, 2:58:14 1-5; 59 miles, 3:01:31 1-5; 60 miles, 3:04:45 1-5; 61 miles, 3:07:54 3-5; 62 miles, 3:11:09 1-5; 63 miles, 3:14:34 2-5; 64 miles, 3:07:54 3-5; 65 miles, 3:20:58 4-5; 66 miles, 3:24:12 1-5; 67 miles, 3:27:27 3-5; 68 miles, 3:30:43 3-5; 69 miles, 3:34:08; 70 miles, 3:37:36 1-5; 71 miles, 3:40:56; 72 miles, 3:44:03 3-5; 73 miles, 3:47:11; 74 miles, 3:50:10 2-5; 75 miles, 3:53:33 1-5; 76 miles, 3:56:53 1-5; 77 miles, 4:00:57; 78 miles, 4:03:58; 79 miles, 4:06:58 1-5; 80 miles, 4:10:05 2-5; 81 miles, 4:13:14; 82 miles, 4:16:25 2-5; 83 miles, 4:19:37; 84 miles, 4:22:52; 85 miles, 4:26:09 4-5; 86 miles, 4:29:32 1-5; 87 miles, 4:32:52 3-5; 88 miles, 4:36:13 1-5; 89 miles, 4:39:37 3-5; 90 miles, 4:43:01 1-5; 91 miles, 4:26:48 3-5; 92 miles, 4:50:00; 93 miles, 4:53:35 3-5; 94 miles, 4:57:05 1-5; 95 miles, 5:00:35; 96 miles, 5:03:40 3-5; 97 miles, 5:06:55 2-5; 98 miles, 5:10:05 4-5; 99 miles, 5:13:18 2-5; 100 miles, 5:16:24 2-5.

Having complied with Rule E, the Princeton University Track Athletic Association of Princeton, N. J., has been restored to sanctum privileges. P. M. Dey of Asbury Park has been placed upon the list of those to whom sanctions will be refused. New York riders are singularly free from discipline in this bulletin.

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A Race on Ordinaries.

It is the intention of the Charles River Park management to hold an "ordinary" race, to be contested by some of the men who have made fame for themselves before the advent of the low safety. Richard Howell, who was for years the champion of England, will ride in the race, and "Senator" Morgan has signified his intention of riding. "Bob" Neilson will be seen on his wheel, fitted with half-inch solid rubber tires. Such well-known riders of former days as George Hendee and "Billy" Rowe may also be induced to enter. The date of the race has not been decided, but doubtless the momentary revival of high-wheel racing will arouse great interest among the racegoers.

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Anxious to be Taxed.

Let the disgruntled cyclists of tax-threatened-and-freed Chicago and of anxious Cincinnati journey toward the setting sun and permeate their beings with the altruistic dust cast up by San Francisco wheelmen. For they of San Francisco who "bike" are wooing the tax collector, verily itching to be taxed. Not entirely altruistic are these, however. They are willing to pay a tax of $1 per wheel, but they insist that 80 per cent of the sum collected shall be expended in cycle path construction. The Cycle Board of Trade of that city has taken up the matter and drafted resolutions favoring the tax.

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New York Still Leads.

Pennsylvania did not gain the leadership in the number of League of American Wheelmen members, as a result of the National meet, as many had prophesied. She added 2,709 new names to her roll, but this city increased its list by 377, and at present New York has 24,735 members and Pennsylvania 22,891 members. Reports from other States show the total league increase for the past week was 3,640, and the total present membership 96,150. From the other States these figures were received: Massachusetts—Gain, 126, and total, 11,571; New Jersey, 195, and 6,280; Illinois, 10, and 2,866; Ohio, 31, and 2,879; Wisconsin, 27, and 2,418; Connecticut, 14, and 1,935, and Rhode Island, 28, and 1,547. For the corresponding week last year the total gain was 800 and total membership 63,765.

WITH THE BIG ORGANIZATIONS.

News of Interest from the Associations and Prominent Clubs.

Cedar Grove Hill, which is about one mile and a quarter from Upper Montclair, N. J., has been selected for the open coasting contest of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York, next Saturday. It is reached by way of the New York and Greenwood Lake Railway, of which the New York stations are at Chambers and West Twenty-third Streets. The carefully arranged set of rules which will govern the contest should be of value in other similar events. The requirements are:

The hill shall not be less than 440 yards long.

Entries shall be confined to amateurs, as defined by the League of American Wheelmen.

Contestants shall wear a cloth number, to be provided by the Race Committee, which shall be securely pinned to the backs of the riders.

The start shall be from a push-off at a tape stretched at the top of the hill. Official pushers-off to be designated by the committee. No pusher off shall overstep the said tape. Such an offense shall be considered sufficient cause for the disqualification of the competitor affected.

Not less than two nor more than five contestants shall be started abreast, at intervals of sixty seconds.

After all shall have made their trials, the twelve who shall have coasted the greatest distance shall be restarted in the manner governing the contest; of these, the six who shall then coast furthest shall again be restarted: of these, the three who shall coast furthest shall be once more restarted, and the distances which they then cover shall decide their positions and the award of prizes.

The body shall be as rigid as possible, and the feet shall not be removed from their perch until the rider dismounts or falls off. "Sculling," wabbling of the head or body, the wabbling or zigzagging of the wheel, or taking the course of another contestant when less than two open lengths ahead shall be considered foul riding, and be sufficient cause for the disqualification of the contestant. Touching pedals for any reason whatsoever shall also be cause for disqualification.

The finish shall be judged by the furthest part of the rider's foot when he dismounts or falls off his machine. All contestants shall remain on the exact spot at which they dismount until released by the measurers.

There shall be no restriction as to the weight or style of machine; but no wheel shall be provided with extraneous weights or mechanical aids, nor be unprovided with chains, (or levers,) cranks, and pedals. All contestants shall appear at the starting point, at least five minutes in advance of their respective heats, and shall submit their wheels to the Clerk of the Course for inspection.

Constitution Drafted for U. C. A.

A constitution has been drafted for the proposed central association of cycling clubs in the metropolitan district. By its propositions the name of the new organization will be the United Cycling Association, and its object to promote the interests and rights of wheelmen. Any association consisting of five or more wheeling clubs will be eligible to membership. The meetings of the association will be held on the second Thursday in February, May, August, and November, at 8 P. M., the annual election taking place on the first of these dates. Each association will be represented in the union by seven delegates—its President and Secretary and the Chairmen of the following committees: Streets, Race, and Social, and two delegates at large. The members of each committee of the new association will be composed of the delegates representing the same committees in their own associations. The money for defraying current expenses of the union will be raised by an annual assessment of $10 upon each association, and no other assessment shall be imposed, except upon a two-thirds vote of the association. The present membership of the new association consists of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York, New Jersey, and Long Island, and the Westchester Cycling Association. These four associations have a combined individual membership of 15,000, or more than the New York State Division in the metropolitan District, and a club membership of about seventy-five.

The Morris Wheelmen.

With the Morris Wheelmen there is, or will be, much jubilation over their capture of first prize for the greatest number of survivors in the Associated Cycling Club's century to Philadelphia. A jollification meeting will be held soon to celebrate the victory, and the big punch bowl, engraved with the names of all the members who survived the run, will probably receive appropriate christening.

The Morris Wheelmen have decided to participate in the north side parade Aug. 28, although the sentiment in the club is not favorable to joining any parades where prizes are offered. Magistrate Simms urged that the club parade in this instance, "in order to show the appreciation of the wheelmen, and particularly those of the Morris Club, for the work done by Commissioner Haffen above the Harlem in the interest of cyclists." As a body the club deprecated the fact that prizes were offered.

The Century Wheelmen.

To-day is Ladies' Day with the Century Wheelmen of New York, when the club run will be to Chatham, N. J., on the invitation of M. T. Nesbitt, one of the members, who has invited the members and friends to visit his father's farm at that place. The party will start from the clubhouse, 146 West Seventy-first Street, at 9 A. M., in time to take the 10 o'clock train for Newark, via the Central Railroad of New Jersey, from the foot of Liberty Street. Those who cannot reach the clubhouse in time can go direct to the ferry. The afternoon division will start from the clubhouse for Quayle's Hotel, Belleville, N. J., at 2 P. M., via the West Forty-second Street Ferry, Hudson County Boulevard, Ridgefield, Little Ferry, Hackensack, Hasbrouck Heights, Carlstadt, Rutherford, and Lyndhurst, and join the morning division at the Broad Street Station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey in time to take the 5 o'clock train for New York.

The Century Wheelmen won the second prize for the largest number of survivors on the century run of the associated cycling clubs to the National meet, L. A. W., Philadelphia, Penn. Thirty-three members finished. The Century Wheelmen leads every cycling club in New York State in point of membership.

Lesser Club News.

Among the Logan Wheelmen of Brooklyn considerable excitement has been aroused by the determination of two of the members to wheel most of the way to the Klondike gold fields. A. M. Franklin and Robert Connisby, who are the two Logan members afflicted with gold-dust microbes, intend to travel to Seattle on a tandem, and from Seattle sail to Alaska, where they will utilize a product of their inventive genius in the shape of a sled which will be drawn by means of the tandem to draw their supplies. The tandem will be constructed with a view of riding over ice and through snow, and the two miners-to-be, one of whom, Franklin, is Secretary of the Brooklyn Cycle Board of Trade, are confident of success.

The Royal Canadian Wheelmen will hold an open century run on Sunday, Sept. 12, over the Merrick Road. In addition to medals and individual century bars for survivors prizes will be awarded to the clubs finishing strongest.

Cycling clubs of South Brooklyn, headed by the Paramount Wheelmen, are agitating the subject of asphalting or macadamizing Fourth Avenue, from Atlantic Avenue to Sixtieth Street, where the macadam begins. The avenue, which is one of the widest in Brooklyn, is a favorite for many taking runs out of town.

The High Grade Wheelmen have been organized in West New York, N. J., with a good membership. The officers are as follows: President—James Mullane; Vice President—Frank Steger; Treasurer—W. Fink; Secretary—John E. Dippel.

The report published recently that Capt. S. J. Neill had resigned from the Greenwich Wheelmen to become the Captain of the Gink Wheelmen, is said to be without foundation. Neill has been elected Captain of the Gink Wheelmen, but still holds the Captaincy of the former organization and has no intention of resigning.

A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Noted Athletes to Compete at Manhattan Field—Wefers and Maybury in the 100-Yard Dash.

The track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, which will be held at Manhattan Field next Saturday afternoon, will develop into a struggle for supremacy between the East and the West. It will be the New York Athletic Club against the Chicago Athletic Club. The former organization showed at the recent metropolitan championship meeting that it controls the best athletic performers in the East, while the Chicago Athletic Association leads in the West.

Perhaps the most spirited contest of the meeting will be the struggle between "Berney" Wefers of the New York Athletic Club and J. H. Maybury, the Western college crack, for supreme honors in the 100-yard dash. Wefers has been the undisputed champion for two years, and is the holder of the world's record of 0:09 4-5. Maybury's past performances stamp him as a most formidable rival for the champion. At the Western championship meeting last year he won the 100-yard dash in 0:10 flat. There is nothing that will interest lovers of athletics more than a 100-yard dash where two competitors are nearly evenly matched. It is a struggle of gameness and speed from the report of the starter's pistol. Maybury is also the champion of the West at 220 yards, at which distance he is also entered to meet Wefers.

The half-mile run and the weight-throwing contests will also bring together some of the most noted athletes and strong men of the country. The most notable in the latter events will be John Flanagan of the New York Athletic Club, Roger Brosnan of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Dr. Barry of Boston, James S. Mitchel of the Pastime Athletic Club, and F. Beck of the New Jersey Athletic Club. Philadelphia, Washington, Boston, and several of the larger cities in New York State will be represented in the championship contests this year, and from the present outlook the meeting will be a success, not only from an athletic point of view, but in a financial way, as well. Entries close with J. E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway, to-morrow.

The New York Athletic Club has had reserved for its members 100 seats in one section of the grand stand, and members of the Stock Exchange have taken forty seats. The advance sale is far in excess of anything heretofore held by the Amateur Athletic Union.

NEW JERSEY A. C. CARNIVAL.

Interesting Programme Arranged for the Labor Day Meeting.

The carnival of sports of the New Jersey Athletic Club, to be held Sept. 6 (Labor Day) at Bergen Point, will practically be a grand finale of a most successful season in track and field athletics. Coming so soon after the annual track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union will warrant the carnival being a sterling attraction, as most of the winners at the former meeting will compete. Entries have already been received for the various events. The programme, in addition to having the regular athletic events, will also contain some novel attractions, among which will be a game of association football between the Centreville Athletic Club and the True Blues of Paterson, a game of Irish football between the famous William Barry Association of Jersey City and the Young Irelands of Newark, a 440-yard medley race, in which each contestant will be required to run 140 yards with a pail of water on his head, hop 100 yards, walk 100 yards, and run over hurdles 100 yards, the hurdles being three feet six inches high. The carnival will conclude with a game of baseball. There will also be two bicycle events—a one-mile and a two-mile handicap. Entries close with J. E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway, New York, Aug. 30.

Stung by a Centipede.

Count Moltke, a Lieutenant in the French Navy, was among the passengers on the French liner La Bretagne, which left New York yesterday. He is suffering from the effects of a sting from a centipede, received while coming from Yokohama to Vancouver on the steamer Empress of India. All of the poison was taken from the wound, but the Count still carries his hand in a bandage. He is on his way to Copenhagen, Denmark, where he is to take part in some diplomatic proceedings at the Danish Court. He is only twenty-one years of age.

Mlle. Hippolyte of Haiti.

Mlle. Hippolyte, daughter of ex-President Hippolyte of the Haitian Republic, left on the steamship La Bretagne yesterday for a sojourn in France with a party of Haitian friends. She is sixteen years old, dark of skin, but of good features. One of the party was Alexis Jean Joseph, a Deputy in the Haitian Congress.

YACHTING IN SEPTEMBER

Good Contests Arranged for Next Month on the Sound and in New York Harbor.

EMERALD AND COLONIA AGAIN

These Two Schooners to Fight for Rare Prizes—Syce, Vencedor, and Kestral to Meet in the Fifty-one-Foot Class—Gravesend Bay Regattas.

Next Saturday the Fall yacht racing will begin and the yachts that have been contesting for supremacy in the different classes during the earlier part of the season will renew the struggle and try to settle conclusively which yachts are the best, before going into Winter quarters. The schooners Emerald and Colonia will meet again, and some rattling good contests will be witnessed.

Honors are about even between these two yachts, so far as the number of victories credited to each boat is concerned. In a good whole-sail breeze, with a fair portion of the course to windward, the Colonia seems to be the better boat, but in light airs and in running or reaching the Emerald has done the best work.

Another class in which it is sure there will be some good races is that for fifty-one-footers. In this class are F. M. Hoyt's Syce, J. B. Mill's Kestrel, and Harry Gillig's Vencedor. The Syce was launched early in the year, and Mr. Hoyt has her in fine shape. The Vencedor did not make her appearance until the middle of July, and the Kestrel not until the cruise of the New York Yacht Club. The Vencedor has shown up remarkably well at times, particularly so on the run from Huntington to New London, and when she meets the Syce again should give a good account of herself. The Kestrel has not shown at all well yet, but has not had a fair test.

Seawanhaka's Fall Race.

The first of the Fall regattas scheduled is that of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, which is to be sailed Saturday, Sept. 4, off Oyster Bay. This will be a regatta for all classes. On Monday, Sept. 6, the Larchmont Club will hold its Fall regatta. On Saturday, the 11th, the Larchmont Cup race for schooners will be sailed, and on the same day the Riverside Club will hold its Fall regatta. On the 18th the American Club will hold its Fall regatta. After that date it is possible that some match races will be sailed, and then the racing season of 1897 will be over.

Down the bay two more regattas are already arranged for, and in addition to these the Atlantic Club will have two special races next month.

A special handicap regatta of the Gravesend Bay Yacht Club will be sailed next Saturday. There will be three classes, viz.: Sloops, cabin cats, and open cats. Rear Commodore Morse has offered a prize for the sloop class, the club will give a prize for the cabin cat class, and the Regatta Committee will give a prize for the open cat class.

The course will be from the starting line, an imaginary line from the end of Tilmer Pier to a stakeboat, northwest of same; crossing from east to west, to and around Buoy 13, to and around Buoy 11, to starting point, twice around for sloops and cabin cats, and once around for open cats, rounding all turning points on the port hand. Should the wind be very light, however, the race will terminate at the first round, and the signal be given by the firing of the gun and lowering of the club flag. The preparatory signal will be given promptly at 2 P. M. The starting gun for sloops five minutes later, and the starting signal for cabin and open cats five minutes later, or 2:10 P. M. There will be no times taken at the start, the starting time for all yachts being the starting gun for its class.

The Regatta Committee will use its best judgment in handicapping the yachts, and will endeavor to give all boats a fair chance of winning. A partial list of the boats which are expected to start in this race, with their handicaps or time allowances, is given as follows:

Open Cats.—Martha M. allows Ariel 1 minute, Priscilla 2 minutes, Gelert 3 minutes, Isabel 4 minutes, Ulmer Park 4 minutes, Rosalie 4 minutes, Lizzie 5 minutes, Paul and Stella 8 minutes, and Anita 9 minutes.

Cabin Cat Class.—Louise allows Acorn 8 minutes, Hector 8 minutes, Jean 10 minutes, Pleone 10 minutes, and Camilla 12 minutes.

Sloops.—Kelpie allows Carrie Van Voorhees 4 minutes, Lachsmi 5 minutes, Nomad 8 minutes, Gail 9 minutes, Nemo 9 minutes, Susie 10 minutes, Poco 15 minutes, Sea Gull 12 minutes, Portia 10 minutes, and Lela 20 minutes.

Should the race be terminated at the first round, only one-half of the above allowances will be given.

All other members wishing to enter their boats should send their entries to the Chairman of the Regatta Committee, R. W. Rummell, 7 Warren Street.

Racing Association Regatta.

The ninth annual regatta of the New York Yacht Racing Association will be sailed on Gravesend Bay on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 6. The start and finish of the race will be off the Gravesend Bay Yacht Clubhouse. The prizes will be championship penants, and there will be one class for schooners; seven for cabin sloops and cutters, three for open jib and mainsail yachts, two for cabin catboats, and six for open catboats and half-raters. The start will be made at 11 o'clock.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S YACHT.

To be Built at Milford Haven, and Will Cost £250,000.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Aug. 11.—Queen Victoria's new steam yacht is not to be a regular iron-clad ready to ship the armament of a battleship, if need be. The yacht is to be an up-to-date steam yacht, built with twin screws and up to twenty knots an hour. She is to be built at Pembroke's Government dockyard in Milford Haven, on the Bristol Channel, where yachtbuilding is unknown, and it is probable will have more of the look of a man-of-war than even the Emperor of Germany's Hohenzollern. The tonnage of the yacht is to be 4,000, and she is to cost £250,000. The over-all length is to be 380 feet, beam 50, and draught 18 feet. She promises to be a very different vessel from the old Victoria and Albert paddle yacht, which has cost in repairs more than the yacht cost when built.

The internal fittings have not been explained, but it is safe to say that they will not be more superb than the decorations of the two steam yachts built at Glasgow for Ogden Goelet and Robert Goelet of New York. However, Americans are not content with the very best this country can supply, but must have skilled decorators from the various capitals of Europe.

The Prince of Wales is racing his cutter Britannia without the spirit he has previously shown. His languor is no doubt a reaction after the jubilee excitement, but, after all, with Meteor, Bona, and Aurora beating Britannia, the Prince, after his short but successful yachting career, must naturally feel less enthusiastic. True, he might build a new cutter, but to keep in the front racing rank he would have to build a new cutter every season, to hold in check the new racing cutters and new racing men turning up every Summer.

Bona Lost a Topmast.

The Queen's Cup, presented to the Royal Southampton Yacht Club, must have been regarded as the yachting trophy of the English Channel, to guess by the crowd of entries for the race. The yachts were as various in speed as in size and age, including Watson's Bona, Fife's Isolde, and his new Morning Star. Since the Meteor had captured the Belfast Queen's Cup and Britannia the Royal Squadron Queen's Cup the Emperor of Germany and the Prince of Wales wisely kept out of the common throng. Bona, not afraid of compromising Palermo and the Duke d'Abruzzi, her owner, went off to win, but in establishing her lead in a strong breeze carried her topmast over the bow, and was out of the race. The match was down Southampton water, round a turning buoy in the Solent, and back. The race finished with the Latona yawl, 165 tons, winning on her handicap time. The Latona was designed by Mr. William Fife, Sr., over twenty years since, and was built for Mr. Rowley of Liverpool by White of East Cowes. Matches for Queen's cups are an acknowledged scramble for every yacht that can be entered, and usually spoil any regatta at which Queen's cups are competed for.

Yesterday the Royal Victoria started its popular regatta at Ryde, Isle of Wight, and was favored with a fine racing breeze. The racing was not up to the high-class style this club aims at. Britannia did not favor the club with her presence, but Meteor and Bona did. Aurora was back at her builders, Fay & Co., getting alterations made—rather a bad sign for the new cutter.

Bona carried away her topmast in a previous match, and so much time was spent over making a new one that she was still in tow of a steamer after the starting gun was fired. This breach of the rule disqualified her, and although Meteor generously came back for a new start, the committee insisted on Meteor's sailing over alone for half the prize, as provided.

In the cruiser match, Hester, Namara, and Maid Marion started in a good breeze with Creole, Thelma, and Maladetta, the first prize of £40 being won by the twenty-tonner Maladetta by time. Her owner, Mr. Macaldowney of Belfast, is a favorite wherever he goes, but has the dangerous "fad" of designing his own yachts, which he races himself. Of course they are not always successful.

Wreck of the Saint.

Fife's last year's twenty-rater Saint, after winning a lot of prizes in the Baltic, was coming across the German Ocean from Hamburg to be present at the Solent regattas in tow of a tug steamer, when she was caught in a gale. For shelter the steamer attempted to tow her into the entrance of the Amsterdam Canal, when the big sea took her in charge off the Port of Ymuiden, and the towing hawsers breaking, the cutter got among some outlying rocks and got hammered badly enough to burst holes in the bottom of the yacht, when she foundered in spite of all her crew could do.

It was a disappointment that Saint did not arrive in the Solent, where she would have settled all doubts as to whether Fife's new twenty-rater Morning Star was or was not an improvement on Saint in consequence of her being a further development of the girth rule. The question promises to be settled against the rule by Payne's Penitent, but not in the decisive way that the Saint as the better yacht would have done it.

However, there seems enough of evidence to insure either the abolition of the rule or its modification before the building season begins. Meantime Southampton rejoices that its twenty-rater Penitent, built under the girth rule last season, is an improvement on Fife's more advanced girth-rule twenty-rater Morning Star, built this year, and further, that the Penitent is the fastest and best twenty ever built, notwithstanding the much bigger record of Fife's Saint, also built last season.

Bona Wins at Weymouth.

WEYMOUTH, Aug. 21.—In the regatta here to-day there was an exciting race between Bona, Meteor, and Aurora. A good breeze was blowing. Bona saved her time by half a minute and won. Aurora was second, beating Meteor by four seconds on time allowance.

STEINITZ'S BOOK ON CHESS.

He Borrowed the Money to Publish It and Is Sued for an Accounting.

On the application of Charles Putzel, counsel for James H. Frothingham, Justice Beekman yesterday signed an order restraining G. P. Putnam's Sons from paying out certain moneys amounting to $9,000 on account of William Steinitz and also restraining Steinitz from receiving any money from them until an accounting has been made to the plaintiff.

The Steinitz named in the application for the order is the famous Russian chess player. Mr. Frothingham is a retired merchant who lives in Brooklyn. He is a good amateur chess player and a member of the Manhattan Chess Club. When Mr. Steinitz deplored his inability to raise sufficient money to publish his book on chess Mr. Frothingham advanced about $9,000 for the purpose. The Putnams published the work, and it is said have made money.

Mr. Frothingham, in his complaint, says Steinitz has refused to make any accounting of his receipts from the sale of the book, and he has not yet received any of his money that made the publishing of the work possible. His claim is for $9,000.

WESTCHESTER'S HORSE SHOW.

To be Held at White Plains the Last Week of September.

The prize list of the Westchester Horse Show has been issued. The show, which is the sixth of the association, will be held at White Plains Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1 and 2. This show, which has always been one of the best in this vicinity, is held during the County Fair week.

Prizes are offered in sixty-seven classes, and in all except the special classes second prizes are offered. The horses for which classes are made are trotters, hackneys, harness horses, tandems, four-in-hands, ponies, saddle horses, hunters, and jumpers. The special prize list is a large one. W. H. Tailer, William Rockefeller, De Lancey A. Kane, N. C. Reynal, John D. Archbold, W. R. H. Martin, T. A. Maitland, Dwight M. Harris, William H. Catlin, Thomas Dimond, Clarence Whitman, E. H. Weatherbee, George R. Read, Edwin Gould, E. C. and G. S. Hoyt, John R. Downey, Worthington Whitehouse, William E. Iselin, W. Lanman, Bull, John Gerken, and John J. Riker have also given prizes, many of which are in money or plate.

There are four classes for maiden horses, that is, horses that have not won a prize or ribbon at any horse show. Two of these are for harness horses, one for saddle horses, and one for hunters. The entries will close with the Secretary, 10 Wall Street, on Saturday, Sept. 11.

The officers of the association are: George R. Read, Port Chester, President; William H. Catlin, Rye, Vice President; Robert W. Leonard, Mount Kisco, Treasurer; Thomas A. Maitland, Rye, Secretary. Directors—De Lancey A. Kane, New Rochelle; William H. Catlin, Rye; James C. Cooley, Westchester; Clarence S. Day, Harrison; William E. Iselin, New Rochelle; Robert W. Leonard, Mount Kisco; E. C. La Montagne, Westchester; George R. Read, Port Chester; N. C. Reynal, White Plains; Thomas A. Maitland, Rye; Worthington Whitehouse, Elmsford, and E. M. Fulton, Jr., Rye. Executive Committee—Thomas A. Maitland, Rye; William H. Catlin, Rye; Robert W. Leonard, Mount Kisco, and Charles S. Bates, Jr., New Rochelle, and Worthington Whitehouse, Elmsford. Honorary Vice Presidents—Francis A. Watson, Westchester; Thomas Dimond, Harrison; Clarence Whitman, Katonah; B. Lambert Sackett, Rye; P. Gibert Thebaud, White Plains; Richard P. Lounsbery, Bedford; Edward C. Potter, Scarsdale; George S. Dearborn, Milton Point; N. Witherell, Belle Haven; W. H. Tailer, Dobbs Ferry; W. R. H. Martin, Belle Haven, and Edwin H. Weatherbee, Mamaroneck.

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Erne Challenges Hawkins.

Frank Erne of Buffalo is out with a challenge to "Dal" Hawkins of California. Erne says that Hawkins has boasted that all the Eastern lads are afraid to meet him. In order to prove that he is more than anxious to get on a match with the Western boxer, the Buffalo lad is willing to go out to the Pacific coast, if necessary. Erne is ready to meet Hawkins for twenty rounds, at 128 pounds, before the club offering the best inducements.

HOT CENT DOWN A MAN'S BACK.

Moran of Brooklyn Had a Joke on Haight, but Repented.

A Brooklyn practical joker named John Moran dropped a penny in the slot on the evening of July 28, and drew a fine of $50 in the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday.

The penny was hot. Moran heated it, and then slid it inside the collar of Alvah Haight, who was dozing in a saloon at the corner of Marcy Avenue and Fulton Street. Haight immediately stopped dozing and reached for his own neck. He was sorry he had been buying such good collars, because nothing would break. He twisted and straightened and bent, but everything he did made him hotter, until he finally ran home and got somebody to cut him out of his clothes. A fine profile likeness of an American Indian chief, surrounded by the legend, "United States of America, 1891," remained on his spine. He could not see it, but he knew it was there, and thought it was about a foot in diameter.

Moran enjoyed his joke but modestly repressed his hilarity, and disclaimed the performance when he was arraigned in court yesterday, and said he had no sense of humor at all, and was somewhere else when the deed was done. He tried hard to prove an alibi, but the evidence was against him, and Judge Lemon fined him the limit. Those who know the defendant say he is not likely to have any more money to burn for some time after he has settled.

MACY'S

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST.—SIXTH AVE.

This advertisement will interest only those who wish to BUY FOR CASH, and who appreciate the advantage that ready money gives them.

CONTINUATION OF OUR GREAT

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

$50,000 Worth of High-Class Goods AT ABOUT HALF VALUE.

When you see the goods the prices will seem doubly wonderful. STYLE, QUALITY, BEAUTY, and DURABILITY at prices unmatched even where inferior goods are exploited. Study the samples of the values we give.

WARDROBE COUCHES, patent self-openers	7.73	LADIES' TOILET DRESSERS, oak or mahogany finish, bevel plate mirror, two plush lined drawers	7.74
FULL TURKISH COUCHES, very handsome, in six different colorings of velvet	9.66	OAK CHIFFONIERS, with bevelled French plate glass	5.96
LEATHER COUCHES, full spring edge; elsewhere $23.00, our price	17.39	QUARTERED OAK DINING TABLE, very handsome, large fluted legs; elsewhere $13.00, our price	9.02
MORRIS CHAIRS, in oak and mahogany finish, hair cushions, corduroy covered, choice of four colors, well made and finished	6.24	OAK CHINA CLOSET, full bent glass ends, very fine	14.99
DUET PIANO STOOLS, very handsome, oak and mahogany finish	3.99	PARLOR SUITS, three pieces, hand-carved frame, with French turned legs, covered in handsome silk damask	29.34

DECORATED DINNER SETS.

Take advantage of the GREAT VALUES offered by us in FINE DECORATED DINNER SETS,

MICHAEL BEATS STARBUCK

The Little Welshman Wins the Thirty-three Mile Race at Manhattan.

AMERICAN RECORDS BROKEN

New Figures Established from the Eleventh to the Twenty-fifth Mile —A Punctured Tire Spoils the Contest—Largest Crowd of the Season.

Sprinting swiftly ahead of the big pacing sextet, pedaled by a half dozen of the speediest of professional racers, who had failed to distance him, Jimmy Michael jumped the tape a winner against J. Frank Starbuck in the greatest match race of the season on the Manhattan Beach track yesterday afternoon. He finished the thirty-three miles in 66 minutes 14 3-5 seconds, having run the miles up to the thirty-second under two minutes each, and created new American records from the eleventh mile to the twenty-fifth. Fifteen thousand spectators cheered the victory. It was with difficulty that his trainers could get him to his quarters. Seemingly he was little the worse for his great feat of speed and endurance.

It was seen that Starbuck was beaten when, at the twenty-second mile, he was a third of a mile, a full lap, behind the Welshman, but in the second lap of the same mile his rear tire punctured and flattened, making his defeat decisive. He pluckily grabbed another wheel and started after his pacers, then changed to a second wheel, and later went back to his first wheel, which had been repaired. It was too late, however, but, rather than drop out, Starbuck plugged through until his opponent finished.

It did not look like a one-sided affair at the beginning, and for many miles the pair raced wheel and wheel. But when Starbuck had run the gantlet of the unfortunates, Michael was nearly a mile and a half in front of him, and had nothing to beat but the records.

Few of the thousands present had interest for anything but the great race. Yet three events preceded the match that would have demanded attention under other circumstances. The event of the day was the final event in a race meet given under the auspices of the American Cycle Racing Association

About Fifteen Thousand Spectators.

The day was noteworthy in the history of cycling in the New York district, not alone from the big race, but from the immense throng that gathered and the universal enthusiasm. Before the first race, the grand stands and bleachers were filled to their capacity, of nearly 8,000. Then each arriving train unloaded hundreds of persons who surged wildly about the ticket sellers' stands, and murmured loudly when they learned there were no seats for sale. The majority crowded about the track approach at the end of the bleachers, and tried to push past a squad of burly policemen. Others went around the bleachers and rushed up to the edge of the track. In vain the police attempted to control the crowd. Men and women pushed those ahead of them onto the track, while the others spread about wherever there was standing room.

Until after two races had been run the police, by massing at advantageous points, were able to exercise some small command over the crowd. Then a bluecoat, weary perhaps of his struggle in a moment of weakness, allowed a few to cross the track. Instantly a fighting mass of humanity swept past, and in a minute's space three thousand people were on the field. Then the crowd around the ticket stands awoke to the situation, and followed over the track. Somehow the news that the police were not strong enough to cope with the crowd got outside the grounds, and from all points of the swamp to the north of the track crowds poured in a stream. When the big match race was started the attendance at a conservative estimate numbered 15,000, of whom a third had entered without paying admission.

It was not until reserves from the precinct reinforced them the police were able to clear the track for the racers.

A one-mile open race for amateurs in three heats opened the programme. F. W. Richt had no trouble in winning the final. It was followed by a mile handicap event for pacers, and that meant for some of the fastest riders on the racing circuit. Four heats were run, the final going to Fred Titus, many being glad to see a local favorite in the lead. Amateur riders then ran in a half-mile handicap, where Richt again distinguished himself and took first place.

Starting the Big Match.

A long wait followed. The big race was the next thing scheduled, but the police had not got the throng under a semblance of control. It would have been impossible to have run the race, and moreover a fresh breeze was blowing up the home stretch. So the thousands killed an hour looking at fancy riding and watching the pacing crews warming up. At last, shortly after 5:30 o'clock, Michael and Starbuck were warned to make ready.

Their pacers were: For Starbuck—McLain, Olcott, Shannon, Marriott, Fornwalt, and McDuffie, the Berlo sextet; Hammond, Jack Lindley, Church, Aker, and McCurdy, the Berlo quint; McLain, Egan, Weest, Hicks, Johnson, and Johnson, the Syracuse sextet; Johnson, Bergen, Reich, Gregory, and Blauvelt, the Dayton quint; Glorieux, Hesse, and Wirtz, the Dayton tripiet; Henshaw, Huffstetter, Judge, and Nagel, the Riverside quad, and Wenzet, the Turnville brothers, and Clun Smith, the Philadelphia triplet.

For Michael—L. C. Johnson, E. C. Johnson, and J. W. Kinsey, the Dayton triplet; Stone, Gooner Key, F. A. Blanchard, and W. A. Bainbridge, the Berlo quad; L. P. Callahan, E. P. Lovett, F. P. Lovett, and J. E. Walsh, the Dayton quad; W. F. Saunders, Austin Crooks, Otto Mayer, L. A. Callahan, Frank Mayo, and "Al" Newhouse, the Berlo sextet; Welnig, F. A. McFarland, Jay Eaton, O. L. Stevens, and W. W. Hamilton, the Transit quint; W. Hawthorne, J. Conklin, J. Chapman, and W. P. Neville, the Dayton quad, and W. E. Becker, M. Heldweiler, H. R. Steenson, and Walter C. Sanger, the Dayton quad.

Starbuck seemed nervous as he waited for the pistol, and even the ordinarily imperturbable Midget was chewing his toothpick savagely. Starbuck had a wheel geared to 96, and the Welshman rode geared to 106. His slight stature looked even more boyish than usual. He was to take his pace from the inside, while Starbuck's pacers were to close from the outside.

Michael Gets Away Ahead.

On the shot Michael, who had the outside, jumped away from "Mother Wells," his starter, catching the Glorieux triplet in fine shape and leading Starbuck several yards. At the end of the second lap a sextet picked up Michael prettily, and rushed him around to finish the first mile in 1:55 2-5. Starbuck did not pick up his pace so cleanly, and lost a few yards in the operation. He seemed a little stiff, and at times dropped behind his pace, bending into knots in the effort to catch up. Michael was still chewing the toothpick and sitting up in his saddle, smiling back to the yelling throng.

In the fourth mile Becker's quad, which started to pace Michael, spilled on the back stretch, but the midget cleverly picked up a sextet he had started to leave. At five miles the Welshman led his rival; then Starbuck seemed to recover from his agony, and gained rapidly, running smoothly. Michael spat out the toothpick, and began to chew gum ferociously, while his pacemakers quickened their gait. Starbuck's spurt was short, however, and Michael, once started, went ahead like lightning on the seventh mile, passing Starbuck one-third of a mile in the lead. Then the miles were spun out faster and faster, for Starbuck's pacers fiercely resented being passed, and a series of sprints between the rival pacers kept knocking down the times for the miles. Michael was riding apparently with little effort, always less than a foot behind his pace, sometimes lapping the rear wheel, and changing pace in a way that made the crowd feverish with delight. Ten miles were run in 19:24 2-5, and Michael was always forcing his pace. The next mile was at express train speed, and the eleven miles were completed 7 3-5 seconds ahead of the American records. From this time Michael cut down the records until his twenty-fourth mile. Then he was four-fifths of a second ahead of the record. At the end of the twenty-fifth mile he was 6 3-5 seconds behind the American record.

Starbuck's Tire Punctured.

These time-smashes were the result of Starbuck's attempts to pass. He was now and again successful, but always the Midget crept up on him, swiftly and steadily. All at once Starbuck slowed down, and as he passed the grand stand, answered the hush of expectation by pointing to his rear tire, which was sinking.

Michael rode on to beat the records. As he neared the hour it was seen that he would do the thirty miles easy. His distance for the full sixty minutes was 30 1-6 miles. Then he slowed up a trifle, and the thirty-second mile was over two minutes. This was due to the crowd on the track, as a pistol was fired at the end of the sixty minutes, and hundreds believed the race was over. Many were crossing the track while Michael was finishing the last three miles, spoiling his time. As soon as he finished the track was covered with people, and Starbuck was not able to finish.

Michael's time yesterday and the American and world's records follow:

Record and Summary.

Miles.	Michael's.	American.	World's.
1	1:55 2-5	1:39 1-5	1:37 3-5
2	3:51 4-5	3:33 2-5	3:48 4-5
3	5:47 3-5	5:29	5:28 2-5
4	7:41 3-5	7:15	7:15
5	9:41 4-5	9:07 4-5	8:56 3-5
6	11:36 1-5	11:00	10:55 2-5
7	13:32 1-5	12:53 3-5	12:43 2-5
8	15:27	14:46 3-5	14:32 2-5
9	17:27	16:40 2-5	16:27 2-5
10	19:24 2-5	18:33 1-5	18:20 4-5
11	21:21	21:28 3-5	20:10 4-5
12	23:25 4-5	23:27 4-5	22:01 1-5
13	25:19 3-5	25:22 3-5	23:54 3-5
14	27:19	27:25 3-5	25:49
15	29:11	29:24	27:41
16	31:10	31:23 2-5	29:39 2-5
17	33:09	33:20 1-5	31:20
18	35:07	35:24 4-5	33:12 2-5
19	37:05	37:21 3-5	35:07 1-5
20	39:04 4-5	39:18 4-5	37:01 2-5
21	41:03	41:16 3-5	38:52 3-5
22	43:06 2-5	43:14	40:46
23	45:07 3-5	45:15	42:41 4-5
24	47:11	47:11 4-5	44:37 4-5
25	49:15	49:08 2-5	46:32
26	51:20 3-5	51:06 1-5	48:24 3-5
27	53:25 3-5	53:01 1-5	50:19
28	55:29 2-5	54:59 2-5	52:09 1-5
29	57:36	56:57 4-5	54:01 1-5
30	59:44	58:54 4-5	55:59 2-5
31	61:52 3-5	....	57:34 2-5
32	64:01 4-5	....	57:32 3-5
33	66:14 3-5	....	....

Race summary:

One-Mile, Open, Amateur.—Three Heats.—Final Heat—Won by F. W. Richt, Brooklyn; second, H. Wolf, New York; third, Joseph Caccovajo, Brooklyn. Time—2:31.

Mile Handicap for Pacemakers, Professional.—Four Heats.—Final Heat—Won by Fred Titus, Riverside Wheelmen, New York, (30 yards;) second, L. A. Callahan, Buffalo, (30 yards;) third, E. S. Aker, Philadelphia, (30 yards;) fourth, W. E. Becker, Minneapolis, (40 yards.) Time—2:07.

Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Three Heats—Final heat won by F. W. Richt, South Brooklyn Wheelmen, New York, scratch; second, Jack Pfluger, New York, 50 yards; third, W. D. McGurn, Harlem Wheelmen, 35 yards. Time—1:06 2-5.

The principal officers were: Referee, A. G. Batchelder, New York State Division; L. A. W.; Judges—C. J. Obermeyer, G. A. Needham, John Barnett; Timers—F. P. Prial, Alex Schwalbach, Sam Roe, Harry Hall, Jr., R. R. Baker, W. C. Wells; Scorers—L. L. Jones, R. W. Dye, Adolph Stahl, A. G. Gardner, Thomas A. Roe, Charles Henry; Umpires—Charles S. Holley, Fred Hildebrandt, J. E. Modee; Starter—William P. Young; Clerk of the Course—Al Reeves; Assistant Clerks—M. B. McFarland, W. A. Curley; Marshal—Charles White; Announcer—Fred Burns.

EUROPEAN CONCERT SHAKEN.

Germany May Withdraw if Salisbury's Attitude Regarding Thessaly Is Not Changed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21.—The Peace Conference adjourned its session to-day owing to the non-receipt by some of the Ambassadors of instructions from their Governments.

Lord Salisbury, it is stated, maintains the attitude assumed by him with reference to the evacuation of Thessaly by the Turkish forces, while the German Government threatens to withdraw from the concert of the powers unless the Turks be allowed to continue their occupation of the province until the indemnity agreed upon be paid by Greece.

BOMBS FOR TWO EMBASSIES.

Russian and German Residences in Constantinople in Danger.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21.—The police of this city have arrested two Armenians at whose residences they found two bombs. The prisoners confessed that they intended to commit outrages by the use of these bombs at the Russian and German Embassies.

The foreign Ambassadors here have received a circular letter from the Armenian Reconstruction Committee almost identical with that sent to them in 1896, declaring that the Armenians are tired of waiting, and are resolved to take action for the redress of their grievances.

GENEVA, Aug. 21.—The Groshat, the organ of the Constantinople Committee of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, which is printed in Geneva, asserts that the recent explosions in Constantinople were the work of the committee, and says the committee is directing the movements of the parties who are fighting the Turks in the Vilayet of Van.

"We are obliged," The Groshat says, "to resort to every possible means to carry on the struggle against such overwhelming odds. Revolution is the only resource left us."

POLAR EXPEDITION RETURNS.

Capt. Beade's Party Driven Back by Great Masses of Ice.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A special dispatch from Gjaesvaer, Norway, says that Capt. Beade's polar expedition, composed of Austrians and Hungarians, has safely returned from the Ice Sea. The ship was unable to proceed beyond latitude 80 degrees 40 minutes north on account of the great masses of ice which were encountered.

Bohemia Ashore in the Elbe.

HAMBURG, Aug. 21.—The German steamer Bohemia, Captain Krech, from Baltimore, is ashore at Finkenwaorder, an island in the Elbe, near this place. Assistance has been sent to her and the work of floating her is proceeding.

M'KINLEY AT PORT HENRY.

President and Party Entertained at Dinner by Frank S. Witherbee—Last Days at Bluff Point.

BLUFF POINT, Aug. 21.—Secretary of War Alger came back here with the President to-day and will stay until the party leaves for good. The President arrived at 7 o'clock this morning, but being fatigued after his trip remained in his private car until a late hour. Gen. Alger said that the present programme of the President is to leave here on Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock and go through to Buffalo on a special train, arriving there about 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Dr. Depew's private car will be reserved for the use of the President and his immediate party, while a combination car will serve for the other guests. The party will go by way of Albany instead of by the Saratoga and Schenectady route. Albany will be reached by 7 A. M., but no stop beyond switching time will be made.

At 12:30 P. M. the President, Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Abner McKinley, Miss McKinley, Secretary of War Alger, Mrs. Alger, and Miss Alger, after witnessing dress parade by the soldiers of the nearby post, took a special train for Port Henry to be the guests of Frank S. Witherbee. Mr. Witherbee was the opponent in the last Republican Convention of this Congressional District of the present Congressman, Wallace T. Foote, and to some here to-day there was political significance in the visit. The party took dinner at Mr. Witherbee's.

The Presidential party returned from their trip to Mr. Witherbee's early in the evening, and at the request of Mrs. McKinley, Marshall P. Wilder entertained the party for about an hour. The usual hop closed the week's happenings at the hotel.

Minister to Russia Hitchcock arrived here this morning, and left for his home in St. Louis to-night. After a conference with the President, he said that he had decided to postpone his departure for Russia until the middle of October, so that he would have time to see the President in Washington. The Presidential party probably will go to church in Plattsburg to-morrow.

Vice President and Mrs. Hobart did not return with the Presidential party. Mrs. Hobart's health is not good, and the doctors have advised her to go to her New Jersey home.

THE FINEST ORATOR.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Assistant Secretary Davis of the Interior Department will leave here to-morrow for Steubenville, Ohio, where he will make an address at the centennial celebration of the founding of Jefferson County. President McKinley was invited, but declined, and was asked to name some one to take his place in the exercises. He designated Webster Davis, as the "finest orator in the country."

Owing to the Steubenville engagement, Mr. Davis has had to cancel his engagement to deliver an address at the Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Buffalo Tuesday night.

ANGIOLILLO DIED BRAVELY

Mail Advices Say He Was Collected and Spoke on the Scaffold at Vergara.

SPAIN SUPPRESSES THE NEWS

The Assassin Uttered Clearly the Word "Germinal" Before He Died, After Dressing Himself in the Black Gown and Cap.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Spanish Government has prohibited the publication in Spain or the telegraphing abroad of the details of the execution at Vergara yesterday of Michele Angiolillo, the Spanish Anarchist, who shot and killed Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Premier of Spain, on Sunday, Aug. 8. Letters, however, have been received here containing details of the execution. The writers say that the Anarchist slept but little during Thursday night, owing to his having partaken of coffee during the evening, which kept him awake. But his pulse was quiet and unaltered. The prisoner took a cup of coffee at 8 o'clock on Friday morning and drank a cup of bouillon at 10 o'clock.

At 10:53 A. M. Angiolillo firmly ascended the steps of the scaffold and donned the black gown and cape, placing the cross of the latter at the back of his head. He calmly regarded the spectators, asked to be allowed to speak, and uttered clearly the word "Germinal." (Germinal was the term given to the seventh month of the French Republican calendar, 1792-1806, which began March 21 and ended April 19.) The assassin then sat down on the bench of the garrote while the executioner adjusted the iron collar around his neck. As the executioner was about to cover the prisoner's face Angiolillo asked him to leave it uncovered. Then the screw of the garrote was then turned, the collar tightened, and Angiolillo was put to death. His corpse was exposed until 6 o'clock in the evening, when it was buried. All the spectators were greatly struck by the Anarchist's attitude.

DE AHUMADA ILL WITH FEVER.

Yellow Jack Seizes High Spanish Officials in Havana.

HAVANA, via Key West, Fla., Aug. 21.—The Marquis de Ahumada is very ill. For the past three days he has been suffering from an attack of yellow fever, and for this reason Capt. Gen. Weyler has remained in Havana. To-day the Marquis's condition is reported to be slightly improved.

Gen. Muncader, chief of staff, is also ill with the fever.

PLEA FOR SENORITA CISNEROS.

Red Cross Women Appeal to the Queen Regent in Her Behalf.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The following cablegram has been sent to the Queen Regent of Spain:

"Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

"Queen Regent, Madrid:

"We appeal to your Majesty, in humanity's name, to interpose for Señorita Cisneros in Cuba.

Mrs. J. C. BURROWS,
President.
Mrs. J. ELLEN FOSTER,
Advocate General.
Mrs. EMILY C. KILVERT,
Secretary.

"National Relief Association for Cuba. In aid of American Red Cross."

GEN. AZCARRAGA'S POLICY.

He Proclaims Himself as Being the Head of the Government.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Aug. 21.—Gen. Azcarraga, the Premier and Minister for War, has decided to convoke the Cortes in November.

The Premier announces that he is in accord with Gen. Weyler, the Captain General of Cuba, but he reserves the right to make a further examination of the Cuban question.

In conclusion, the Premier proclaims himself as being the head of the Government, and not the leader of any party.

SHARP ENGAGEMENT IN CUBA.

Weyler Learns that $3,000,000 in Silver Has Been Sent for the Troops.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—Official advices from Santa Clara report that a sharp engagement has taken place on the Gonzalez estate between Government forces under Gen. Lopez Amor and a band of insurgents. The latter were defeated and their leader, Flores, with twenty-four of his followers, was killed.

Captain General Weyler has been advised that $3,000,000 in silver, with which to pay the troops, was remitted yesterday from Spain.

Consul General Lee has received $5,000 more for distribution among the needy Americans in Cuba. Gen. Lee intends to make a trip around the island shortly for the purpose of inspecting the various Consulates. He will probably be accompanied by Secretary Fishback.

GLOOMY BRITISH VIEW.

Possibility of Intervention by the United States in Cuba.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Speaker publishes a long article this week in which it takes the gloomiest view of the prospects of Spain. It says it sees no chance of the war in Cuba "ceasing to outrage humanity, until popular feeling in the United States forces its Government to find a pretext for intervening, and further complicates the situation, perhaps by a naval war."

Continuing, The Speaker says it does not anticipate a revolution or a Carlist rising; but it foresees a grave increase in the suffering of the people, the repudiation of indebtedness, and years of industrial relapse.

TARGET PRACTICE AT NIGHT.

Wilmington Was Using Her Guns and Searchlights Off St. Augustine.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 21.—The mystery of the firing by a gunboat at St. Augustine last night was explained to-day upon the arrival of the Wilmington in port. The boat was merely engaged in barrel target practice, using her searchlight to throw light on the barrel and then firing. It was thought that she might have been pursuing a filibustering craft.

DAUNTLESS PUTS TO SEA.

Suspected Filibuster Leaves Savannah with a Barge in Tow.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Unofficial information has reached the Treasury Department that the suspected filibuster Dauntless has left Savannah, Ga., with a barge in tow, and that she is to be joined by the Alexander Jones at a point southeast of Hatteras, where the two vessels are to meet the schooner Banna F. Briggs, supposed to be loaded with munitions of war for the Cuban insurgents.

Which vessel will make the trip is not known. It is also stated that a filibustering expedition is assembling near Tampa, Fla. In view of this information Secretary Gage to-day telegraphed the collectors of customs at Savannah, Brunswick, and Tampa to use special vigilance to prevent violations of the neutrality laws and also to confer with the commanders of naval vessels at their ports as to what steps should be taken in the premises.

The Passamaquoddy Language.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Prof. Albert S. Gatchet of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, is at Eastport. Prof. Gatchet is an expert in aboriginal language, and, although a native of Switzerland, has a marked faculty for investigating American tribal dialects, and is still busy with the Passamaquoddy language and legends.

FOR CHANGE IN PENSION LAWS.

Previous Confederate Service Should Not Debar a Union Soldier, It Is Believed, at the Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—It is not improbable that official announcement will be made in a few weeks of a radical change in the present attitude of the Pension Bureau toward pension claimants who had a Confederate war service. Under the present construction of the laws, any service in the Confederate cause, irrespective of later service for the Government, is a bar to pension.

Commissioner of Pensions Evans believes that if a claimant served in any capacity in the Confederate service, but later deserted or left its ranks, enlisted in the Union Army, served therein, and was honorably discharged, it would be an injustice to refuse him a pension. He believes that, having performed honorable service in the Union Army, the past hostile service should be overlooked.

Assistant Secretary Webster Davis, whose decisions have been in the line of liberal construction of the pension laws, is understood to have similar views. The question has been referred to the President, and Secretary Bliss for their approval.

FOUNDER OF JUNEAU.

Interview with a Kansas Man on Pioneer Experiences in Alaska.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 21.—H. Juneau of Dodge City, Kan., who was the founder of the City of Juneau, Alaska, in an interview gave some important information regarding the Klondike gold fields. He said: "I cannot see the reason for advising travel by the Yukon River route, a distance of 2,500 miles or more from Juneau to the Klondike gold fields, when there is a shorter route, perhaps more difficult, which is over the Chilkoot Pass, reducing the distance to 400 miles from Juneau.

"Indians, both men and women, are employed in making the ascent of the pass. They carry goods on their backs, from the head of Linn Channel to the nearest point where you strike the Yukon River, a distance of about seventy-five miles, and charge $15 to $20 a hundred pounds. Two weeks are required to make the trip. An Indian will carry 100 pounds besides his own clothing and provisions, weighing thirty pounds or more. Mules and horses are no good in this mountain climbing.

"Alaska is a country full of disappointments. People who go there have no idea of the many discomforts. The country is covered with moss, a vine that contains prickles as sharp as the quills of a porcupine, with barbed points. These get into the flesh and stick deep. The barbs break as you pull them out and a portion remains in the flesh. The only way to get them out is to dig them out. The pricks make a sore. They are about 1½ to 2 inches long, and there is excruciating pain when you pull them from your flesh.

"Alaska is a country on edge, it is so mountainous. The basins are mainly filled with ice. The weather is always extreme. Where there is no ice, there is moss and devil's club, the latter being a vine that winds around everything it can clutch. Persons walking become entwined in a network of moss and devil's club, and passage is extremely difficult. But there is a great store of precious minerals in Alaska behind these barriers.

"I helped to lay out the town of Juneau in 1881. I have been there three times, the last time in 1885. My cousin, Joseph Juneau, discovered gold there in company with a man named Harris. The place was for a time called Harrisburg, but afterward the name was changed to Juneau. There was no law in the country then, and we adopted the Washington territorial civil law and the United States mineral laws. One feature of the law was that the Chinese were to be excluded, and that law holds good in Juneau to-day.

"Along the sea coast Alaska presents a grand and picturesque view from an ocean steamer. Its scenery surpasses any mountainous scenery in the world. Ice by glaciers is constantly tumbling into the sea, making a noise like an earthquake and endangering vessels. Mount Crellon is three miles high, and stands in pyramid form, with towers and towers, like a city of steeples in the distance. Ice does not stick to the sides of these mountain peaks, but slides into the water in great avalanches.

"Alaska is a rich country from many points of view. It is rich in minerals, but not much vegetation survives, though portions of the territory have extensive and valuable forests. It is a country of vast extremes, but it may yet prove to be the richest possession of the United States, though all the terrors of the country have not been overdrawn."

CABLE ROAD IN ALASKA.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Aug. 21.—The steamer Alki has sailed for Alaska with 150 passengers and 300 head of live stock. J. P. McCormick of New York took an outfit for the construction of a cable road from Dyea over the pass to Lake Lindemann. He says the cable road will be in operation five days after his arrival at Dyea, reducing the cost of transportation 60 per cent.

Messrs. Thompson and Remington, representatives of a Montana live stock syndicate, will leave the steamer at Fort Wrangle and locate a new trail to the Yukon by way of the Stickeen River Valley. They will employ a large force of men to construct a good road upon which stages will be operated.

DANUBE SAILS FOR SKAGUAY.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 21.—At noon today the steamer Danube started on her voyage to Skaguay with another large crowd of miners for the Klondike. There were about 800 horses on board, besides many mules and wagons, all of which will be used in packing supplies to Summit. The passenger accommodations were all taken.

The Danube will go to Dyea and Skaguay direct, and on her return will make a trip to St. Michaels with material and men for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company's Yukon steamer.

Sergt. Raven of the Northwest Mounted Police, who left on the Danube, took up with him the necessary equipment for a post office at Tagish Lake. Inspector Strickland, who, with five more constables, will join the ship at Vancouver, will be appointed to the position of Postmaster.

Last California Expedition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The last expedition this year from California for the Alaska gold fields will leave here on Aug. 25. The steamer Navarro has been chartered by the California Alaskan Navigation and Commercial Company, and will tow the river steamer Thomas Dwyer to the mouth of the Yukon River. The Navarro will have accommodations for seventy-five passengers, and the managers of the expedition calculate on reaching Dawson City in about thirty days. Two physicians will accompany the expedition to look after the health of the prospectors. If, by any mischance, the Navarro should reach the Yukon too late for the river boat to get through, arrangements have been made for caring for the passengers until Spring.

Klondikers Return with Gold.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 21.—Ed Thorp arrived here to-day on the steamer Starr with $25,000 in gold dust. He left Dawson City July 4. Thorp drove a herd of cattle to the Klondike last Fall and traded them for a valuable claim. Another man from Seattle brought back $18,000. Four Victorians have $25,000. They went in last May, and will return immediately. They say they can get through to Dawson City this season. A Vanderbilt syndicate is sending two men from here to the Klondike.

World's Largest Stamp Mill.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 21.—With several millions more in sight, the principal Treadwell mine, on Douglass Island, Alaska, is soon to have the largest stamp mill in the world. It has been decided to double the capacity of the plant, making the number of stamps 300. The next largest mill in size is located in South Africa. It has 280 stamps. The Treadwell will mine its product at a cost of $1 a ton and will produce $125,000 a month.

Pugilist Slavin Lost in Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—A letter from the head of Lake Bennett states that Frank Slavin, the pugilist, is lost in the wilds of the Northwest. On Aug. 5 Slavin started back alone from the lake, toward the summit of Chilkoot Pass, to find a number of articles lost from his pack. Up to Aug. 9, the date of the letter, nothing had been heard from him, and grave fears for his safety were entertained.

Steamers for the Yukon.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 21.—A company backed by several millions of capital has been formed here to build twenty steamers for the Yukon River trade. Six new vessels are to be built here and five are now under way at other points. The first steamer built here departed to-day.

DINGLEY ACT IN GERMANY

Agrarians and Manufacturers Call for Retaliation Against the Products of This Country.

NOT LIKELY TO BE REPRISALS

The German Press Generally Is Showing a Disposition to Accept the Situation — Ugly Relations Between Germany and England.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—The German press is taking the Dingley tariff much more quietly than might have been expected, in view of the angry tones heard from it while the bill was still under debate. The Liberal papers comfort themselves with the reflection that it is not worse than the old McKinley tariff, and also with the reminder that during the six months prior to the new dispensation Germany exported to the United States so much more goods than she would have ordinarily sent that this surplus export may be fairly considered an offset for any damage about to be done by the new tariff to German trade during the coming half year and during 1898.

The Agrarian papers are very angry at this philosophical way of looking at the matter. According to their policy the action of the United States must be denounced as an outrage to which "the victors at Sedan" should not submit. They are for the immediate creation of heavy duties against our petroleum, which prevents a rise in the price of potato-alcohol for lamps; against our grain, which depresses theirs; against our woods and tanning devices, which hurt their oak forests; against our plants and seeds, our butter and cheese, meats and fats, our fruit, fresh and preserved; our machinery, boots and bicycles—they rage even against our horses, although to Agrarians in general who do not raise horses the cheapness and excellence of American nags might seem profitable.

Some go so far as to advocate the exclusion of cotton without caring what is to become of the great cotton-weaving interests of Saxony and other districts.

The Cant of the Agrarians.

These papers are exactly in the frame of mind of those weird imbeciles in our West, who talk of gold as wicked and silver as moral, when a jeering world is pointing out to them that all they mean is fancied advantage or disadvantage to their own pockets. Their spouters do not use so readily as ours the nauseating similes drawn from the Bible in order to rouse their dupes, because people in Germany do not read the Book as much as we. Their cant consists of appeals to united Germany, Bismarck, and the war of 1870, the dangers to German trade through the hatred and jealousy of England, and the necessity of developing German agriculture to the point that Germany can feed her own millions in the event of a war. At the same time they are for a more thorough employment of the police in town and country, and for suppression of the right to meet for political discussion.

Yet in the country they have what we would call alarming police power. The other day a laborer on a farm near Stettin, having failed to get his 12½ cents per day as agreed, and his wife her 15 cents a day for the harvest, left the cottage which he tenanted free of rent, went to Berlin and got work. Presently he and his wife were taken out of bed by the police and returned to the farm. After working for a week or two, and getting no pay, he fled again, and has returned to Berlin. Whole gangs of Poles in the East of Prussia have attempted the same thing, and in some cases have been caught and hauled back to the filthy barracks where they were expected to live on wind and work.

The chances for the harvest in North and East Germany, Saxony, Bohemia, and Austria are very bad, owing to the continuous rains which have not only ruined the grain, but rotted the stalk. The sad state of things in parts of Russia, where the horses and cattle of the Moujiks have been steadily lessening, and the prospects last Spring foretold a general famine, is far worse. Of things has, if anything, grown worse, owing to the rains and inundations.

Germany Needs Our Cereals.

The Agrarian clamor against American cereals is therefore less than ever likely to bear fruit in an increase of the present duty; even their foreheads of brass may hesitate to insist on this step, if they cannot hope to get grain at fair prices from Russia or Argentina. To German agriculture they have done all the harm they could by interfering with the produce exchanges of Berlin and other grain centres, alienating the dealers, and making it impossible for flour dealers and bakers to fix their contracts for months in advance. Now comes the blow of ruined crops.

The Agrarians hope that by some mysterious powers, learned in close observation of our noble legislators at Washington, Baron von Thielmann will be able as a Minister of State to extricate them from their dilemma and give the unscrupulous Yankees the return blow they deserve. Baron von Thielmann has the reputation of being a charming man, and doubtless he is an able officer; but, after all, he can only advise what a little clique of quidnuncs about the Emperor want done.

Even less of a stir is made about a much more serious manner—namely, the denunciation on the part of England of her treaties with Germany and Belgium. It is generally recognized as part of the Greater Britain scheme, in which the British colonies are to favor the mother country at the expense of other lands; but its motive in the first instance is very commonly attributed to British alarm at the strides Germany has made in export and commerce generally.

The treaty was made just at the close of our civil war, and was to last twelve years, and to be renewed thereafter annually until denounced. It has lasted thirty-three years! Whether a new treaty will be negotiated before June 30, 1898, who can say?

Why the English Hate the Germans.

The British hate the Germans just now more than they do us, notwithstanding our frequent exhibitions of bad manners and tactless diplomacy; there are venom and spitefulness about the German press when dealing with matters at issue between the two countries which bite sharper than the silliness of our own insults, and this affects the British public profoundly.

A nation that openly envies and seeks to equal England in her colonies and fleets of war is sure to rouse all the nasty temper of that race of robbers and jobbers. She sees Russia ready to make it hot for her in India, and now Germany must needs come along and dispute Africa with her, when every one knows that the right to murder negroes with powder and gin belongs to her alone! No wonder the British rejoice at an opportunity to give Germany a warning rap. It was not by chance or "through circumstances over which he had no control" that the Emperor did not take part in the jubilee of his not-particularly-by-him-respected grandma.

On Bad Terms with Chile.

Other nations besides England have notified Germany that after a given date existing treaties shall be at end. The treaty with Uruguay already has terminated, and that with Chile has been denounced. The officers and school teachers who went to Chile a couple of years ago to instruct the army and civilians are returning in a great state of rage at their treatment by the Chileans.

The army officers were clever enough to refuse to go to Chile unless their salaries were paid in advance into a Berlin bank. Perhaps that has something to do with the disfavor of which they have been, according to German accounts, the victims, for it may be that your Chileno hates to see a chance of "doing" a foreigner escape him. But it is more likely that the barrack manners and painful conscientiousness as to drill which German officers absorb in equal proportions unfit them for the companionship of any but the submissive German private soldier.

The teachers returning from Chile were not so lucky as to have their salaries deposited in Germany. They have grievances which certainly, if they give all the facts, place the music-loving Chilenos in a very unamiable light.

There is, in truth, a general feeling over here that things are not shaping themselves happily for united Germany. No rally points appear to exist anywhere for a distinct expression of the discontent. The Centre people are bigoted Catholics of small calibre. The Liberals have cast too many sheep's-eyes at place, title, and orders; when the test came they sneaked under cover with the Government. The Social Democrats are too fantastic in their ideas to attract any except those who are so exasperated by the Government that they are ready to fight the devil with hell fire. They have become much more reasonable than before, but are still too much theorists to build up a powerful party, notwithstanding their good discipline and high aims.

The Government, on the other hand, is always firm, at least in these things, however uncertain in most things: The army must be kept above the people and the prerogatives of Crown and rank must be increased. More officers are getting positions of trust; civilians are pushed more and more into the background; the gap between military people and civilians constantly grows. In any other northern country there would be a revolution; here there is not the faintest sign. At most a murmur is heard as the poor man counts his taxes and reads of taxes to come. Is not Miquel, the great tax spinner, to be Reichskanzler?

"THE PRIVATEER" PRODUCED.

Harrison Grey Fiske's Melodrama Successfully Presented at the Star Theatre—Other Attractions.

"The Privateer," a melodrama in four acts, by Harrison Grey Fiske, was presented last night at the Star Theatre. The play was well received, especially by the gallery crowd, which evinced its appreciation in the usual vociferous manner. All of the scenes in the piece, with the exception of the second scene in the third act, were effective, although the lighting facilities were bad, and necessitated the dropping of the curtain to shift scenes that should have been made in the dark.

A sea scene in the third act where Gilbert La Farge is supposed to shoot Jacques Moreau, the boatswain, who is in the act of swimming to the ship to save the life of the hostage, was ineffectively carried out. The water moving arrangement worked badly, and instead of swimming, the man appeared to the audience as if he were floating on a raft.

The author has surrounded a strong plot with interesting situations full of clever lines, which were well rendered by the company. Henry Bagge played Jacques Moreau discreetly and with reserve, and Edward Langton, as the miser, Pierre La Farge, had a part that was congenial and which he took full advantage of. Charles H. Riegel, Dora Goldthwaite, Agnes Rose Lane, and Margaret Raven were acceptable in their respective roles.

At the Grand Opera House, the play, "A Fight for Honor" was well received, and the opening bill at Proctor's Pleasure Palace was thoroughly enjoyed.

PAIN'S CARNIVAL.

Nearly 50,000 People Saw the Manhattan Beach Fireworks.

It is estimated that between forty and fifty thousand people witnessed Pain's Carnival of Fireworks at Manhattan Beach last night. The display lasted six hours, starting at 6 o'clock with Japanese day fireworks and kite flying and ending at midnight with a naval sham battle and the blowing up of a man-of-war.

Among the devices were "Klondike, the Land of Gold," a sil

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Steady Market Continues—Further Improvement Expected on Return of Buyers.

RECTOR STREET WIDENING

Noteworthy Dealings of the Week—Latest Sales—Many Valuable Parcels at Auction This Week—Mortgages Filed.

"The dealings of the last few days, while not numerous, or involving large amounts, have been of a substantial sort, that show improving market conditions. Several good-sized transactions are in sight in all stages of development, from the vaguest rumor to "all but closed."

The next three weeks will witness the return to the city of a large portion of the real estate dealing element, the thing most desired by brokers, and many of these rumors and reports will be effectually disposed of. Three months ago transactions were blocked in numerous instances by a wrangle over an insignificant difference in price; the difficulty is now to get the contracting parties together. As one broker puts it: "The dickering over prices has greatly diminished. There is an apparent disposition to buy and sell, but with the seller in Europe and the buyer in Saratoga, it is a pretty slow, tedious job to bring them to an agreement. Wait until we get them all back here in New York, and you'll see business pick up. With the big wheat and cotton crops and the generally improved financial conditions, the New York real estate market isn't going to stand still, but we must have the buyers and sellers here in the city."

The principal transaction of the week, a series of transactions it might better be called, was that of which Albert Flake of the New York Realty Company was alternately buyer and seller. After purchasing from James W. Whitney of Rochester the residence 184 Riverside Drive and a lot in West Eighty-ninth Street, giving in part payment for the two his present residence, 230 West Seventy-first Street, he sold to Charles Buek the plot on Riverside Drive, near Seventy-sixth Street, on which he had until recently intended to build a residence. Of these dealings the purchase by Mr. Buck is by far the most important. While nobody questions the value along Riverside Drive, it is the fact that houses have been more numerous than buyers. The purchase of a lot, therefore, for immediate improvement, by an expert, shows a belief in the returning activity which cannot be disregarded.

The lease of the old Gettysburg panorama site, at Nineteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, and the sale of the apartment house at the Boulevard and Seventy-sixth Street are the largest among the week's transactions, the former also being noteworthy, because it is one of the longest ground rentals that has ever been closed.

The street-widening advocates have been doing considerable with Rector Street in the week just ended. The proposition at present most in favor is to widen the street from West Street to Trinity Place. That a wider Rector Street from Broadway to the river would be an improvement of far-reaching effect there can be no doubt, but it is an open question with many whether the benefit of the widening below Trinity Place would be commensurate with the cost. One of the strongest arguments for the talked-of widening has been the need of a broad thoroughfare from Broadway to West Street somewhere below Cedar Street. It is the fact, furthermore, that probably nine-tenths of the travel on Rector Street is either from Broadway to the Rector Street elevated railroad station or from Broadway to West Street.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Charles H. Easton has sold for I. S. & M. S. Korn the five-story apartment house, "Eldorado," southwest corner of the Boulevard and Seventy-fifth Street, 50 by 81.2 by 48.6 by 95.11.

The Frank J. Fisher Company has sold for Mrs. John R. Foley to A. B. Kight the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension, 118 West Eighty-first Street, 20 by 55 by 100. In exchange Mr. Kight gives the five-story brick flat, 335 West Fifty-ninth Street, 25 by 85 by 100.

Albert Etzel has sold for a Mrs. Wiebke to H. Buch, the three-story brick dwelling, 7 Watts Street, 20 by 100.

Builders Bell & Groth have sold to a Mrs. Williams the five-story double flat in Bradhurst Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 26 by 68 by 81, and take in part payment the plot, 25.2 by 100, at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street. Bell & Groth have also sold to Luckings & Carr, the five-story double flat, similar to and adjoining the foregoing on the north, in exchange as given the plot, 75 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 225 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. Both plots acquired in these transactions by Bell & Groth will be improved in the near future.

David Stewart has sold for Jacob Hess to Max Marx the plot on the south side of Vermilye Avenue, 100 feet north of Emerson Street, 100 by 150.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. have leased for the Weld estate, to Goldberg Brothers, the Thurber, Whyland building at the junction of West Broadway and Hudson Street for five years at an aggregate rental of $90,000.

In the Auction Room.

The two or three attractive parcels in the auction schedule of last week, which it was hoped might produce some good bidding, went to the plaintiffs after little or no competition, and the proceedings of the week were very lifeless and uninteresting. The small prospect of securing anything like a fair price for the Lexington Avenue corner, advertised for a voluntary sale on Monday, led to its withdrawal.

Although composed entirely of legal sales, the schedule for this week is a long one, and contains an uncommonly large number of valuable properties. To-morrow the block front on the west side of First Avenue, between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets, will be offered. Among the parcels to be disposed of on Tuesday are 97 John Street, the five-story brick factory at the southwest corner of Eleventh Street and Sixth Avenue, and also the large vacant plot at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-sixth Street, with a frontage on Sixty-seventh Street, comprising seventeen lots. This property was purchased in 1895 as a site for the proposed new Durland Riding Academy. On Wednesday the northwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, 100.5 by 100, with six five-story brick flats, will be offered, while on Friday one foreclosure brings into the salesroom a half a dozen valuable parcels, the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, 368 West Fifty-seventh Street, 427 and 429 West Fifty-sixth Street, 451 and 822 Sixth Avenue.

The sale of the Casino property, at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, is set down for Tuesday, but it will not be surprising if the attorneys in this action have discovered some good ground for asking for another adjournment.

There were recorded last week 202 mortgages, of which 81, for $931,989, were at 5 per cent.; 98, for $661,653, were at more, and 23, for $621,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 277 mortgages for $6,746,132; of which for 96 for $3,880,671, were at 5 per cent.; 98, for $278,441, were at more, and 80, for $2,587,020, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 23.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis B. Van Gaasbeek, referee, 1,841 to 1,855 First Avenue, west side, block front between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets, 201 by 140, eight five-story brick tenements, with stores on avenue and vacant at rear. Due on judgment, $11,590; subject to other mortgages, for $104,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, 17 Riverview Terrace, west side, 98 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 25 by 120.5 by 25.2 by 122.3, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,774.

TUESDAY, AUG. 24.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William J. Lardner, referee, 37 Broome Street, south side, 25.3 feet west of Goerck Street, 24.9 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $1,936; subject to other mortgages for $24,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas L. Feitner, referee, 102 to 110 West Eleventh Street, southwest corner of Sixth Avenue, runs west 56.10 by southwest 140.6 by south 50.6 by northeast 106.7 by north 9.6, five-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $123,001.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James Kearney, referee, 1,694 Bathgate Avenue, east side, 173 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 27 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,982.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 101 to 105 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 75 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 99.11, three three-story brick and stone dwellings; 115 and 117 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 191.8 feet west of Lenox Avenue, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $1,007.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, William C. Breed, referee, Webster Avenue, east side, 60.7 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, runs south 41.4 by east 119.8 by north 100 by west 39.6 by south 70.8 by west 60.11, one-story frame building and vacant. Due on judgment, $7,213.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, William C. Breed, referee, 686 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 99.7 feet east of Webster Avenue, 18.6 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,078.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry A. Robinson, referee, 97 John Street, north side, about 40 feet west of Cliff Street, 31 by 83.4 by 31 by 76.9, five-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $81,170.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, southeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, 107 by 144.8 by 108.11 by 68.3, leasehold interest of the Casino Company and others in the Casino.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, H. R. Harrett, referee, 1,505 Hoe Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of Cooke Place, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,378.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, Valentine Avenue, west side, 125 feet north of Travers or One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $334.

By John M. Thompson & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas C. Kinney, referee, northwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West, runs north 150.7½ by west 100 by south 50.2½ by west 50 by north 100.5, to Sixty-seventh Street, by west 75 by south 100.5 by west 75 by south 100.5 to Sixty-sixth Street, by east 300, vacant. Due on judgment, $85,625; subject to other mortgages for $66,500.

By Solomon de Walltearss, partition sale, interlor lot, begins on centre line of block between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, runs east 50 by north 19.5 by west 50 by south 19.1.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25.—By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, J. D. Roman Baldwin, referee, 336 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 206 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 100.5, frame shed with two-story brick stable at rear. Due on judgment, $3,550.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 151 Convent Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 18 by 85, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,089; subject to another mortgage for $23,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 632 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 106.6 feet west of Willis Avenue, 12.6 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,431.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 20 to 26 Columbus Avenue and 103 and 105 West Sixtieth Street, being at the northwest corner of the streets named, 100.5 by 100, four five-story brick flats, with stores, on the avenue, and two five-story brick flats on the streets. Due on judgment, $131,369.

By John M. Thompson & Co., foreclosure sale, Alexander Cameron, referee, 126 West Forty-ninth Street, south side, 350 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $24,131.

By Richard Harnett & Co., mechanics' lien, foreclosure sale, William H. Blain, referee, 163 Hester Street, north side, 50.8 feet east of Eldridge Street, runs north 100 by east 73 by north 50 by west 36.2 by north 50 by west 36.10, five-story brick double tenement, with four four-story brick tenements at rear of No. 99 to 103. Due on judgment, $580.

THURSDAY, AUG. 26.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., partition sale, Charles K. Beekman, referee, 22 and 24 Mangin Street, east side, 50 by 100, one and two story frame buildings and vacant.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Norman W. Kerngood, referee, 335 East Forty-ninth Street, 168.9 feet west of First Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $7,628.

By D. Phoenix Ingranam & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Bulkley Hubbell, referee, One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 525 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,178.

FRIDAY, AUG. 27.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Elliott Sandford, referee, 203 and 205 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 84.2 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 52.7 by 145 by 29.10 by 140.3, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $9,195; subject to other mortgages for $48,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 662 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, south side, 91 feet east of Willis Avenue, 17.4 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,844.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delehunty, referee, 243 Seventh Avenue and 162 West Twenty-fourth Street, being at the southeast corner of the streets named, runs east 80 by south 39.6 by west 20 by north 19.9 by west 60 to Seventh Avenue by north 19.9, two four-story brick tenements, with stores, on the avenue; 388 West Fifty-seventh Street, southeast corner of Ninth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; 427 and 429 West Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 375 feet west of Ninth Avenue 50 by 138.8 by 50.5 by 132.2, two five-story stone-front tenements, with stores, and two two-story brick stables at rear; 451 Sixth Avenue, west side, 23.5 feet north of Twenty-seventh Street, 20 by 60, four-story stone-front tenement, with stores; 822 Sixth Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Forty-seventh Street, runs east 98 by south 10.5 by west 7.10 by south 9.7 by west 90.2 to Sixth Avenue by north 20, four-story stone-front tenement, with stores; Gerard Avenue, northwest corner of James Street, 100 by 125, vacant; Gerard Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of James Street, 100 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $18,616.

By John M. Thompson & Co., foreclosure sale, Robert Townsend, referee, 109 and 111 West One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 168.9 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 37.6 by 100.11, two-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $2,947; subject to other mortgages for $35,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 179 Clinton Street, for a four-story brick shop building, 23 by 23; Mrs. Carrie Greenberg of 18 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owner; Henry Stern of 239 East Sixty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $2,150.

Prospect Terrace, 39 feet north of Thirteenth Street, for three two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 19 by 40; Maria Lasperges of Thirteenth Street and Prospect Terrace, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose of One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $10,500.

Alterations.

Sixth Avenue, northwest corner of Eighteenth Street, to a three-story brick store; John L. Tonnell of 48 East Sixty-eighth Street, owner; Julius Munckwitz of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $475.

Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 167 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, to a two-story brick storage house; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owners; Armour & Co., lessees; J. E. Ottis, architect; cost, $4,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Aug. 21.

ATTORNEY ST, 171, 28x60.1x27.8x60.1; Marcus Schwartz to Raphael Kunrock... $3,000
ATTORNEY ST, 171, 28x60.1x27.8x60.1; Sallie Schwartz and others to Philip Schwartz and another.... 1
COLLEGE AV, e corner of 170th St, 112.6x 50x114.11x50.1; Ephraim B. Levy to Mary Schatz.... 2,300
GREENWICH ST, Lot 26, map of Rector, &c., of the City of New York, in communion with Protestant Episcopal Church of the State of New York, 27x104x24x111; also Lot 26, same map, 27x105x24x102.4.... ....
LOTS 1 to 45, map of the property of Mary S. Shipley; James L. Wells and wife to William L. Mathot.... 10
PROSPECT TERRACE, s e corner of 166th Av, Wakefield; James H. McGean and another, trustees to New York Security and Trust Company.... 1
207TH ST, 25 East; Eva E. Schafer to Jacob D. Butler.... 10
20TH ST, 37 East, 25x92; Adeline Newberger to Jacob D. Butler.... 100
39TH ST, s s, 215 ft w of 5th Av, 22x 98.9; John Hunter, Jr., referee, to Clarence W. Hillyer.... 19,000
39TH ST, s s, 215 ft w of 5th Av, 22x98.9; Adelaide A. Hillyer to Clarence W. Hillyer.... 1
39TH ST, s s, 215 ft w of 5th Av, 22x98.9; Clarence W. Hillyer and wife to Daniel E. Seybel, ½ part.... 26,000
39TH ST, s s, 215 ft w of 5th Av, 22x98.9; Clarence W. Hillyer and wife to Daniel E. Seybel, ½ part.... 13,000
71ST ST, 330 West, 18x100.5; Emma J. Bennett to Oscar Unz.... 100
101ST ST, 130 East; Julius Katzenberg to Dora Eisenman.... 1
104TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100.11; Isaac A. Lawrence to Rosa Wiederman.... 1
118TH ST, 158 East; Albert L. Dodge, Jr., to Richard Keef.... 23,500
163D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Washington Av, 25x100; Charles Schneider to Samuel Cook and wife.... 5
163D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Washington Av, 25x100; Samuel Koch and wife to Charles Schneider.... 2

Recorded Leases.

DELANO, Laura A., and others to Edward V. Loew; 59th St, s s, 80 ft w of 10th Av, 20x100.5, 20 years.... $225
DELANO, Laura A., and others to Edward V. Loew; 55th St, n s, 80 ft w of 10th Av, 20x100.5, 20 years.... 225
PURDY, Julia S., to Patrick J. Collins; Southern Boulevard, n w corner of Freeman St, 5 years.... 600, 900

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Percy D., to Emma Reiner; 237 West 113th St, 3 years.... $3,000
AMSTER, Morris, to the David Mayer Brewing Company; 115 Lewis St, 5 years.... 2,000
BUTLER, Jacob D., to Adeline Newberger; 37 East 20th St, 1 year.... 37,500
BUTLER, Jacob D., to Eva E. Schafer; 35 East 20th St, 1 year.... 29,000
DAHNKE, Henry, individually and as executor of William Dahnke, to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; Brook Av, s e corner of 165th St, as widened, demand.... 40,000
FANNING, Thomas M., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; n s of 117th St, 265 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years.... 5,000
GALLAGHER, William W., to Don A. Gaylord; 454 West 22d St, ½ year.... 3,176
GALLAGHER, William W., to Owen Costelio; 454 West 22d St, ½ year.... 800
GALLAGHER, William W., to Emanuel Hellner and others; 454 West 22d St, demand.... 2,780
GALLAGHER, William W., to John J. Jones and another, trustees of David Jones—454 West 22d St, 5 years.... 36,000
GOLDBERG, Harris, to Morris Goldstein; 261 Monroe St, 1 year.... 11,000
KURZROCK, Raphael, to Marcus Schwartz; 171 Attorney St, 3 years.... 4,000
LYON, Anna E., to George W. Carr, general guardian, &c.; block bounded by Southern Westchester Av, or Turnpike; Park Av, Lyon Av, and Grace Av, 1 year.... 3,000
MATHOT, William L., to Jacob H. Greenbaum; Lots 1 to 43, map of property of Mary S. Shipley, &c., West Farms, 1 year.... 35,000
MATHOT, William L., to James L. Wells; same property, 3 years.... 36,000
MOSES, Rosa, to Leo Kaufman; 412 East 84th St, demand.... 1,500
O'DONNELL, Joseph P., to Payson Merrill; n s of 176th St, 89 ft e of Washington Av, ½ year.... 14,000
SCHAEFFNER, E., to the New York Mutual Savings and Loan Association; s s of 56th St, 80 ft w of 10th Av, leasehold, installments.... 2,500
SCHAEFFNER, Charles E., to the New York Mutual Savings and Loan Association; n s of 55th St, 80 ft w of 10th Av, leasehold, installments.... 2,500
SEYBEL, Daniel E., to Clarence W. Hillyer; 12 West Thirty-ninth Street, three-fourths parts, 2 months (two mortgages).... 9,000
TALBOT, Emilie and Marcus H., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 177 East Houston St, 3 years.... 12,000
WACHSMUTH, Frederick, to the Citizens' Savings Bank; n s of 101st St, 400 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year.... 27,500
WALKER, Mary A., and Frank H., to Joseph L. R. Wood; w s of Sedgwick Av, 921.10 ft n of Cedar Av, 3 years.... 5,500
WALKER, Mary A., and Frank H., to Joseph L. R. Wood; w s of Sedgwick Av, 1,074.8 ft n of Cedar Av, 3 years.... 8,000
WIEDERMAN, Rosa and Morris, to John T. Terry and another, trustees of the will of Edwin D. Morgan; s s of 104th St, 260.8, 227.4, and 194 ft e of Columbus Av, (three mortgages,) 5 years.... 120,000
YALE, John, to Martin J. Keogh; s s of 104th St, 100 ft e of Manhattan Av, 3 years.... 21,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, Kate, to Theodore H. Tyndale (two assignments).... Nominal
BOUILLON, Mary, to Rudolph Horn.... $8,000
FORSCHNER, George, to Charles and Margarethe Forschner.... 10,000
HART, Eugene, to Franklin Beames, as trustee, &c.... 1,875
HEWLETT, William H., to Isabella G. Francis.... Omitted
HILLYER, Clarence W., to Adelaide A. Hillyer, trustee.... 18,600
LEGGETT, Francis W., trustee, &c., to Clinton H. Leggett.... Nominal
McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to Thomas R. A. and William H. Hall.... Nominal
PHELPS, Winthrop E., trustee, &c., to Augustus F. Holly.... 1,998
ROTHSCHILD, Alonzo, to Elizabeth Reinhardt.... 16,000
SILKMAN, Theodore H., to Daniel E. Seybel, executor, &c.... 4,000

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, n w corner of 134th St, 40x100; Department of Buildings against Ingolf Iverson, (violation of building laws.) Attorney, J. M. Mayer.
CARMINE ST, 50; 77th St, n w corner of Madison Av, 15x82.2; John B. Spring against John B. Canavotto and others, (action to set aside deeds, &c.) Attorney, H. Grasse.
DELANCEY ST, s w corner of Ridge St, 50x75; Delancey St, 186 and 188; Broome St, 147; Henry Roth against Mary and Joseph Berkowitz, (partition, &c.) Attorney, C. I. Schampain.
HENRY ST, 276; Department of Buildings against Abraham J. Dworsky and another, (violation of building laws.) Attorney, J. M. Mayer.
MONROE ST, 229; The Church of the Holy Communion against Bertha Junge and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorney, F. Parker.
MORRIS AV, n e corner of 181st St, 50x130.6; George Schneckenburger against Louis Lutz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorneys, Quincey, Wendel & Robeson.
WEST END AV, e s, 98.8 ft s of 95th St, 20x100; West End Av, e s, 138.5 ft s of 96th St, 21.3x 100x20.6x100; George J. Schnatz and others against Didrik Sakariasen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage, two actions.) Attorneys, Wilson, Barker & Wilson.
WEST FARMS to Hunts Point Road, e s, adjoining land of Edward G. Faile, contains 14.60 acres; parcel begins at s e corner of above, contains 2.071 acres; parcel at end of stone fence in centre of a small creek adjoining land of Thomas Woodruff, contains 5.02 acres, excepting Lots 31 to 34, 54 to 65, on map by J. G. Van Horne, also excepting Lots 1 to 13, 31 to 39, 134 to 139, and all the salt meadow lying n and e of Whittier St, West Farms, now 23d Ward; Edward A. Rollins against Lewis S. Samuel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorney, G. W. Carr.
1ST AV, w s, 101.10 ft s of 116th St, 20x73; Walter Wheeler against Herbert L. Mason and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorney, A. Embury.
12TH ST, n e s, 385 ft n w of 2d Av, 125x103.3; Louis Hanneman, receiver, &c., against Trow Directory, Printing & Bookbinding Company, (action to set aside deed.) Attorney, A. Gilhooly.
107TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 25x 100.11; Paul Euell against Lizzie G. Waldron and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorneys, Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf.
103D ST, s s, 226 ft w of Columbus Av, 42.10x88; Department of Buildings against Joseph Cirrito, (violation of building laws.) Attorney, J. M. Mayer.
144TH ST, n w corner of St. Ann's Av, 25x92; Department of Buildings against Rosa and Giacomo Pescfotta, (violation of building laws.) Attorney, J. M. Mayer.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft n of 179th St, 50x100; Jacob Ringle & Son against Charles M. Simmons, owner and contractor.... $470
LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 189 ft e of 180th St, 25x100; Willson, Adams & Co. against John Cahill, owner; Louis Jacobi, contractor.... 131
LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 118th St, 50x100; Traitel Brothers & Co. against Muller & Krabo, owners and contractors.... 410
96TH ST, s s, 305 ft e of 3d Av, being 222 to 228 East 96th St; Louis Bossert & Son against Bernhard Schaeffel, owner and contractor.... 637
104TH ST, 56 to 60 West; Charles E. Dornbusch against Rosa Wiederman, owner and contractor.... 1,656
104TH ST, s s, 460 ft w of Columbus Av, 34.6x100; Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company against W. G. Massarene & Co., owners and contractors. 203

Order under Chapter 915, laws of 1896.

17TH ST, 616 and 618 East, and 16th St, 617 and 619 East; P. Aronowitz, on Morris Monsky to F. B. Hawkins & Co.... $3,100

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WATSON & KARSCH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—M. Ely Ingersoll, receiver of the Watson & Karsch Manufacturing Company, chair manufacturers, of 102 West Eleventh Street, has filed his report of the condition of the concern. The liabilities are $25,325, nominal assets $23,555, and actual assets $7,091. The business was established in 1840.

CHARLES H. PECKHAM.—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky, under an order of entry obtained from the court by one of the creditors of Charles H. Peckham, dealer in diamonds, of 45 Maiden Lane, who left his business on July 27, has opened Mr. Peckham's box in a safe deposit vault, but nothing whatever was found therein. It was supposed that he had placed some of his diamonds there for safe keeping. It cost $15 to get the box opened.

Out of Town.

JOHN LYNCH.—Deputy Sheriff Simonson has received an attachment against John Lynch of San José, Cal., for $1,740, in favor of George Eckhard for balance due on a note of $5,000 to the order of the Standard National Bank of this city. It was served on the cashier of the bank.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

BOLAND, Patrick J., and Patrick J. Stenson—Armstrong Cork Company.... $278
BERGER, Regina—A. O. Allen and others.... 254
BIBER, Sigmund—Jacob Stahl and another 79
BYRNES, Peter J.—Granger & Gregg Brewing Company.... 42,821
CORLISS, George W.—Journeay & Burnham.... 172
DAGENHARDT, George—Isaac W. and Bernard Bernheim.... 491
ELLIS, George V.—A. B. Westervelt and others.... 95
FEIST, Charles—The Eastern Brewing Company.... 270
KAUFMANN, Bernard, Adolph Frankel & Davis Nelson—J. Svee and another.... 104
LERMAN, Max—Charles Boyce.... 81
MAYER, Louis—C. L. Radtke.... $75
MAUJER, Thomas J.—Premier White Lead Company.... 227
MORHARD, Francis L.—C. Keener.... 125
McLAUGLIN, Thomas H.—John W. Haaren and others.... 1,516
POPE, William P.—J. Weltekamp.... 101
RAU, Seymour L., and Harry S. Shultz—The Franklin National Bank of New York.... 210
SMITH, Frederick—Park & Tilford.... 121
STAHL, John, Jr.—The National Cash Register Company.... 221
THE MAYOR, &c.—J. Polidoro.... 56
VON HAFEN, Dorette—M. Graf and another.... 57
WALBER, Christian—Benjamin F. Britten and others.... 143
WATERBURY LUMBER COMPANY—Eugene F. Perry.... 182
WILLIAMS, Thomas—M. F. Schureman and another.... 105
WILLARD, John B.—M. Schmidt.... 440

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	$1.12½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	25
Cotton, middling	7⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6⅞
Butter, finest State creamery	18
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.45
Lard, prime	5.05
Molasses, O. K. prime	26.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	5¾
Tallow, prime	3⅜
Pork, mess	9.50
Beef, family	9.00
Beef hams	28.00
Sugar, granulated	5
Iron, Nor., No. 1 foundry	11.75
Lead	3.85
Copper, lake ingot	11.15

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Flour active; Winter patents, $4.80@$5; straights, $4.60@$4.80; Spring specials, $5.75; do patents, $4.60@$5; straights, $4.25@$4.60; bakers' $3.50@$3.80. No. 2 Spring wheat, 99¼c@$1.04; No. 3 Spring wheat, 92@97c; No. 2 red, $1.00½@$1.02½; No. 2 corn, 31½@31¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31c@31½; No. 2 oats, 19¼c; No. 2 white, free on board, 20¾c; No. 3 white, free on board, 21@23c; No. 2 rye, 53¼c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3, free on board, 27@31c; No. 4, free on board, 21@31c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.18½@$1.20; prime timothy seed, $2.75; mess pork, per bbl, $8.70@$8.75; lard, per 100 lb, $4.65; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.20@$5.45; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5½@5⅝c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20; sugars, cut loaf, $5.84; granulated, $5.21.

COTTON.

The market started with something of a bull flourish, the first call developing an advance of 3@8 points, August alone showing the latter. There was some quite active buying by houses having European and Southern connections, but as soon as this demand was satisfied the market eased off some 2@3 points under what seemed to be organized pressure on the part of several prominent houses, who took advantage of the fact that the market had no general outside speculative support. Up to 11 o'clock sales had reached but 30,000 bales, and at that hour the market showed a net gain of 4@5 points. Subsequently the market rallied sharply on renewed buying for Liverpool and New Orleans account. The market closed very steady at a net advance of 5 to 12 points, with total sales of futures at 46,000 bales.

Spot closed quiet and steady at unchanged quotations. Middling uplands, 7¾c, and middling Gulf, 8¼c. Sales, 60 bales, all spinning.

The statistical position of cotton as made up by The Chronicle is as follows:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year.
Visible supply	1,094,296	1,161,861	1,341,834
Of which Amer'n.	851,096	920,661	1,048,634
Crop in sight	8,425,915	8,389,480	7,065,660
In sight dur'g w'k.	34,939	20,446	62,014

The Chronicle's weather report, covering last week, states that in Texas improvement is indicated as a result of the moisture, but in portions of Alabama and in a few districts along the Atlantic the precipitation has been excessive and damage is claimed; from sections of Arkansas and Alabama there are reports of worms, rust, and shedding.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	7.55	7.61	7.54	7.60@7.61
September	6.98	7.00	6.98	6.99@7.00
October	6.81	6.85	6.81	6.85@6.86
November	6.71	6.73	6.69	6.73@6.74
December	6.74	6.75	6.71	6.74@6.75
January	6.78	6.79	6.75	6.78@6.79
February	..	..	..	6.81@6.83
March	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.84@6.85
April	..	..	..	6.87@6.89
May	6.88	6.90	6.88	6.90@6.92

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.—Middling uplands, 4 3-32d. Futures opened steady; 1-64@2-64d advance; closed quiet, but steady, at 1¼@2 points net advance. January-February, 342½d; February-March, 342d; March-April, 344d; April-May, 345d; May-June, 346d; August, 363d; August-September, 358½d; September-October, 352½d; October-November, 346@347; November-December, 344d; December-January, 343d.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	102	105⅝	101¼	105½
October	100¾	104⅜	100¾	104⅝
December	100⅝	103⅞	100	103⅜
Corn—				
September	35½	36½	35½	36½
October	36⅜	37½	36⅜	37½
December	38¼	38¾	38⅛	38¾
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	24½
October	..	..	..	24⅞
December	25	25½	25	25½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
September	97	100	96½	99½
December	97	99¾	95½	99½
May	99⅛	100½	97	100½
Corn—				
September	31	32	30¾	31⅜
December	32¾	34	32¾	33⅜
May	36	36⅜	35⅜	35⅞
Oats—				
September	19	20¼	19	19¾
December	20¼	21⅜	19⅞	21¼
May	22⅜	24¼	22⅜	23⅜

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Wheat again reveled in sensational features. Prices made a total gain of over 7 cents a bushel, which stands almost unparalleled in market history for a single day's advance, except in cases of rank manipulation. From start to finish the market swayed back and forward with feverish trading. Bulls were chiefly in evidence. About the only important selling was on foreign orders, the latter being mixed up on both sides of the market instead of unitedly on the buying side, as was the case Thursday. Cables reported 3@3⅜d advance in Liverpool, or 6¾@7¾d rise in two days. At the start local commission houses had plenty of buying orders, and the execution of these lifted September at once to $1.01¼@$1.02, against 99⅝c at the close last night. Foreign selling was of little avail against this impetuous wave of eager buyers, and prices further advanced to $1.03⅜ for December, the latter having opened at $1@$1.00¾. Floor and gallery were crowded with onlookers as never before in years. The pit was in a tumult for half an hour, and then the excitement wore off somewhat. It was remarked as of bullish significance that prices failed to yield a fraction in spite of the lessening demand. Toward midday the excitement broke loose again, and, stimulated by free buying from the pit traders, September worked up to $1.05⅝, leaving off at 12 o'clock on the basis, $1.05½, with December $1.03⅝, after having been up to $1.03¾. Chicago at the same time made several efforts to reach the dollar mark on September, but failed, until toward 1 o'clock, our time, when it rushed up to the even figure for the first time in many years, evoking a yell of approval from the local pit. This boom at the West inspired a corresponding rise to $1.06⅜ for September here, and at final figure at 1 o'clock was $1.06½. The news from the Spring wheat belt was of clearing warmer weather. Ordinarily this might have become a depressing influence, but to-day, as opposed to wild bull sentiment, it was without influence. There were no important export developments during the session, but the week's business has been very satisfactory, footing up according to estimates about 3,000,000 bushels. As compared with last year's ruling values, to-day's close showed about 42c advance on futures and 58c rise on cash wheat. The official close to-day was 5¾@6¼c higher than the official figures of last night. Quotations, free on board, afloat, were as follows: No. 2 red quoted $1.10, nearby and late August; No. 2 red, $1.09½, last half September; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.14½, August shipment; No. 1 Northern, New York, $1.09, middle October; No. 2 hard, $1.07½; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, $1

RACING AT BRIGHTON BEACH

The Friar Wins the Cup After a Gallant Struggle with Sunny Slope.

BEN BRUSH FINISHED LAST

Most of the Money Wagered Was on Him, but the Crowd Cheered the Winner Heartily—Hamburg's Easy Victor—Other Events.

Years ago, when racing was a sport indulged in by wealthy men, solely for the recreation it afforded them, a cup race would call forth the greatest amount of enthusiasm. It mattered not if the spectators were lucky enough to back the winner, they combined to give him a hearty welcome when he returned to the judges' stand, and in that manner attested to their enjoyment of the contest. Such races are rare in these days, for owners and trainers and racing associations have lost most of the real sporting instinct, and clamor for short dashes. But an old-time cup race at two miles and a quarter was decided at Brighton Beach yesterday, and the new generation of racegoers combined with the few old-timers who were present to cheer the victor as few horses are cheered on a race track nowadays.

The winner was The Friar, about whom there was so much scandal not long ago, but the spectators forgot their enmity toward him in the pleasurable excitement produced by his game struggle, and they cheered him to the echo. Their cheers were not brought out by the amount of money they had won, for The Friar was by no means the favorite, and was not backed to any extent. Ben Brush, whose sire, Bramble, was one of the great long-distance horses of his time, was the public favorite, and almost to a man the racing public backed him at 2 to 5.

Only Ben Brush, The Friar, and Sunny Slope were left of the original candidates for the Brighton Cup. The start was a short distance above the turn into the stretch, and after a few ineffectual attempts Starter Pettingill got the field away, with The Friar a trifle in the van, and Ben Brush second. Sims took the latter back as the trio swept past the grand stand, and allowed him to rate along behind Sunny Slope, after which Fisher gathered his head and on the turn into the back stretch the son of Friar's Balsam had increased his lead to three lengths. There was no attempt on the part of Littlefield to cut out a fast pace, for there was yet a mile and a half to run, and an early effort would mean a waste of speed, which would be absolutely necessary later on, as the finish proved. When they passed the grand stand for the second time the positions of the horses were the same, but coming up the back stretch on the last lap, Sims started forward on Ben Brush. The Suburban winner responded gamely, and closed rapidly on Sunny Slope. He had a more arduous task, however, when he attempted to measure strides with The Friar, and on the far turn it was evident that the son of Friar's Balsam was still running free, rating along without a touch from whip or spur when the turn into the stretch was made.

Then the real struggle began, for the long journey had told on The Friar. Sunny Slope was the freshest of the three, and she set sail for the leader at once. It was not jockeyship that saved The Friar. It was the inborn courage of the thoroughbred, who was fortunate enough to be allowed to run on his courage, instead of being ridden as he was in some of his races before he won the Realization. The colt seemed to know he was to be put to a crucial test, and he put forth every effort. Behind him, a length and a half away, was Sunny Slope, gaining at every stride until, when passing the lower end of the grand stand, her nose was at the colt's saddle girths. Still Littlefield made no attempt to ride The Friar, a wise precaution, for a bungling move would have cost him the race. The Friar made his own final effort, and in a gallant drive landed the rich cup by a neck. He was dead-beat at the finish, but he proved conclusively what has been claimed for him before, that he is one of the grandest three-year-olds in the country.

Hamburg, who has taken the measure of all the crack two-year-olds of the year, made his appearance in the Electric Handicap and just galloped his field to a standstill, winning in 1:14⅘. He was never pushed out, not even when Handball made an effort to get up with him.

Jockey Penn, who is one of R. Wyndham Walden's pet riders, will probably have a hard road to travel. His case was brought up before the meeting of the Stewards yesterday, and he was held accountable for the in-and-out running of Demagogue. He was suspended, and his case referred to The Jockey Club. Joseph Hayman and Isaac Frank, the owners of the colt, and "Jimmie" McLaughlin, his trainer, were exonerated.

The investigation into the Marshall case, in which Jockey Neumyer figures, was postponed until further evidence can be obtained.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not been first or second this year; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18⅘.

1—Bannock, G. Anderson's ch. c., by Turco-Sister Louise, 3 years, 102 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Hirsch)
2—Butterdam, C. F. Dwyer's b. c., 3, 109, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Maher)
3—King Menelek, James R. Keene's b. c., 3, 103, 2 to 1.....(Martin)

Pearl Song, 113½, 4 to 1, (Lewis;) Dye, 110, 10 to 1, (Sherrer;) Minnie Alphonse, 95, 20 to 1, (Penn;) Samovar, 103, 50 to 1, (Burke;) Hamilton II., 109, 3 to 1, (Sloane;) La Sagesse, 90, 12 to 1, (Clawson;) Waterman, 106, 15 to 1, (McReynolds;) Castleton, 109, 20 to 1, (Van Kuren;) Jeanette II., 104, 40 to 1, (McDermott;) Ten Spot, 97, 50 to 1, (Forbes,) and Musician, 100, 15 to 1, (Thompson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15⅘.

1—Warrenton, W. L. Oliver's b. c., by Florist-Addie Warren, 112 pounds, 9 to 10 and out..(Sloane)
2—Hairpin, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 112, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Isen, John Daly's b. f., 107, 8 to 1..(Martin)

St. Ives, 110, 20 to 1, (Perkins;) The Dipper 103, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Long Acre, 110, 100 to 1, (McReynolds;) Tinkler, 102, 50 to 1, (O'Connor;) Sallust, 109, 40 to 1, (Doggett;) Pangus, 110, 50 to 1, (Lewis;) Pocketbook, 110, 100 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Florence Bealey, 107, 100 to 1, (McDermott,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49⅘.

1—Arbuckle, E. W. Heffner's ch. c., by Bob Miles-Evelina, 110 pounds, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5..(Sloane)
2—Parmesan, Ruby Stable's b. c., 110, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sherrer)
3—Trayant, F. L. Parker's ch. f., 3, 111, 10 to 1.....(Lewis)

Nay Nay, 111, 5 to 2, (Perkins;) Loch Glyn, 105, 7 to 1, (Clawson;) Summer Sea, 110, 12 to 1, (Sims,) and Anson L., 110, 50 to 1, (Hirsch,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Electric Handicap, for two-year-olds, of $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14⅘.

1—Hamburg, J. E. Madden's br. c., by Hanover-Lady Reel, 132 pounds, 1 to 6 and out..(Sims)
2—Handball, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 120, 5 to 1 and 2 to 5.....(Sloane)
3—First Fruit, M. J. Daly's b. c., 88, 15 to 1..(Maher)

Frohman, 118, 15 to 1, (Perkins,) and Don't Care, 105, 15 to 1, (Hirsch,) also ran, and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; ten lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Brighton Cup, for three-year-olds and upward, of $5,000, of which $1,000 to second and $500 to third. Two miles and a quarter. Time—3:56⅘.

1—The Friar, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., by Friar's Balsam-Lizzie Baker, 3 years, 115 pounds, 5 to 2 and 1 to 2.....(Littlefield)
2—Sunny Slope, Mrs. Jere Dunn's ch. f., 3, 111, 8 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Lewis)
3—Ben Brush, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 4, 130, 2 to 5 and out.....(Sims)

Won in a drive by a neck; six lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—The Brighton Pink Coat Handicap Steeplechase, of $1,200, of which $200 to second and $100 to third, with a piece of plate of the value of $150 to the rider of the winner; gentlemen riders. Full steeplechase course. Time—5:49.

1—Decapod, James W. Colt's b. g., by Sir Modred-Christine, aged, 156 pounds, 2 to 5 and out.....(Mr. Nichols)
2—Eric, S. S. Howland's ch. g., 6, 160, 2 to 1..(Mr. Tyson)

Won in a gallop by twenty lengths.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

Last Day of the Season—Large Crowd at the Track.

SARATOGA, Aug. 21.—The Saratoga racing season closed to-day. A large crowd was at the track. The races resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Corelli, 122 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, (McCafferty,) won in a drive by a head; Inverary II., 122, 5 to 1 and 4 to 5, (Taral,) second; Chalmers, 122, 3 to 1, (Martin,) third. Spanish Princess, 119, 10 to 1, (Williams;) Naviculine, 119, 4 to 1, (Clayton,) and Lindlay Murray, 122, 6 to 1, (Reiff,) also ran and finished in the order named. Time—1:04.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile. Loneta, 104 pounds, 10 to 1 and 6 to 5, (Irving,) won cleverly by three lengths; First Mate, 126, 1 to 5 and out, (Taral,) second; David, 123, 9 to 2, (Clayton,) third; Carib, 100, 50 to 1, (Garrigan,) fourth. Time—1:45¼.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Kinnikinnic, 106 pounds, 11 to 10 and out, (Hennessy,) won easily by four lengths; *Break o' Day, 91, 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, (Brundle,) second; Set Fast, 101, 11 to 10 and out, (Garrigan,) third; Rheinstrom, 100, 8 to 1, (Beauchamp,) fourth. Time—1:15. *Break o' Day was disqualified for fouling Set Fast, and was placed last.

FOURTH RACE.—The Spencer Handicap. One mile and a quarter. Flying Dutchman, 123 pounds, 1 to 2, (Martin,) won galloping by three lengths; Sir Walter, 115, 7 to 5, (Taral,) second. Time—2:10.

FIFTH RACE.—The Getaway Purse; selling allowances. Five furlongs. Hugh Penny, 113 pounds, 9 to 5 and out, (Reiff,) won in a gallop by a length; Set Fast, 102, 6 to 1 and even money, (Hewett,) second; High Jinks, 93, 4 to 5, (Brundle,) third; Purple Jacket, 102, 30 to 1, (Garrigan,) fourth. Time—1:01⅘.

Belisama Wins at Nottingham.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—At the second day's racing of the Nottingham Summer meeting to-day the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old brown filly Belisama won the Bentinck Plate.

McLAUGHLIN BEATS KERKAU.

Six-Day Billiard Contest Closed with Brilliant Playing Last Night.

The six-day championship contest that has been running for a week at Daly's billiard parlors, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, was won last night by Edward McLaughlin, champion of Pennsylvania. He was so far ahead of Hugo Kerkau, his competitor, and said to be the best player in Emperor William's domain, that the German admitted McLaughlin's complete superiority, and said he had never witnessed such playing.

McLaughlin had a total for six nights of 6,000 points. His total for last night was 1,000, and his best run 921. His average was 76 12-13. Kerkau's total for the week was 4,749, with 117 for the night, and his best run was 76. His average was 9 9-12 points.

McLaughlin's run of 921 was made at the opening of the game. Added to his run of 349 points, made at the close of Friday's game, this makes a continuous run of 1,250 points, New York's best record at eight ball billiards, and only excelled by Schaefer's famous run of over 3,000, made in Chicago several months ago.

INTEREST IN CITIZENS' UNION.

Politicians Awaiting with Eagerness Result of Tuesday's Meeting.

The meeting of the Citizens' Union's Executive Committee set for Tuesday is looked forward to by the politicians with great interest, because they believe it will result in some important developments regarding the policy of the union. Seth Low's visit to this city and his continued silence as to his candidacy for Mayor has added materially to the public curiosity in the Union's movements. Some believe that Mr. Low's answer will be received Tuesday, while others think that as a result of a conference between representatives of all the boroughs in Greater New York a committee will be sent to Northeast Harbor formally to tender Mr. Low the nomination and receive his answer.

The majority of the active workers in the Citizens' Union are much encouraged in the belief that Mr. Low will accept the union's nomination without regard to what the Republicans may do. More than 13,000 new Low ballots were received at the union's headquarters last week, and this brings the total number of individual declarations for Mr. Low for Mayor up to 116,000 in the Greater New York. It was said at the headquarters yesterday that Low ballots from this city alone now nearly equal the Republican enrollment, and that by the end of next week the number of Low ballots from this city alone will be more than 100,000. It is probable that the work of securing pledges will then be completed.

The City Committee of the Republicans will meet at 1 Madison Avenue to-morrow night, to issue invitations to all anti-Tammany organizations to meet in conference with a view to holding all the conventions on the same day. The Citizens' Union Executive Committee will have this invitation to confer before them at Tuesday's meeting. If the opinions of members like Joseph Larocque and many others prevail, the invitation will be declined with thanks. The labor representatives of the Citizens' Union are also opposed to a conference. Edward Thimme, Secretary of the Committee on Labor and Social Reform of the Union, said yesterday:

"There will be no conference with the Republicans. To decide to confer with them would cause great trouble in the Union, for the members would not agree to such a course. Seth Low is our candidate. He has already been nominated by the 116,000 voters who have pledged their support to him. Is that not enough? Why, when Henry George was put forward as a candidate, he said that he would not run unless 30,000 voters signed for him. The petitions did not receive quite that many signatures. Mr. George ran, and came so near to being elected that some of the Tammany men tell me that he would have been Mayor if there had been a fair count."

The stereopticon lectures under the auspices of the Citizens' Union Lecture Bureau will begin this week. The first of these lectures, designed to demonstrate the benefits of a non-partisan administration of municipal affairs, will be given on Thursday night. Five lectures have been arranged for that night. At one of them Commissioner Faure will explain the workings of the Departments of Charities and Correction, with lantern pictures showing the improvements accomplished under non-partisan rule.

VIEWS OF EX-MAYOR GRACE.

If Tammany Nominates "Fair Man" He Should Be Elected.

Ex-Mayor Grace was quoted yesterday as having said in an interview at his Summer residence, Great Neck, L. I., that his friends of the State Democracy who supported Mayor Strong in 1894 would be found supporting the Democratic candidates this year, provided a fair man is nominated. By a "fair man" Mr. Grace said he meant one who would be acceptable to the various elements in the Democratic Party, and tied up too closely to none of them.

"I think," Mr. Grace is quoted as saying, "it would be unwise for Tammany to insist on the nomination of a dyed-in-the-wool Tammany man. I believe the Tammany leaders recognize this, too, and will not insist on it. A man who would treat Tammany fairly, and yet would be acceptable to Democrats not in that organization, would make a better candidate. Some such man will no doubt be named, and, if so, there will be but little trouble in electing him."

Mr. Grace said in his opinion the only stumbling block to Democratic success would be a formidable free-silver movement, but he did not regard such a movement as a probable contingency. He thought Francis M. Scott would make an excellent candidate for Mayor. He also spoke in high terms of ex-Postmaster Dayton. As for himself, Mr. Grace said that he had been out of politics for two years.

Work for the Republican League.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The National Republican League will be active in the political campaigns this Fall. The present intention is to give especial attention to States in which United States Senatorships are at stake. The league will furnish literature and speakers in furtherance of the effort the Republican bodies are making to secure a strong working majority in the Senate.

Assembly Nominations.

Cattaraugus—First District, George B. Stoneman, Republican.
Steuben—First District, Myron H. Plough, Prohibitionist; Second District, L. R. Travis.

Deserved Success.

From The Syracuse Post.

THE NEW YORK TIMES says that it is enjoying its share of the country's prosperity. Its sales have increased and its advertising patronage is distinctly heavier since last July. THE TIMES has our congratulations. It deserves its success.

HARNESS RACING GOSSIP

Speedy Trotters and Pacers Now Ready for the Eastern Campaign.

ARISTOCRACY OF HORSEFLESH

Six Additions to the 2:10 Class This Season—Prospects of Candidates for Record Honors—Charter Oak and Fleetwood Meetings.

The Grand Circuit meeting at Glens Falls last week practically marked the opening of the harness-racing season in the East. Several interesting meetings were held early in the Summer to warm up the trotters and pacers for the hard work later on, and during the last three or four weeks racing has been in progress on the New York State and New England Circuits, but now for the first time this year the leading campaigners are gathered in this section to contest for the liberal purses offered by the associations affiliated with the Grand Circuit. This week the horses will go to Readville, Mass., and the following week to Charter Oak Park, at Hartford, whence they will come to Fleetwood for the final meeting in the circuit, commencing on Labor Day.

The Glens Falls meeting, which was somewhat in the nature of an experiment, more than fulfilled the expectations of its promoters, though its success was interfered with by unfavorable weather. To offer purses of $1,000 and $2,000 for four days of racing in a town as small as Glens Falls appeared like a rash venture, but the meeting has been so well patronized that it probably will be repeated on a more liberal scale next year. Such a meeting affords striking evidence of the vitality of the breeding interests of the locality in which it is held. It is one of the many indications of the present season that the popularity of the trotting horse is not on the wane.

Additions to the 2:10 Class.

In spite of unfavorable legislation in many States, the present season of harness racing has been as successful as any preceding one, and it promises to be the most brilliant in achievement of any year in the history of the sport. At the opening of the season there were altogether fifty-three horses in the select 2:10 class. Already there have been six additions to this aristocratic circle, and the season is sufficiently young to warrant the expectation that there will be several more before it closes. The six newcomers in the 2:10 class are:

Elloree, ch. m., (2:09½,) by Axtell, (2:12,) dam Flora McGregor, by Robert McGregor, (2:17½.)
Grace Hastings, ch. m., (2:08½,) by Bayonne Prince, (2:21¼,) dam Emma K., by Burger.
Mosul, b. g., (2:09¼,) by Sultan, (2:24,) dam Virginia Maid, by Sam Purdy, (2:20½.)
Oakland Baron, b. h., (2:09¼,) by Baron Wilkes, (2:18,) dam Lady Mackey, by Silverthreads.
Bouncer, b. m., (2:10,) by Hammer, dam Musette, by Mambrino Patchen.
Baron Rogers, br. h., (2:09¾,) by Baron Wilkes, (2:18,) dam Ashland Maid, by Ashland Chief.

All of these additions to the charmed circle of equine society possess strong strains of Hambletonian blood, with the exception of Grace Hastings, whose pedigree has until recently been somewhat in doubt. The matter is cleared up in the current issue of Turf, Field and Farm, which shows that on the side of her dam the Dutchess County mare comes from Long Island Messenger stock, and adds: "Bayonne Prince, the sire of Grace Hastings, was by Kentucky Prince, by Clark Chief, by Mambrino Chief, by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, by imported Messenger. When we get back far enough we find in both of the root lines of Grace Hastings the blood of the thoroughbred gray stallion imported from England in 1788, which died on Long Island in 1808."

Candidates for Record Honors.

At the opening of every season the two minute mark, which has so long baffled the efforts of breeders and trainers, looms up again, and the candidates for regal honors on the trotting course are anxiously watched and patiently worked out in the hope that one of them may prove the possessor of the supreme speed necessary to place the mark at or below two minutes. Some of the fliers this year are giving a good account of themselves and have aroused hopes that the time so long awaited is near at hand.

John R. Gentry's sensational mile at Poughkeepsie on Aug. 11 in 2:02½ seems to assure that that horse is almost in condition for a record-breaking performance. The conditions on that occasion were not altogether favorable, and the time was faster than his trainer expected. On Aug. 14 Gentry established a new State record for a half-mile track at Gloversville, covering a mile in 2:06½, and the last quarter in 0:30¾.

Robert J., the holder of the record of 2:00½, is not showing up so well. At Poughkeepsie he could only make 2:06 on the day of Gentry's performance, and on the half-mile track at Gloversville his time was 2:11. Star Pointer, on the other hand, is displaying brilliant form, as evidenced by his mile over the Fort Erie track on Aug. 14, in 2:01¾. High hopes are also entertained of Joe Patchen, and altogether it is doubtful if the two-minute mark was ever before as seriously threatened by as many good performers as at this moment.

Charter Oak and Fleetwood.

The reopening of the famous Charter Oak Park at Hartford for six days of racing, from Aug. 30 to Sept. 4, will be one of the important events of the year. The track has been idle for several years on account of hostile racing legislation in Connecticut, but this year's meeting promises to be one of the most interesting in its history. The arrangements are in the hands of W. B. Fasig, and the purses offered are sufficiently generous to attract the best of the campaigners that have been through the Western Circuit. There will be three regular races on each day's programme, with purses ranging from $2,000 to $4,000, and special attractions are promised, which will be announced during the present week. Some of the principal events will be the Nutmeg Stake of $4,000, for 2:12 trotters, on Aug. 31; the Progressive Stake, of $3,000, for 2:30 trotters, on Sept. 1, and the Excelsior Stake, for 2:10 trotters, on Sept. 2.

James Butler, President of the Driving Club of New York, and others were at Glens Falls last week, negotiating for special attractions for the Fleetwood Park meeting, which will open Sept. 6. There will be five days of racing, and large lists of entries have been received for the carded events, which number eleven. The Manhattan Purse, of $4,000, for trotters eligible to the 2:15 class, is the most important stake thus far announced.

Harness Racing Notes.

The recent meeting of the New York State Trotting Horse Breeders' Association at Poughkeepsie was the most successful in its history. Dr. J. W. Day has resigned the Presidency of the association, and his successor will be chosen at the annual meeting in December. The members of the association are so well satisfied with the results of the meeting at the Hudson River Driving Park that there is talk of applying for membership in the Grand Circuit and offering $25,000 in purses next year.

The New York State Fair will open at Syracuse to-morrow. Gov. Black, United States Senator Murphy, Robert Bonner, August Belmont, Col. Lawrence Kip, Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, C. J. Hamlin, and others have accepted the invitation of President Benjamin F. Tracy to attend. John R. Gentry and Robert J. will pace against their records on Tuesday, and there will be a series of trotting and pacing races during the week.

W. J. Andrews, the well-known trainer and driver, is ill with appendicitis at Poughkeepsie. It is thought that he will be unable to resume the direction of his stable this season.

Probably the greatest three-year-old of the year is Crescens, who has trotted two miles in 2:11¼ each. He is owned by G. H. Ketcham, the millionaire horse fancier and driver of Toledo, Ohio, who also owns his sire, Robert McGregor.

Seventy-five thousand dollars in stakes and purses will be offered for the meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association at Lexington, Oct. 6 to 16. The principal events will be the Kentucky Futurity, for three-year-old trotters, worth $25,000; the Transylvania Stake of $5,000, for 2:14 trotters, and the Tennessee Stake, for 2:09 pacers, worth $5,000.

At Washington Park, Chicago.

2:11 Class.—Pacing.				
Lady Nottingham	2	1	1	1
Tutty Wilkes	1	2	3	3
Doc Archibald	3	3	2	2
Captain Crouch	4	4	4	5
Thorndine	5	5	5	4
Dick P.	6	6	6	dis.

Time—2:10½, 2:11⅛, 2:11½, 2:10¾.

Happenings In and About Brooklyn

BROOKLYN WORKING FOR LOW.

Willis's Power in the First Ward Menaced by a Combination of Factions.

The few politicians who could be found in Brooklyn yesterday had little to say regarding the reported meeting between Senator Platt and Jacob Worth. Many surmises were made as to its result, but no one could be found who either could or would volunteer any authentic information. Mr. Worth did not appear at his office. The affairs of the County Clerk's department did not require his presence, and by remaining away he avoided the necessity of refusing interviews just at this period, when he feels the cause he is advocating might not be benefited by any more talking.

"There is nothing to give out," said Sheriff Buttling, Mr. Worth's spokesman. "As to the reported meeting between Senator Platt and Mr. Worth I have nothing to say. There may be some news by Monday night."

"Will the question of holding the Citizens' Union and Republican Conventions be settled then?" was asked.

"I hope so. If they were to be held on the same day it would be an excellent idea. That is manifest. The less division the more strength. Any tyro in politics can see the necessity of a solid front against Tammany. It ought to be brought about, but I do not pretend to say that it can. Monday night's conference will be the most important step taken this Summer. I believe it will be productive of good results. While it is bound to be in a measure tentative, it will give the Citizens' Union and our organization a line to work on."

Evidence continues to present itself that Theodore Willis will have a hard time this Fall to maintain his control of the First Ward. Col. Norman S. Dike has been active during the past few days, and yesterday reiterated his determination to oppose the Willis men for their enmity to Seth Low. There are in the First Ward a number of Shepardites anxious to down Willis, and ready to work to that end, and not one of the least likely things that may happen is a union of the out-and-out Low men, the Shepard faction, and other hitherto heterogeneous political elements for the purpose of defeating the City Works Commissioner and besmirching his old-time prestige.

Willis is beginning to see this, and in a quiet way has done more early campaign hustling since he issued his anti-Low circular than ever before. The defeat of the Daly forces in the Third Ward last week further tends to cripple his power, and in the other wards indications of revolt are becoming manifest. Instead of the Low boom dying out in Brooklyn, as Willis and Afterbury so confidently predicted, it has grown and is growing stronger day by day.

POST OFFICE CONSOLIDATION.

Brooklyn Would Become Subordinate to the New York Office.

Postmaster Sullivan of Brooklyn said yesterday that the consolidation of the New York and Brooklyn Post Offices was likely to come, but there was no necessity for it whatever. He said that there was no demand for it in Brooklyn, and added:

"Should consolidation be effected, it would not make any difference with the department in effect. There would be this difference: That instead of making returns and reports, as now, direct to Washington, the Associate Postmaster of Brooklyn would make them to the New York office. As a matter of fact, we are more closely connected with New York and are nearer to it geographically now than we are to many of our outlying stations. If consolidation is brought about, it will likely come through a commission appointed to decide upon the merits of the case."

BROWNSVILLE'S RED FLAG MEN.

Deprecated Violence and Advocated Anarchism with Pence.

The Anarchists of that section of Brooklyn known as Brownsville held a meeting on Friday night under the auspices of the Forward Educational Club at America Star Hall, corner of Eastern Parkway and Christopher Street. Several policemen and interpreters were present, ready to pounce on the speakers at the first incitement to riot or disorder. They had nothing to do, as the speakers all deprecated violence and advocated Anarchism as an economic principle.

Dr. M. A. Cohn protested against the presence of the police as a menace against free speech, and I. M. Katz, taking the punishment of the assassin of Canovas as a text, denounced execution by garrote as a relic of the Dark Ages. J. Marsave also spoke, but Emma Goldman, who had been expected to deliver the star speech, did not appear.

Brooklyn Coroners' Inquests.

District Attorney Backus of Brooklyn yesterday said that he intended to make an exhaustive investigation of the alleged scandals in the Coroner's office concerning the bogus inquests for which the county is said to have been mulcted. Several physicians in the Eastern District have decided to refuse to issue death certificates in future unless assured that the certificates will receive proper consideration. Dr. Leon Louria of 249 Hewes Street said yesterday that he had ascertained that in three cases for which he issued certificates last week, Coroner Nason had held inquests. In future, he declared, the Coroner must find out the cause of death himself.

Charles L. Everard Still Missing.

Charles L. Everard, forty-three years old, of 172 Ross Street, Brooklyn, who disappeared from home a week ago, is still missing. Everard went to Brooklyn from Newark, N. J., several weeks ago. He told his wife that he intended going to Newark to conclude arrangements for the purchase of a half interest in a hotel. He had with him $1,500 in cash, a diamond stud worth $300, and a pair of diamond sleeve buttons. Mrs. Everard told the police that she had been married eighteen years, and in that time her husband had never remained away from home one night.

Insurance Co. Denies Impairment.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Aug. 21.—The officials of the Long Island Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which does business here, denied to-day that the capital of the company was impaired to the amount of $44,000, as charged by the State Insurance Department. The officials said the company had no capital, and therefore there could be no deficiency, and they said also that there was a large surplus of assets over liabilities.

Germany's Protest Halfhearted.

Berlin Telegram to The London Standard.

The recent German protest against the American supplementary duty on German sugar has made the less impression here, as it is feared that the said protest will share the fate of its predecessors—that is to say, that it will remain unnoticed in the United States and unsupported in Germany. The opinion that the best remedy would be the abolition of all the sugar bounties is gaining more and more ground in Berlin.

William C. Whitney's Assessment.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 21.—William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy, who has a Summer home near Wheatley Hills, in the town of Oyster Bay, has protested to the Assessors against the assessment placed on his property. His name is down on the books for $40,000, a raise of $20,000, and he thinks the raise too much.

Senator Tillman to Speak.

Senator Tillman of South Carolina is announced to speak at Ridgewood Park, Ridgewood, L. I., on the evening of the 31st inst., at a festival given under the auspices of the United Democratic Organizations of the Greater New York.

English United Singers Festival.

The first musical festival of the English United Singers of Long Island will be held at Schuetzen Park, Glendale, L. I., to-day. The organization is composed of the Harmony Glee Club, Oriole Glee Club, and the Arion Glee Club of Williamsburg.

GEN. JOURDAN'S PLANS.

Proposes a Railroad Consolidation and Traffic Arrangement — Embraces Thirty-five Miles of Track.

Gen. James Jourdan, President of the Kings County Elevated Railroad, announced yesterday a proposed consolidation of railroad interests in Brooklyn which he confidently predicted would greatly increase the value of his line. The plan as presented will give the Kings County line a number of new and valuable feeders. He contemplates a traffic arrangement with the Long Island Electric Railroad, which already has a connection with his road and extends to Far Rockaway, a distance of sixteen miles, and consolidation with the Coney Island and Brooklyn and the Carnarsie line. The entire system, he says, if the present plans are carried out, will embrace about thirty-five miles of track.

He is an earnest advocate of a new all-rail bridge across East River, by which means he believes the suburbs of Brooklyn will be rapidly built up. "Such a bridge," said he, "would cost not more than $10,000,000, and would earn about $400,000 a year in rentals. If the city is not willing to build it, there is plenty of private capital waiting for the chance."

The General called at the Brooklyn Bridge office yesterday and filed the last plans required for crossing Brooklyn Bridge. The scheme of connection with the bridge tracks is practically the one recommended by the engineering experts several months ago. A few changes have been made to comply with the latest ideas of the bridge engineers on the subject. The plans provide for the tracks of the Fulton Street line to approach the storage yard of the bridge about eighty feet below Tillary Street, and by two curves reach the east track. Property for the structure, near Tillary Street, has already been acquired.

JUSTIN F. PRICE DEAD.

Was One of the Best-Known Arcanum Men in the Country.

Justin F. Price, Past Grand Regent of the Royal Arcanum, died Friday of apoplexy, at Tannersville, N. Y. Mr. Price lived at 593A Macon Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Price was born in New York City fifty-one years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn since 1867. He was one of the best-known and most popular Arcanumites in the country. In addition to being Grand Regent of the State for three years, he was also a representative of the Supreme Council, Royal Arcanum, and a member of the Brooklyn Council for over twenty years.

His father, Aaron Price, was an architect in this city. He designed Grace Church and other notable structures. Mr. Justin F. Price is survived by his widow, a son and daughter. The body will be brought to Brooklyn for burial. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

Death of James H. Eames.

James H. Eames, an old resident of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 141 Keap Street. He was seventy-six years of age, and was born in Brooklyn. The cause of death was paralysis. Mr. Eames was chief engineer of Duryea's starch works, at Glen Cove, L. I. He was a member of Cassa Lodge, F. and A. M. He leaves three daughters and two sons. The funeral services will be held to-day at his late home. The funeral will be in the family vault at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Child Fatally Burned.

JAMAICA, L. I., Aug. 21.—Rosie Christopher, aged eight years, died at her home on Fourth Street, Union Course, from burns, at midnight last night. Her clothing had ignited from a bonfire during the afternoon.

Permits for New Buildings.

The weekly report for new buildings in Brooklyn shows fifteen permits granted by Commissioner Bush for brick structures, to cost $60,800; forty-eight for frame buildings, to cost $108,063, and forty-seven for alterations, to cost $31,310.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Extensions of leave of absence are granted Lieut. Archibald A. Cabanniss, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Department of the Colorado, three months; to Lieut. Col. Abram A. Harbach, one month.

The orders to Lieut. Col. Abram A. Harbach, Third Infantry, to proceed to join his regiment are amended so as to direct him to proceed to join his regiment upon the expiration of his present leave of absence.

Post Chaplain Orville J. Nave is relieved from duty at Fort Niobrara, Neb., the order to take effect at the expiration of his present leave of absence, and will then proceed to Fort McPherson, Georgia, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

A board of medical officers to consist of Major George H. Torney, Surgeon; Capt. Charles Richard, Assistant Surgeon, and Capt. Charles F. Mason, Assistant Surgeon, is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., Aug. 27, for the physical examination of such cadets at the United States Military Academy and such candidates for admission thereto as may be ordered before it.

Leave of absence for two months from Sept. 1 is granted Lieut. William H. Alaire, Twenty-third Infantry; leave for one month and ten days from Aug. 31, to Capt. Harry G. Cavenaugh, Thirteenth Infantry; for two months and fifteen days, when in the opinion of his department commander his services can be spared, to Lieut. John Adams Penn, Eighth Infantry; for two months, from about Sept. 1, to Lieut. Jesse McI. Carter, Fifth Cavalry; for two months, from Sept. 1, 1897, to Capt. Edwin P. Andrus, Fifth Cavalry.

Navy.

Hjalmer E. Olsen is appointed mate from Aug. 20.

Assistant Naval Constructor W. P. Robert is ordered to duty at Newport News, Va.

Lieut. L. Flynne is detached from the Cincinnati, Aug. 26, and will wait orders.

Acting Carpenter C. S. Taylor is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to the Cincinnati.

Carpenter E. W. Smith is detached from the Cincinnati and ordered home. He has leave for two months.

Lieut. C. J. Badger is detached from the Washington Navy Yard, Aug. 27, and ordered to the Cincinnati, Sept. 25.

Passed Assistant Engineer D. C. Redgrave is ordered as Assistant Inspector of Machinery at the Columbian Iron Works.

Ensign F. H. Clark is detached from the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company and ordered to Newport, R. I., with the Dupont.

Lieut. S. S. Wood is detached from the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company and ordered to Newport, R. I., with the Dupont.

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Our midsummer selling of Blankets continued this week. We are offering all qualities and sizes at a lower price than same goods can be made for at present time. Compare qualities with goods shown elsewhere at one-quarter to one-third higher in price.

Wool Finish Blankets, 45c. to $1.05 pair.

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THEATRES

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS.

MONDAY, Aug. 23.—Garrick Theatre, "The Good Mr. Best," a musical farce by John J. McNally.
Knickerbocker Theatre, revival of "One Round of Pleasure."
Empire Theatre, "Never Again."
Auditorium, Olympia, William Parry's Opera Bouffe Company, in "Very Little Faust and Much Marguerite."

THURSDAY, Aug. 26.—Academy, "Nature," a spectacular production.

SATURDAY, Aug. 28.—Herald Square Theatre, revival of "The Girl from Paris."
Harlem Opera House, Bancroft, the magician.

Although seven theatres will reopen this week, there will be only two new productions, a musical farce entitled "The Good Mr. Best," by John J. McNally, at the Garrick Theatre, and a spectacular play entitled "Nature" at the Academy. "Never Again," which was presented at this house last week, has been transferred to the Empire Theatre, where it will remain until Saturday night, when it will be followed by "Secret Service," in which will appear William Gillette and the company that presented the piece last season at the Garrick Theatre and later in London.

GARRICK THEATRE.—"The Good Mr. Best," a musical farce, by John J. McNally, will be presented by Rich & Harris's Comedy Company at this theatre to-morrow night for an eight weeks' engagement. The story revolves around a Cuban Irishman, Maximilian Jouarez O'Keefe, who arrives in New York at a time when nobody expects him and when a nephew who has been taking advantage of his generosity rather too liberally is not at all desirous of seeing him. O'Keefe, who has been sending regular remittances to his twin nephews, Tom and Tim Best, has threatened that if either of them marry he will immediately stop the allowance. The fact of his own wife having eloped with a Scotchman and a second attempt at matrimony having ended in a breach of promise suit makes him very bitter. Tom Best has not only disobeyed his uncle by contracting a secret marriage with the very woman who sued O'Keefe for breach of promise in Cuba, but has also deceived his uncle by concealing the fact of the death of his brother Tim, whose allowance he has regularly received and as regularly spent. This is the condition of affairs when O'Keefe suddenly announces that he will visit New York for the purpose of getting his daughter Bessie married to a man he has selected for her. Tom, fearing to tell the truth, decides to impersonate the character of his brother Tim, not such a difficult task, as they were twins. In the first act Tom represents himself as Tim, the proprietor of a taxidermist's shop and an inventor. He deceives his uncle after trying five minutes, in which he vainly attempts to make Tim's stupid servant believe it was Tom, and not Tim, she saw. Everything is going well for Tom until his wife is recognized by O'Keefe as the woman who sued him for breach of promise. He demands to know what she is doing in Tim's shop, and while Tom is trying to invent a plausible story his wife's brother Dick, who does not know, appears upon the scene and claims her as his wife. Tom for a moment is delighted, but subsequently becomes furiously jealous, as he sees Dick and his wife making love and, acting as if they were man and wife. O'Keefe, not knowing that she is Tom's wife, arouses Tom's anger by hinting that he knew her in Cuba, and that she was not a fit woman for him to know. Tom's lies bring him into more difficulties when an actress, Marcelle, appears upon the scene and claims Tom as her husband, she having married Tim. Dick, who had given his brother Tom's name at the marriage ceremony, O'Keefe's burdens are added to by the arrival of an old sweetheart of his who has decided to see something of the world under his guidance. Later Tom appears in his real character and O'Keefe mistakes him for Tim and upbraids him. His wife pretends to believe that she does not know whether she married Tim or Tom, and whether she is wife or widow. These complications last until the end of the piece. Throughout the farce there are introduced a number of original musical selections, and mechanical novelties are introduced in some of the acts. The company includes R. A. Roberts, John G. Sparks, Joseph Coyne, Julius Witmark, Jesse Williams, Annie Yeamans, Georgie Lawrence, Josie Sadler, Camille Cleveland, Kate Dale, and others.

KNICKEBOCKER THEATRE.—"One Round of Pleasure," Klaw & Erlanger's extravaganza, will be revived at this theatre to-morrow night. A new version of the book has been arranged for this occasion, and radical changes have been made in the entertainment that will make it almost wholly new. Two acts now suffice to give the action of extravaganza. Several new songs have been added; one of these, "Mr. Pat O'Toole," will be sung by Walter Jones. The ballet will appear in new dances, and the Rogers brothers will add new features to their specialty. Sousa and his band will take part in the opening performance.

Bluffingsby Flash.....Walter Jones
Moneyto Burn.....H. W. Tredenick
Azalea Burn.....Ida Brooks
Peone Burn.....Marie Celeste
De Pluon.....Richard Carle
Moses Rosenbaum.....Charles Kirke
Harry Undercorn.....Robert A. Mansfeld
Pinochle.....Max Rogers
Schlopp.....Gus Rogers
Miss Winnie Weigh.....Clara Wisdom
Mimi.....Edith St. Clair

AUDITORIUM, OLYMPIA.—"Very Little Faust and Much Marguerite" will be the opening attraction at this house to-morrow night. The piece will be presented in much the same manner by the Parry opera bouffe company, which appeared in it during the last four weeks at Manhattan Beach. The opera itself is an adaptation from the French, which has been Americanized and brought up to date by Richard P. Carroll. The music, by Hervé and Fred Eustis, with added lyrics by Clement King, is pretty and catchy. The scene of the opera opens in the kindergarten school of Dr. Faust, where amusing scenes take place between Faust, Marguerite, and Valentine, and changes to the Jardin de Bouffe in Paris and to the boudoir of Marguerite, where she is seen at work on a sewing machine finishing her trousseau. The last scene shows the palace of Mephisto. The company includes Dorothy Morton, Richard F. Carroll, Helene Crater, Jeff Whelan, Harry Luckstone, Delia Stacey, and Truly Shattuck.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The spectacular play "Nature" will be produced at this theatre Thursday. The story of the piece opens at a time when an explorer's ship has been blocked in the ice for nearly two years. One officer resolves to thwart the Captain's desire to reach the north pole, on which he is based his hope of wedding the girl he is affianced to, and for whose hand the officer had been an unsuccessful rival. The latter sets fire to the powder magazine and destroys the vessel. His crime is detected, and he is shot. All of the crew but one, a Dutchman, desert their commander. When the deserters have gone, the Captain, in great perplexity, appeals for aid to Nature. His appeal is heeded, and at her command, the icy territory vanishes and the City of Space appears, figuratively named "The Home of Unperfected Spirits." Una, the Queen, endeavors to retain the travelers within her realm, but Nature combats the wish and departs with her new subjects. Their next adventure leads them to the Island of Iscalia, the abode of Psyche. Their trials are manifold there. Another ordeal awaits them in the Realms of Fire, within earth's centre. In this domain Psyche becomes the instrument, under the King of Fire's command, of trying to subvert the faith and constancy of the mortals. Everything is beautiful, dazzling, and gorgeous at Earthly Paradise. Here the mortals are released and dismissed to their homes.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—On Saturday night "The Girl from Paris" will return to the Herald Square Theatre for a brief engagement prior to the production of "The French Maid." The same company, including Clara Lipman, Josephine Hall, and Louis Mann that appeared in the piece last season, will be seen again.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—This house has been thoroughly overhauled and redecorated during the summer months, and it will present an entirely new appearance when opened Saturday night. The entertainment will be provided by Bancroft, the magician, who makes his first appearance in this city. The performance will differ radically from the usual class of such entertainments, being rather a spectacular production of magic, mirth, and mystery, including such illusions as "The Midnight Mysteries of the Yogi of India," "The Miracles of Chunder Hula," "The Egyptian Oracle," "The Mystery of Mesrour," and the startling illusion "Leonil," in which a maiden is transformed into a lion.

THE WEEK'S AMUSEMENTS.

Changes of Bill at Theatres, Roof Gardens, and Continuous Performance Houses.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Circus Girl" is attracting crowded houses at this theatre, and the piece appears to be more popular with theatregoers than it was when presented last season. Virginia Earl, Nancy McIntosh, May Young, and James T. Powers are all popular in their respective parts.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN.—The strong bill to be presented at this popular place of amusement this week includes Arras and Alice De Bessell, the Bland sisters, Reno and Richard, acrobats; the Pantzer brothers, Emma Francis, Conroy and McDonald, O'Brien and Havel, and Josie Harvey.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—The bill for this week includes R. Pitrot, "the living panoptican"; Millie Bettina, Joe Welsh, the impersonator; Gladys Van Rensselaer, Williams and Adams, Hart and Brie, Lewis and Elliott, Kelly and Adams, Ada Melrose, and others.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The little war drama "Rally Round the Flag," which was presented at this popular house last week, was so well received that it has been decided to continue it. The continuous performance bill includes Florie West, an English soubrette who returns with a collection of new songs; Edwin Hayes and Emily Lytton, in a travesty in which the theme of "Ingomar" is treated with bright humor; Ray L. Royce, a monologue entertainer; H. C. Stanley and Adele Jackson, Burt Jordan, McBride and Goodrich, Marie Leslie, E. J. Mack and Beatrice Normand, Baldwin and Daly, Barney Reynolds, the Allison sisters, the Ventinis, and many others.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—The bill which opened this house last night will be continued this week. It includes Lizzie Evans and Harry Mills in "A Strange Catastrophe," the Olympia Quartet, Zormerli, Wild, and "A Parlor Match"; Ben Harney and his colored singer; Lydia Barry, John H. Manning, and a boy soprano; Willie Weston in a sketch entitled "The Irish Pawnbroker," the Leigh sisters in eccentric dances, the Parnum brothers, John E. Drew, Madeline Franks, and others.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Francisco Redding, Harold Hartsell, the Swedish Ladies' Quartet, Sam and Kitty Morton, Nat Wayburn, Shattuck and Bernard, the Blondells, the Goldsmith sisters, and many others appear in the continuous bill at this house this week.

AT MANHATTAN BEACH.—The Bostonians will appear at Manhattan Beach this week in a revival of "Robin Hood." The company will include H. C. Barnabee, Jessie Bartlett Davis, W. H. McDonald, Hilda Clark, William H. Pruette, George Frothingham, and Eugene Cowles, assisted by chorus, dancers, and lesser players of this organization.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"A Fight for Honor," which opened this house last night, will be continued this week. The shipwreck at sea, the River Thames, and the costermonger pieces are all good features.

EDEN MUSEE.—The cinematograph continues to be quite as popular with frequenters of this amusement place as the wax works, which are added to constantly. This week new views will be shown of the jubilee procession in London. The daily afternoon and evening concerts by the Hungarian Orchestra in the Winter Garden are thoroughly enjoyable.

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN.—The Marlesques continue to be one of the strong features at this roof garden, where an excellent programme has been arranged for this week. The attractions include the Four Emperors of Music, Cook and Lenora, Signor Quinto, the Italian singer; Wormwood's dog and monkey circus, Williams and Walker, the colored comedians; Rice and Elmer, the Seymours, and Joe Goots.

SOUSA'S CONCERTS.—The popularity of these concerts at Manhattan Beach is unabated. The soloists to-day will be: Miss Rue Fabrice, soprano, and Frank Hough Osborn, baritone. The programme includes selections from Grieg, Spinelli, Wagner, Weber, Mendelssohn, Sousa, Leoncavallo, Macbeth, Dreyschock, Bizet, and others. Friday afternoon the Manuscript Society will have its reunion at the beach, and there will be two afternoon concerts by the Sousa Band to introduce new American compositions. Sousa's annual grand festival will probably fill the last week of the Manhattan Beach season.

THE CASINO.—Illuminated copies of the address of congratulation forwarded to Queen Victoria on her jubilee by the managers and others of the Casino will be given away as souvenirs of the one hundredth performance of "The Whirl of the Town" Thursday.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—The concerts by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra continue to draw crowds to this roof garden. The programmes are well selected, and the special night numbers are always attractive. The programme for the concert to-night is as follows: "March, "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; overture, "Benvenuto Cellini," Berlioz; Ave Maria, Bach-Gounod; Romanza, "Evening Star," from "Tannhäuser," Wagner; baritone solo, Mr. Winfred Goff; Fantasia, "Traviata," Verdi; overture, "Robespierre," Litolff; (a) Adagio non troppo; (b) Perpetuum Mobile, from Suite opus 34, Ries; violin solo, Franz Kaltenborn; prayer and dream music from "Hänsel und Gretel," Humperdinck; prelude and finale, "Tristan und Isolde," Wagner; overture, "Semiramis," Rossini; waltz, "Espanita," Rosey; (a) Menuetto, Boccherini; (b) slow waltz, Volkmann; galop, "Bright and Genial," J. Rietzel.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"What Happened to Jones" will be produced at the Manhattan Theatre, Monday, Aug. 30.

Henry E. Dixey has signed contracts to appear for two months in Keith's circuit of continuous performance houses. He will appear in a monologue.

"Shall We Forgive Her," a play by Frank Harvey, will begin the season at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Aug. 30. The piece will be presented by a company including James Lackaye, J. C. Farrell, Earle Ryder, E. T. Stetson, Harry Webster, May Ingham, Madeline Lack, Kate Ryan, Gertrude Whitty, and others.

E. H. Sothern will open the Lyceum Theatre Sept. 1 in the new play "Change Alley." It is said that the special features and interest of the piece are concetrated in the episodes, incidents, and events growing out of the money-making craze in the reign of Charles I., known as the South Sea Bubble. Virginia Harned will appear in the leading female rôle.

The members of W. H. Crane's comedy company leave to-day for Boston, where they will begin rehearsals of several new plays. The company will remain in that city for two weeks, leaving for San Francisco by special train Sept. 6. This is Mr. Crane's first visit to the Pacific coast in a number of years, and the plays he will present there include "A Fool of Fortune," "His Wife's Father," "The Sleeping Partner," "The Senator," and the new comedy "A Virginia Courtship."

The modern school of Italian operatic composers, of which Mascagni, Leoncavallo, Puccini, and the author of "Andrea Chenier" are exponents, is again attracting the attention of musical circles in Europe through the great success of "La Boheme," in Italy, Germany, Sorrentino, the leader of the Banda Rossa, which will give five concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House, beginning Oct. 15, writes that his first concert here will include selections from "La Boheme," and that he will make the selections from Italian works strong features of his programmes.

Klaw & Erlanger have arranged dates for their attractions as follows: "One Round of Pleasure," at the Knickerbocker Theatre, Aug. 23; "In Gay New York," at the Metropolis Theatre, Aug. 30; "Jack and the Beanstalk," at the Columbia Theatre, Chicago, Sept. 5; "The Brownies," at the Grand Opera House, Toronto, Sept. 6; "A Wandering Minstrel," at the Park Theatre, Boston, Sept. 21; "The Whirl of the Town," at Philadelphia, the last of September, and "A Ward of France," also at Philadelphia. They will produce Sousa's new opera, "The Bride-Elect," in Boston early in January.

THE REHEARSAL OF A PLAY

Propensity of Actors for Talking at Audiences No Longer Tolerated by Managers.

A DRILL IN PRONUNCIATION

Weeks of Hard Work and Constant Rehearsals Required for Production of a Comedy, and Still a Happy Period for the Players.

In New York one sure sign of approaching Autumn is a roll of manuscript clasped affectionately in the hand of the merry soubrette as she trips along Broadway. It is, moreover, a certain indication that the season of rehearsals has arrived—the season of rehearsals, with its hopes and fears, its air castles and pleasurable anticipations, its days of work and of wrestling with the costumer, the happy time of loans from the management and of contented landladies.

From morning till night every stage in the city is occupied by the various companies which will endeavor to satisfy the amusement longings of the capricious American public. The stage manager is reaping his harvest and is working harder than the traditional beaver, the author is on the anxious seat, wondering what fate has in store for him, and the man who "presents" the enterprise is speculating as to whether or not the venture is going to win.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, at the invitation of Manager Woodhull, stepped into the Manhattan Theatre the other day to note the changes which New York's newest manager has effected in what was formerly the Standard, the house where "Charlie's Aunt" and "Too Much Johnson" had their long runs. Mr. Woodhull has succeeded in transforming it into one of the handsomest theatres in the city, but, though the charming mural decorations and the new furnishings were duly noted by the reporter, the happenings on the stage were what particularly attracted his attention, and, piloted by Mr. Woodhull, he soon made his way thither.

The scene was arranged as for the actual performance, and represented a room in what was supposed to be the home of a man of culture and refinement. There were, however, no handsome furnishings as yet, and it was learned that two rickety chairs represented a sofa, while a wooden bench did duty for a piano. Near the footlights, intently watching every movement made and every word uttered by the actors were two men, apparently diametrically opposite in every way. One was a robust-looking individual of about fifty years, with an iron-gray mustache, a ruddy complexion, and a voice like the bellow of a frightened steer; the other was a blonde, slight, bespectacled young man, who might pass for a theological student without the aid of wardrobe or make-up. These were MacKee Rankin and George H. Broadhurst, respectively the stage manager and the author of "What Happened to Jones," the comedy which was in rehearsal.

No Paint and Powder Yet.

What has been often referred to as the glamour of the footlights was nowhere to be seen. The footlights were there—white, red, and green electric lamps, looking like the dull, expressionless eyes of some mythological beast—but they did not glamour in the least degree. In the semi-darkness two women and one man could be discerned. The women were minus paint and powder, which are so necessary when the stage is fully lighted, and in place of the dashing gowns revealed to an audience they were dressed in the plainest and most simple manner. The man had divested himself of coat and vest and stood revealed in all the glory of a shirt front so vividly red that it loomed up like a danger signal in a fog.

After a few lines of dialogue the women left the stage and a girl entered with a small square piece of cardboard. She handed it to the man, saying something which sounded like "Al got hum out dare."

Instantly Mr. Broadhurst was on his feet. He didn't look like a theologian then, and his voice wouldn't have been very suitable to pulpit utterances. "That won't do," he said, "you are supposed to be a Swede girl. A Swede never says 'got.' She says 'gat.' Go back, please, and try it again."

The girl made the entrance again and repeated the line this time to the satisfaction of both the stage manager and the author. She had not said much more before Mr. Rankin stopped her.

"To whom are you speaking?" he asked.

"To the professor," was the reply.

"Exactly," rejoined the autocrat of the production, "and since he is on the stage kindly refrain from looking into the auditorium when addressing remarks to him." Then, addressing the boudoir, he said: "Ladies and gentlemen!" At this all the members of the company came quickly to the various entrances. "This applies to everybody. I wish you to distinctly understand that so far as this organization is concerned talking at the audience will not be tolerated. It is altogether too common nowadays. So far as the actor is concerned, the audience should not exist. That's all."

At this, the actors not engaged in the scene disappeared and the rehearsal was resumed. In a few minutes there came an abrupt halt, and immediately Mr. Rankin roared: "Mrs. Goodly! Mrs. Goodly! You've missed that cue again," and then, as the impersonator of Mrs Goodly appeared at the entrance in a state of evident perturbation, he continued: "Now, ladies! ladies!" —this with that rising inflection which conveys so much—"if you will cease chattering and attend to business, you will oblige me greatly. I am here to conduct a rehearsal—not a school for conversation. Let us go back to Mrs. Goodly's entrance, please."

Dispute About Stage Business.

The next scene was a bustling one. It was all action and pantomime, and had to be timed to a nicety. One of the company did not seem to grasp Mr. Rankin's idea, and that gentleman played the part while the actor watched him from the front. Even then he could not do it to the stage manager's satisfaction, and finally he said: "But, don't you think if I went down stage here, then crossed to the left and shook hands with Marjorie, everything would be satisfactory?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Rankin; "that's pretty good business. When you produce a play, put it in."

As the rehearsal proceeded it became evident that Mr. Broadhurst was a stickler for correct pronunciation, for which respect he seemed to differ from the members of the company. The open "u" sound in such words as "absolutely" and "presume" proved a stumbling block, but the pronunciation of "really" caused the most trouble. One actor insisted on pronouncing it "reelly," and another showed a wonderful fondness for it in the form of "rarely," but after many trials and struggles matters were finally adjusted.

Scenes such as the above would prove conclusively to any stage-struck individual that life behind the footlights is not what the general public imagines it to be. "What Happened to Jones" is a comedy, the easiest sort of a play to rehearse, and yet to prepare it for a proper presentation four weeks of hard and constant rehearsals were necessary. Belasco occupied eight weeks in rehearsing "The Heart of Maryland," and other pieces have required as much time, and for it the actors receive no recompense whatever. No drudgery is quite equal to such work when the freshness has worn off the lines and the situations have lost their novelty.

And yet the season of rehearsals is a happy one for the actor, because, for the time at least, he feels sure of having money enough to pay his board during the coming season.

TO PATROL THE HARLEM RIVER.

The new sub-station of the harbor police, at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, was formally opened yesterday, with Sergt. Martin Handy as Acting Captain in command. The house is a two-story brick building, 25 by 100 feet, situated on the grounds formerly occupied by the Harlem Yacht Club. The front of the first story is the reception room, and the rear is the section room for the men. The floor above is the dormitory. The force consists of one Sergeant, three Acting Sergeants, twelve patrolmen, and a doorman. There are no accommodations for prisoners.

Two naphtha launches fitted up with all the appliances necessary are attached to the station. Each launch is provided with a strong searchlight to be used in chasing thieves and in searching under the docks. The district covered by the launches extends from the foot of East Eighty-sixth Street and the Harlem River to Hunter's Island, on the Sound, which is the extreme city limit, a distance of fifteen miles. The boats will be in constant use, alternating for watches of five hours each, day and night. Acting Captain Handy will be assisted on desk duty by Acting Sergeant William H. Masterton, W. J. McCarty, and James Ryan. In the department returns the new station will be known as Sub-Station 36.

FOREIGN THEATRE AFFAIRS

The Carl Rosa Opera Company Begins Its Twenty-fifth Season in Liverpool.

WAGNER IN FAVOR IN PARIS

Copyright Productions Fail to Meet the Requirements of English Law —Bernhardt to Adopt the Prince of Wales's Suggestion and Enact Hamlet.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Carl Rosa Opera Company, which is one of the standard British institutions, began its twenty-fifth season at Liverpool this week. Most of the season's stars are new comers in the company, and several of them are Americans. The American mezzo-soprano, Mlle. Theo Dorre, made her first appearance in England Monday, singing the rôle of Carmen. Cecile Lorraine and Signor Salvi sang for the first time Tuesday evening in Puccini's "La Bohème." Miss Lorraine is a Boston girl who once sang in the choir of St. Saviour's Church in Philadelphia, and had studied in Paris under Marchesi and Koenig. Salvi is a tenor who won his reputation as Romeo and scored a special success in "La Bohème." The American Wagnerian tenor, Barron Berthold, made his début in "Tannhäuser" Wednesday. Other prominent artists are Rita Elandi, Bessie Macdonald, Brazel, Ludwig, and Pringle. The company will go to Belfast and Dublin next week, and will begin its London season in the first week in October with several specially engaged artists, among them Homer Lind, the baritone, whose home is in Washington.

Wagner Opera for Paris.

The next season of the Paris Grand Opera promises but few novelties. Perhaps the most interesting feature is the increasing favor of Wagner in the French capital, where, until recently, works of German origin were not in favor. Great preparations have been under way several months for the production of "Die Meistersinger," which will be one of the most brilliant events of the season. "Le Prophete" will be revived. "Brisels," "Thais," and a new one-act opera by Massenet, which has not yet been given a title, will be sung. The stars of the troupe will be Mmes. Deschamps, Heglon, Caron, Breval, and Bosman, MM. Alvarez, Renaud, and Note.

Signor Zacconi, who stands at the head of the Italian stage since the retirement of the great Salvini, has announced that he will make a tour of the United States during the coming season with his own company, under the management of the Rosenfeld Brothers.

Offenbach's "La Perichole" is to be revived at the Garrick on Sept. 4 on a magnificent scale, under the direction of Richard Barker. The book has been rewritten by Alfred Murray and contains several new numbers by Offenbach which have never been sung before.

Miss Ffolliott Paget, who plays the leading part in the new play by Miss Martha Morton, "The Sleeping Partner," is engaged for only a short time, as she will soon sail for the United States to become the central figure in "The Sporting Duchess."

Copyright Productions in England.

The performance of so-called copyright productions of various plays to fulfill the requirements of the English law has given rise to much comment recently. It is seriously questioned whether the sort of renditions that are customarily given come within the purpose of the Copyright act, and it is possible that a test may some time be made to secure judicial opinion on the question. These performances have come to consist of a rather farcical reading of the lines by the author or dramatizer and those friends whom he may be able to impress into service for the occasion. Often the readings are merely of passages from a book to be dramatized, and seldom is there any previous announcement of the event or any arrangements made in good faith for the admission of a paying audience. Whether a performance of such a perfunctory character would be held by the courts to constitute a "dramatic representation" within the intent of the law is doubtful.

The most noteworthy of the kind recently was the reading of a dramatized version of Hall Caine's new novel "The Christian" at the Grand Theatre in Douglass, Isle of Wight, on the day of its appearance in book form. The actors for the occasion were recruited from Mr. Caine's family and friends, the author speaking the part of John Storm, the central character, with Mrs. Paul Caine, and his son and daughter reading other parts.

Opera of "The Crystal Pyramid."

Another copyright production was given at the Prince of Wales's of "The Prince Tarakanoff, or the Northern Light." This is a five-act romantic and historical play, dealing with Russian officialdom and society of a past period. The three leading characters are Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of Catherine II., impersonated on this occasion by W. H. Vernon; the Empress Catherine, Genevieve Ward, and Princess Tarakanoff, the Empress Elizabeth II., Mrs. Beerbohm Tree. Among other new plays which have been given copyright readings are "Angela Teresa," in three acts, by George Bancroft, son of Sir Squire and Lady Bancroft, which has been secured by Arthur Bourchier, and a four-act play by Frank Cooper and Henry Jordine, entitled "The Bow of Orange Ribbon."

Another comic opera, with an Egyptian setting, "The Crystal Pyramid," by Albert Maurice and Frank Boyd, is announced. One act is laid in a fashionable hotel, the other in the interior of the Great Pyramid.

Revival of "In Town."

The revival of "In Town" at the Garrick for a brief fortnight's run before its transportation to New York for the opening of the Knickerbocker Theatre, has proved a successful incident, although its main purpose was to fulfill the requirements of the tariff laws, which permit the free admission of theatrical costumes only when they have been actually used on the stage. The costumes in question are decidedly attractive, and the clothing displayed by the male members of the cast, who are in the minority, will satisfy the desire of men about town for illustrations of the latest London tailoring. The play itself is much on the lines of other musical comedies which Mr. Edwardes has sent to the United States, intensely British in its atmosphere and its jokes, depending more on catchy music, pretty girls, and gay dresses than on any pretense of a plot. Several new songs have been interpellated, which were the features of the revival. One of the best singers in the cast is Minnie Hunt, who has successfully attempted more serious music as a member of the Carl Rosa Opera Company.

"My Friend the Prince," which is played in New York under the title of "My Friend from India," is temporarily side-tracked from the Garrick, owing to the illness of the members of the company a rest, and does not indicate that the play has run its course. On the contrary, it has proved so successful that it will be reproduced in the Garrick in the Fall, and kept to the front for some time. During part of the dull season, which is beginning, the company will play in the largest provincial cities.

Bernhardt to Enact Hamlet.

Sarah Bernhardt really intends to adopt the recent suggestion made to her by the Prince of Wales that she enact the character of Hamlet, and speculation is active in Paris concerning the result, although the critics generally predict that the venture will not be a happy one. She is said to be studying the methods of Ada Cushman and Miss Marriett, both of whom played Hamlet in their time. Several years ago Mme. Bernhardt was seen as Ophelia in a French version of "Hamlet," but the character is not remembered among her successes. The translation which she will use for this presentation will be that done by Eugene Morand and Marcel Schwob. It is in prose, and follows Shakespeare's text very literally. On the bills it will be heralded as "La Tragique Historie d'Hamlet, Prince of Danemark," the original title under which it was given in London about 1588, and printed for the first time in 1608.

Julia Marlowe will sail from Havre for New York on Aug. 28. Bassett Roe, who is now visiting in London, will again be a member of Miss Marlowe's company, resuming the rôle of the fugitive Prince in "For Bonnie Prince Charlie."

E. S. Willard's American Tour.

E. S. Willard will not be seen in London again until next Summer, as he will return to America this Fall for a tour of thirty weeks. He has been spending his vacation at his suburban home in Banstead, but has given rehearsals for Henry Arthur Jones's new play, "The Physician," which will be his mainstay during the season. The company which he has enrolled will include Maud Hoffman, Keith Wakeman, Mrs. H. Cane, Agnes Palmer, Oswald Yorke, Bromley Davenport, H. Cane, and J. G. Taylor.

Eleanor Calhoun has secured the dramatic rights of Mrs. Burnett's dramatized novel, "A Lady of Quality," and is endeavoring to secure a London theatre in which to present it.

There has been friction between London managers over the services of Loie Fuller and her company. The Shaftesbury Theatre recently announced that the dancer had been engaged for a season, but the announcement is now declared to have been a mistake, and another theatre is said to have secured the company.

William Greet, one of the leading provincial managers, has organized a company to take "The Sign of the Cross" to America on a tour. Ettie Williams and Charles Dalton, who are now playing on the provincial circuit, will take the leading parts. Another of Wilson's Barrett's plays, "The Daughters of Babylon," is to be staged at the theatre of the Artistic and Literary Society of St. Petersburg, and Mr. Barrett has partly rewritten it in preparation for its translation.

Mme. Rejane will next year play Lady Teazle in a French version of "The School for Scandal." Dvorak is engaged on an operatic version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Nicolini, who has been suffering from cancer of the liver for a long time, is somewhat better. He has been removed to Brighton from the estate of his wife, Adelina Patti, at Craig-y-Nos, Wales, and she hopes much from the change of air and scenery.

GOOD YEAR FOR COMIC OPERA.

Manager McCormick Sees in the Better Business Outlook a Promise for a Successful Season.

Andrew A. McCormick, the President of the Broadway Theatre Company, speaking of the theatrical season's outlook yesterday, said: "I cannot recall, during my ten years' theatrical experience, when the prospects for a successful season were so propitious as at present.

"The manager does not now have to look for signs of prosperity. They are to be seen in the market reports, in the increased railroad carrying trade, and the relaxed condition of the money market. The merchant sees his way clear to order large stocks of goods, since the farmer, on whom the country generally relies to so large an extent, is now selling his product at a higher price than he has received for it in years. Now all these facts portend a sure prosperity to the managers. I do not say to all theatrical managers, since I am greatly inclined to the opinion that the period of distress through which we have just passed, and from which we are now happily delivered, will act as a chastener; that the theatregoer will be more inclined to patronize the worthy shows and discard the frivolous and cheap.

"In this respect it is a significant fact that the companies which received the best financial support during the past season were the high-class comic opera organizations. While performances lacking solid worth were compelled to close their seasons, such organizations as the Francis Wilson comic opera company, the Frank Daniels, and the Horpер company were playing to the largest receipts they had enjoyed in years. 'Half a King,' 'The Wizard of the Nile,' and 'El Capitan,' paid enormous royalties to their authors and composers. These facts prove that 'the play,' in the guise of comic opera, is the thing.

"The Broadway Theatre was constructed for comic opera, and it is in this house that some of the greatest successes of comic opera have been reached in the past few years. This season promises to be a good comic opera year. At the Broadway the season will be opened by Francis Wilson in 'Half a King,' followed by Frank Daniels's production of Smith & Herbert's new piece, 'The Idol's Eye.' Then will come the Broadway Theatre Stock Company's production of De Koven and Smith's new opera, 'The Highwayman.'

"Comic opera has always been popular since its introduction into England by Sir William Davenant nearly 200 years ago. So pleasing did these musical dramas prove that they, for a time, swept the heavier drama from the stage. From that day to this comic opera, with its swift, varying scenes, has received the public's cordial support."

Manuscript Society Reunion.

The Manuscript Society will hold its eighth anniversary and reunion next Friday at Manhattan Beach. Two concerts will be given, at 2:30 and 5 P. M., with the co-operation of Sousa and his band. Compositions will be given from the following composers: Beardsley Van de Water, Addison F. Andrews, Julian Edwards, John Philip Sousa, David M. Levett, Reginald De Koven, Maurice E. Arthur, Francis Gilder, J. Remington Fairlamb, Eduardo Marzo, George F. Bristow, Smith N. Penfield, Frederic C. Baumann, Carl C. Mueller, S. B. Whitney, Rudolph Aronson, Laura Sedgwick Collins, and Frank A. Howson. The soloists will be Miss Hilda Clark, Mme. Leclaire Mulligan, J. Arthur Galloway, Giacomo Quintano, Lewis Williams, Theodore Von Yorx, and Grant Odell.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Interest among military men is beginning to centre upon the annual meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, to be held at Sea Girt during the week commencing Monday, Aug. 30, and this year points to one of the most successful meetings in the history of the association. New York will be represented this year, and several other States are busy selecting their teams. The first team to put itself on record with the names of marksmen selected is from the State of Georgia which, for the past two years has won the inter-State championship at Sea Girt, their score of last year being the second best in the history of the match, which has been contested yearly since 1876. The twelve crack shots who represented Georgia last year at Sea Girt will be on hand again this year, and the expectation is that the same twelve will compete. The Georgia men last year made a phenomenal record, carrying home 17 out of the 23 prizes offered in the contests they were allowed to enter. The Georgians will bring with them, all told, 18 of their best shots, who will commence team practice at Sea Girt this week. The team will be in charge of Capt. Wm. Williamson, and will include the following members: Lieut. Col. George T. Cann, Capt. J. C. Postell, Capt. Thomas Hunter, Lieut. F. C. Wilson, Lieut. C. S. Richmond. Lieut. C. H. Koeneman, Lieut. A. Minas, Sergt. R. P. Constantine, Sergt. J. D. Miller, Sergt. Major W. G. Harrison, Corps. Fred Myers, Jr., and Fred W. Garden, Privates E. C. Mercer, W. G. Austin, F. C. Battery, H. E. Wilson, R. C. Fetzer, and T. G. Philpot. The members of the team visit Sea Girt at their own expense.

***

Officers and men of the Pennsylvania Naval Militia do not take kindly to the recent criticisms passed upon them by the United States Navy officers ordered to make a report on their work on board vessels of the navy during the annual cruise. They have so far forgotten themselves as to rush into print in an attempt to refute the statements in the official report of the Board of Navy Officers. The Pennsylvanians would have saved their reputation by taking the criticism of practical officers with good grace and heeding the advice given. Their action is in marked contrast with that of the First Battalion of New York Naval Militia, which during the first years of its organization came in for plenty of criticism by officers of the navy. Instead of making complaints, however, and endeavoring to cover up deficiencies, the New York battalion went to work with renewed vigor, and profited by the criticism it received. It was in this manner that the defects pointed out were eliminated, and the splendid condition which the battalion occupies to-day was reached. The Pennsylvanians might profit by the example.

***

The armory of the Seventh Regiment, in its interior, is undergoing a great change. Workmen are wiring the armory for electric lights, and the entire building is to be lighted by electricity. Company A is having its room remodeled and decorated, and, when finished, it will be very handsome.

***

The resignation of Lieut. Alfred S. Orchard of Company D, Twenty-third Regiment, has been received at brigade headquarters and forwarded. Lieut. Orchard joined the regiment in December, 1884, and has served as private, Corporal, Sergeant, First Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, and First Lieutenant.

***

The members of the Old Guard Battalion will hold their annual outing and clambake at Port-au-Peck, opposite Pleasure Bay, New Jersey, Thursday. The committee in charge is made up of Major S. E. Briggs, Capt. Alonzo T. Decker, James F. Wenman, Edward P. Moore, and Lieuts. Charles C. Hummel, Horace H. Brockway, and Sergt. Schuyler Gerard, and they have left nothing undone to insure an enjoyable time. An elaborate menu has been prepared, which provides for all the delicacies incident to a first-class clambake, and the Old Guard Band, under Prof. Rampone, will render special music for the occasion. There will also be a supply of famous "Old Guard punch." Among the invited guests are Gov. Griggs of New Jersey and his staff and the prominent officers of the National Guard from other States, as well as some officers from the army and navy. Members and guests will take steamer from Pier 8 North River, foot of Rector Street, at 11 o'clock.

***

The practice day at Creedmoor next Saturday will be for marksmen and sharpshooters. The competition for places on the team to represent the State of New York in the Inter-State and Hilton Trophy matches, to be shot at Sea Girt during the week commencing Aug. 30, will be held at Creedmoor Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The best shots in the National Guard of the State will compete for the honor of being selected on the team.

***

Col. Smith of the Fourth Regiment of Jersey City announces dates for rifle practice for his command at Sea Girt on Sept. 6, 7, and 8. The detachments to proceed to the range on the above dates will be commanded as follows: Sept. 6, by Major J. J. Brensinger; Sept. 7, by Major H. Lohmann; Sept. 8, by Major A. L. Steele. Competition for the company team trophy, now held by Company F, will be held at the Marion range on the following dates: Aug. 28, Companies G, C, B, and H.; Sept. 4, L, M, D, and K; Sept. 11, H, B, G, and A; Sept. 18, D, E, F, and L; Sept. 25, A, C, B, and K; Oct. 2, E, M, H, F, and D.

***

Company C, Ninth Regiment, will probably hold an election for Captain some time next week, by which time, it is expected, the honorable discharge of Capt. D. C. Poole will have been received. The company will also elect as First Lieutenant Sergt. Major Conradt, lately of the F

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.

3:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central & H. R. R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ. LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M.; 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 PM.

AMES COTTAGE, —Lv NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:57 P. M., 6:37 A. M., 10:32 P. M.

CASCADEVILLE.

THE CASCADE, —Lv. N. Y., 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 8:15 P. M.; 7:55 A. M., 11:40 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, TEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

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Miscellaneous.

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Hotel Childwold, Lake Massawepie, N. Y.
Hotel St. Charles, Atlantic City, N. J.
Paul Smith's Hotel, St. Regis Lake, N. Y.
The New Matheweson, Narragansett Pier, R. I.
Grand Union, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Glen Summit Hotel, Glen Summit, Pa.
The Chateaugay, Chateaugay Lake, N. Y.
Litchfield, Litchfield, Conn.
Coleman House, Asbury Park, N. J.
Lake Placid House, Lake Placid, N. Y.
The Algonquin, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
The Grand, Mackinac Island, Mich.
Hotel St. Charles, Hunter, N. Y.
The Wentworth, New Castle, N. H.
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EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

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Trains leave E. 34TH ST., N. Y., Sundays, 7:00, 8:20, 9:20, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:15, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:00, 6:00, 6:20, 6:50, 7:15, 7:45, 8:00, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:15 P. M. Exc. from 34th St., 40c.; from Brooklyn, 30c.; East New York, 25c.

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EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Long Beach.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. pier: 8.45, 9.30, 10.02, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. No. 5 th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 9.50, 10.30, 11.58 A. M., 12.30, 1.50, 2.30, 3.00, 3.50 P. M. East 22d St., 9.35, 10.15, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 11.30 A. M. 12.30 M. 1.30 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 2, 3, 5, 6.30, 6, 7, 8, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

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The National Conservatory of Music of America, 126 and 128 East 17th St., New York. A thorough musical education at nominal cost. The National Conservatory is the only musical institution in this country empowered by the Congress of the United States to confer diplomas, degree of Doctor of Music or other Honorary degrees.

Reopens September 15th.

Diplomas will be given to all students who satisfactorily complete the full course in any department of the Conservatory. For special excellence in any course an Honorable Mention will be given in addition to diploma. The Degree of Doctor of Music will be conferred only in case of a musician of remarkable talent and achievement, who may or may not be a graduate of the Conservatory, such degree to be conferred upon the verdict of an international jury of musicians. (Certificates of standing and progress will be given to pupils unable to complete a full course.)

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128-130 EAST 58TH ST.

ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director

Opening the 20th Season September 1.

Systematic instruction in piano, singing, violin, organ, violoncello, harmony, composition, and all branches of music from the VERY BEGINNING to the highest artistic attainment.

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Terms for vocal or instrumental lessons, including the study of Harmony, Sight Singing, (F. Damrosch, instructor,) Ensemble Playing, Lectures, Concerts, &c., $15 per quarter upward.

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CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young Scotchwoman; city or country; private family; good city reference. 33 West 11th St., rear.

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COMPANION, &c.—By a young woman, well bred, through family misfortune is obliged to earn her living; has tact, judgment, and executive ability; wants position not menial as companion to lady or in clerical capacity; best references. Anxious, Box 18, 1,242 Broadway.

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COOK, &c.—By competent person as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist with coarse washing; willing and obliging; city or country. Call Monday at 909 6th Av., second floor; no cards.

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DRESSMAKING.—At home or out: by day; remodeling done; also children's dresses. M. C. B., 856 9th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker to go out by the day to make and remodel dresses in private families. M. Jost, 303 East 33d St.

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HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By a refined widow, 32, as housekeeper, managing, or as nursery governess; good seamstress; city or country; references exchanged. Colyer, Box 23, 96 Park Row.

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LADY'S MAID.—French; seamstress; alone in the country; anxious to have home; good dressmaker; competent in traveling and obliging; best reference. Marie, 1,242 Broadway.

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LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent person as first-class laundress in a private family; city or country; has first-class reference; wages $20 to $25. 422 6th Av., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by day or month; good city references. 110 East 41st St.; Hyland's bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—As waitress in nice private family; understands making salads and serving wines; good references; can be seen. 107 West 54th St.

Miscellaneous.

A CAPABLE, REFINED YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES responsible clerical position; good correspondent and general office worker; systematic, reliable, accurate; six years' business experience. B. K., 242 West 125th St.

WANTED—A situation by a middle-aged widow as lady housekeeper in a small family, or companion to an elderly lady; good references furnished if required. Mrs. E. H. De Hart, 137 Keap St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER and CASHIER.—By young man, 24 years, employed for the past six years as bookkeeper and cashier; desires a change where hard work will be appreciated; unquestionable references. 142 Columbus Av.

Coachmen

COACHMAN and GROOM.—English; married; no family; willing, obliging; not afraid of work; small wages, with room; country preferred; good references. Coachman, 217 West 33d St.

COACHMAN.—English, age, 28; careful driver; city or country; excellent references. Frederick Hargreaves, 86 Clarke Av., Ocean Grove, N. J.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By an extra competent man in all branches and work relating to them charge of private place or as rose grower in park or botanic garden; is a careful, steady worker, fairly educated, and married. Hatton, Patchogue, L. I.

GARDENER.—Trustworthy; competent in all branches; married; fully understands care of gentleman's place; best references. K. L., Box 205 Times.

Miscellaneous.

CARETAKER.—By a man and wife, with unquestionable references; will take charge of a gentleman's house in his absence. A., Box 66, 1,242 Broadway.

COLLECTOR, DELIVERY, or SALESMAN.—By 1st or 15th September; well acquainted in Queens County; have my own horse. Fred Deutschmann, bathing master, North Beach.

FARMER—COOK.—By man and wife in country; man as farmer; wife as cook and houseworker; first-class references. Cunningham, 272 West 4th St.; no cards.

FLORIST and GARDENER.—Thirty, single, German descent; will be disengaged Sept. 1; wishes place where ability can be shown; thoroughly understands all work on gentleman's place; also improvements; life experience; willing and obliging; best reference. Box 735 Naugatuck, Conn.

FLORIST and GARDENER.—German; first-class references; small family; private place; steady; moderate salary. Gardener, 684 Steinway Av., Long Island City.

JANITOR.—By janitor; married; no children; carpenter; or several flats in charge. Janitor, 30 West 134th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By a stenographer; operates Remington typewriter; some experience; position with reliable firm; personal references from former employer. Box H, 1,513 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITRESSES, COOKS, houseworkers, laundresses, kitchenmaids; private families, hotels; city, country, Long Acre, 466 6th Av.

25 FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESSES, PROTESTant nurses, second laundresses, second men. Mrs. L. Seely, 352 6th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS.—Season approaching; arrange to sell the Sunlight Gas Lamps; liberal terms; permanent occupation. Sunlight Company, 546 Broadway.

A CANVASSER WANTED TO SOLICIT ADvertisements for a high-class publication. Address G. B. D., Box 101 Times.

WANTED—A competent butler where second man is kept. Address, giving references and wages expected, Box 747, New Rochelle, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DR. J. SACHS.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 58 West 59th St.

REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1897. Thorough preparation for all colleges. SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

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REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1897. COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.

For New Arrangement of Primary Department see Circular.

Stevens School.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, RIVER STREET, between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J., REOPENS SEPT. 15TH, 1897.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, NOS. 647 AND 649 MADISON AV., N. Y. CITY. Primary, (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

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Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 423 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

Will reopen Sept. 29. Careful training for boys from eight to eighteen. Until September 16, address for circulars, &c., Cotuit, Mass.

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Military boarding school for boys. School year begins Sept. 13. No Summer vacation.

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STUDENTS, either sex, having regular grammar-school education or equivalent, fitted for college in one year; tuition fee, $150. EDUCATOR, Box 203 Times Office.

$135 YEARLY; BOARD AND TUITION, SEMInary; (girls;) $175 military academy; (boys;) Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N. J.

Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls,

109-111 West 77th Street. Re-opens Sept. 21st.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, (1,122 Broadway.) Special courses during Summer at reduced rates.

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Sixty-third year opens Oct. 1st, 1897. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Twelve courses; Five required for LL. M.

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INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

WALWORTH

Business and Stenographic Institute,

(Founded 1871 as the Walworth Business and Stenographic College,)

108-110 East 125th St., near Park Av., will reopen after the vacation: Day, Aug. 30th; evening, Sept. 13th.

Office will be open this week from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. for the reception of callers and enrollment of students.

Send for new handsome prospectus.

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will reopen after the Summer vacation on Wednesday, September 1st, 1897. Individual instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for Prospectus.

S. S. PACKARD, President, 101, 105, 105 East 23d St.

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5TH AVENUE AND 125TH STREET. THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.

Half a thousand students annually. Come and see.

EASTMAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, POUGHkeepsie, N. Y.—New York Business Institute. Bookkeeping, Shorthand, etc., by mail or personally; day or evening. Positions for graduates. Call or write, C. C. GAINES, 81 East 125th St., N. Y.

ALL GRADUATES PLACED. Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman SHORTHAND, 156 5th Av. Principles taught in six weeks.

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THE MISSES GRINNELL, formerly 22 East 54th St., will leave New York October first, for eight months' residence in France and Germany. They will chaperon young ladies who desire to study. Three months' supplementary travel. Address BROOKLINE, MASS.

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PROFESSORS, teachers, tutors, governesses supplied to universities, colleges, schools, and families; musical department; modern languages spoken. MIRIAM COYRIERE AGENCY, Book Building, 150 5th Av., corner 20th St.

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ASBURY PARK BABY PARADE

The 550 Youngsters Viewed by a Crowd of 50,000 as They Pass By.

BOARDWALK GAY IN COLORS

Start from the Auditorium, Headed by a Band of Music—A Reward for All the Infants—List of the First Prize Winners.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 21.—This was baby day in Asbury Park, and the eighth annual parade of infants was decidedly successful. The baby parade was first started by Senator James A. Bradley eight years ago, and since that time it has been looked forward to as the most important event in the Summer's entertainment.

Flags and bunting were flying from all principal hotels and along the line of march. All the roads leading to this place were crowded this morning with bicyclists and turnouts of every size and fashion all coming to witness the parade.

Proud mothers and nurses were busy from early morning getting the babies and their carriages, or whatever kind of vehicle in which they thought the youngsters would appear to the best advantage, in readiness.

In former years the Senator assumed complete management of the parade himself, but, owing to the enormous amount of work attached to it, he selected Milan Kass, a prominent young man of this city, as manager of this year's event.

The list showed about 550 entries, 250 of which were children under two years of age, the others ranging from two to ten years.

The parade was announced to start at 4 o'clock, and two hours before that time the sightseers began to gather on the boardwalk, and pick out the choice positions. It was estimated that 50,000 persons saw the parade.

The parade was formed in the auditorium and, headed by Bartow's Band and Marshal Rass, proceeded down the brick bicycle walk to Second Avenue, where they countermarched back to the starting point. Fifty aids clothed with police powers kept the walks clear from carriages.

The list of judges was as follows: Miss Lydia Morgan, Mrs. Alfred C. Alkins, Mrs. W. Harvey Janes, Mrs. W. E. Preble, Mrs. J. F. Ralph, Mrs. Wilson P. Foss, Mrs. Walter Gould, Mrs. E. A. Maher, Mrs. Fred Blankensee, Mrs. M. L. Trumpbour, Mrs. D. O'Connor, Mayor Ten Broeck, Frank P. O'Brien, Charles Clark, and Secretary of State George Wurts.

The reviewing stand was at the foot of Fifth Avenue, in order that the judges could get a good view of the parade both going and coming.

Along the line hundreds of photographs of the parade were taken. Several elevated stands had been erected for the convenience of the photographers.

Gen. Kenyon had a number of the Baptist Boys' Brigade, who were camping at Shark River, in line. They were headed by their own fife and drum corps.

Each child in the parade received a box of candy, bottle of manufactured baby food, a blank record for age, and a cake of toilet soap.

Asbury Park furnished the largest list of entries. Other cities represented were New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Newark, Paterson, Trenton, and Jersey City.

The prizes were as follows:

For the best decorated baby carriage—First prize, blue silk baby's coat, Avilo H. Becker of Morristown.

For the Best Decorated Baby Carriage in Cultivated Flowers—First prize, pink silk dress; John Andrew Roalefo of Newark.

For the Best Decorated Baby Carriage in Wild Flowers—First prize, two-wheeled cart; John Pindero of New York.

For the Best Baby Carriage—Souvenir cup and saucer; Fay Ridgely of Bradley Beach.

For the handsomest baby carriage in National colors, first prize, two wheeled cart, Philip B. Marsh of Philadelphia.

For the handsomest doll carriage, Ruth Florence Cook of Asbury Park.

For the best decorated girl's tricycle, bicycle, or velocipede, first prize, oatmeal set, Edna McCorwick of Brooklyn.

For the best decorated boy's tricycle, bicycle, or velocipede, first prize, autoharp, Ralph Somers of Jersey City.

For the best girl's fancy costume, first prize, diamond ring, Blanche Schwennuck.

For the best boy's fancy costume—First prize, comb and brush, Milan Ross, Jr., of Asbury Park.

For the best decorated two-wheeled cart—First prize, white percale carriage cover, Mabel Alexander of Asbury Park.

For the handsomest goat turn-out—Prize, the Fairy World Book, Jessie Irene Wolff of Paterson.

For the heaviest boy under one year of age—Prize, year's subscription to The Asbury Park Journal, William Carpenter.

For the baby coming the longest distance—Prize, set of gold studs, Alexander Saure of Russia.

THE HUGUENOT YACHT CLUB.

Annual Regatta Sailed Off New Rochelle Was an Enjoyable and Exciting Affair.

The regatta of the Huguenot Yacht Club, which was sailed yesterday off New Rochelle, was an enjoyable and exciting affair.

In the twenty-foot class of sloops, the Shark and the Keneu made a very close contest until the last leg of the course was reached. The Keneu was slightly in the lead, when her mast snapped about halfway up, and the boat had to be towed in by Colgate Hoyt's steam yacht Vision.

In the fifteen-foot class of sloops the Trilby, sailed by Frank Bowne Jones, defeated the Yola and the Fiddler. It was the first race the Trilby had won, and Mr. Jones was so much astonished that he had to pay a visit to the committee's boat and celebrate. After that he sailed to Indian Harbor to participate in the annual clambake.

The outlook for a race was anything but good in the morning, but at noon a little breeze came from the south-southwest and kept on increasing in force until there was too much for some of the small boats, and they had to put in reefs. The preparatory signal was given at 1:45, and the yachts went off in divisions, as follows: 1:50—Acushla, Eurybia, Coya, Sunrise; 1:55—Houri, Onaway, Wahneta, Kit, Skimmaug, Priscilla; 2:00—Keneu, Shark, Idea, Win or Lose, Punch, Rob Roy, Adele, Bogie; 2:05—Trilby, Yola, Sora. Dorothy, Fiddler, Hope, Narrioch, Cleophe, Willie B.

They all crossed on the starboard tack, and it was a close reach to the first mark. The forty-three and thirty-six foot classes went to the Old Hen Buoy in Hempstead Harbor, then to the Delancey Point Buoy, and then to the starting line. The other classes went first to the striped buoy off Execution, then to the Southwest Buoy on the Hen and Chickens, and then home. These courses were sailed over twice, except in the Eurybia's class, the Regatta Committee stopping that race at the end of the first round.

On the first round the Acushla was well sailed by Addison Hanan, and easily kept in front of the Surprise. The Kit led those sailing over the short course and left the Onaway badly. The Houri, in spite of poor sailing on the first leg, soon drew ahead and led in her class. At the first mark all gybed, and then spinnakers were set to port for the run to the next mark, from which point it was a beat home. At the end of the first round the yachts were timed as follows:

Kit, 2:32:00; Skimmaug, 2:35:30; Onaway, 2:37:20; Houri, 2:37:40; Keneu, 2:38:15; Shark, 2:38:50; Idea, 2:40:50; Wahneta, 2:41:00; Priscilla, 2:42:40; Win or Lose, 2:44:00; Punch, 2:44:15; Presto, 2:44:20; Trilby, 2:48:30; Edwena, 2:49:05; Yola, 2:50:23; Adele, 2:51:20; Rob Roy, 2:51:35; Bogie, 2:51:40; Sora, 2:52:33; Dorothy, 2:55:30; Narrioch, 2:56:10; Willie B., 2:57:45; Fiddler, 3:01:30; Acushla, 3:01:50; Surprise, 3:02:20.

On the second round the wind was quite strong and several of the smaller of the yachts lost time through having to reef. The finishing times were as follows:

Kit, 3:06:10; Eurybea, 3:11:23; Skimmaug, 3:11:39; Shark, 3:17:03; Houri, 3:17:30; Onaway, 3:18:04; Coya, 3:20:27; Idea,

SEEKING ALBERT WARNER

New York Lawyer Said to be the Head of the Alleged Albany Kidnapping Plot.

POPULAR INTEREST WANING

Albany People Likely to Settle Down to the Conviction that They Have Been Hoaxed in the Absence of Further Evidence.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—The developments of the day in the Conway abduction case have been few, the only important one being the alleged establishment of the identity of the man called "Knapps" as Albert Warner, the New York lawyer. It is said that several notorious New York crooks were tools of Warner in a wholesale kidnapping plot. Warner is thought to be in New York.

Late last night, when the crowd around the station house had dispersed, Blake was transferred to the Fourth Precinct Station House, a half mile from where he was confined with Hardy, so that there would be no possible means of the men communicating during the night. It is reported that Blake has furnished a clue which is expected to lead to the capture of Warner. Blake was removed from the Fourth Precinct about noon to-day, but the police declined to say where he had been taken.

The statement was given out to-day that two other letters were sent to the Conway child's parents besides the letter demanding a ransom of $3,000. One letter, dated Aug. 17, was to the effect that the gang had demonstrated that it had fooled the police and was willing to keep the boy safe a couple of days longer, if the parents were desirous of opening negotiations direct with the kidnapers through an advertisement to be placed in a local paper. The other was postmarked "Baltimore, Md., Aug. 19," and it said that the greed of the parents for money had cost them their son's life, as he had been made away with; that it was useless to look for him, and that he would have been returned had the police not been consulted.

Popular excitement over the case was on the wane to-day. The developments of the day, or, rather, the lack of any substantial addition to the known facts, and the reticence of the police and others concerned, tended to confirm the view expressed in an interview with a resident of this city telegraphed from here yesterday, that there are many circumstances difficult to reconcile with the published stories of the alleged abduction. Judging from the opinions currently expressed in this city, the number of persons who doubt the truth of the story and who believe that the whole affair was a cleverly devised advertising scheme of an Albany newspaper, is on the increase. Unless some substantial evidence against the accused persons, beyond their own alleged confessions, be produced within a few days, the community will undoubtedly settle down to the conviction that it has been hoaxed.

Acting Inspector O'Brien of the Detective Bureau was asked yesterday to find Albert S. Warner and to hold him for further instructions. Two of the Central Office detectives went to the office at 1,300 Broadway and questioned the girl in charge, but she knew or affected to know nothing of her employer's movements. At 141 West Thirty-fourth Street, where Warner was boarding in July, when he was arrested for blackmail at the instance of Bernard J. Myers, it was said he had not been there in five weeks.

The police believe he is in hiding somewhere up the State. Since his name has been mentioned so prominently in connection with the kidnapping of the Conway boy many strange stories are told of his former escapades. Warner was at one time a partner of Louis J. Grant, with offices in the Bennett Building. He made a specialty of divorces, and some alleged unscrupulous methods that were reported to Mr. Grant led to a dissolution of the partnership.

Since his occupancy of the office at the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway it is said he has been engaged in a class of legal practice that would not meet the approval of the Bar Association. He had many women cheats, and was well known in the night life of the Tenderloin.

Among the other tenants of the office building Warner was looked upon as a "dude." He was very particular about his personal appearance, and changed his clothes two or three times each day. He was an inveterate smoker of imported cigarettes, and was liberal with his money, when he had any. Until about two weeks ago he wore a Vandyke beard, but when he was last seen in this city his cheeks and chin were clean shaven.

FOR THE DEFENSE OF HARBORS.

Board to Meet in Washington to Consider the Distribution of Artillery Along the Coast.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—A board of officers to consist of Col. John I. Rodgers, Fifth Artillery; Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery, and Capt. Crosby P. Miller, Assistant Quartermaster, is appointed to meet here Sept. 1, for the purpose of considering the question of the location and distribution of the present force of the artillery arm in the care and preservation of the seacoast armament and material.

With respect to the group of batteries forming the defense of each harbor of the ports contiguous, the board will indicate the size and location of the garrison that should be provided, and with respect to the separate batteries that belong to the group, the number of men required as guards and caretakers at each.

If the War Department is not already possessed of the requisite land for garrison uses, the area and site required at each place will be indicated.

Existing barrack accommodations will be utilized wherever any exist, and general estimates of cost will be submitted of additional buildings, also for drainage, water supply, wharves, &c. There should be a statement of the means of water transportation needed in maintaining proper communication between the detached batteries. The board will also state the disposition that should, in its judgment, be made were the present foot artillery force to be increased by twenty batteries. The attention of the board is invited to the provisions of the last Fortification act, which requires a report on barrack accommodations to be submitted to the next Congress. The board will submit its report on or before Oct. 15.

DISAPPOINTED IN LOVE.

Policeman Thornton Saves a Disheartened Lass from Suicide.

Annie Lydon, eighteen years old, who arrived in New York from County Leitrim, Ireland, six months ago, attempted to throw herself into the East River at the Seventieth Street pier Friday night. Policeman Thornton of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station prevented her from carrying out her suicidal purpose after a struggle. On the way to the station house she explained her desire to end her existence in the following words:

"He said he'd marry me, and now it's home to Ireland he's goin', and he's not goin' to take me. Sure and I was all ready to be married, and the girls all knew it. I can't face thim. O, let me go. I'll not live till the mornin'."

While in the employ of Julius Katz, at 836 East Seventieth Street, Annie met Dennis White, who hailed from her part of Ireland, and fell in love with him. After making all arrangements for the wedding White jilted her and announced his intention of returning to Ireland.

Mr. Katz, her employer, speaks highly of Annie, and offers to give bonds for her safety in future.

Sickness Aboard the Finance.

The Columbian Line steamer Finance, Capt. Daly, arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning from Colon, bringing thirty-nine cabin passengers, all of whom were well. One of the seamen was taken sick Aug. 1 with suspicious symptoms. He was removed yesterday morning to Swinburne Island Hospital. All of the second-cabin passengers, who number seventeen, and also the ship's crew, will be transferred to Hoffman Island to await the diagnosis of the patient's case. The cabin passengers will be allowed to proceed with the steamer to her dock.

A SANITARIUM FOR VETERANS

Scheme to Establish One at Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor, to be Brought Before the G. A. R. in Buffalo.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 21.—One of the most important matters to come before the Grand Army of the Republic at its encampment in Buffalo next week will be a proposition for the establishment of a sanitarium for the veterans of the army and navy of the United States at Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor.

The projected sanitarium is intended as a monument to Major Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, and the proposition for its establishment will come from the Major Robert Anderson Post, No. 7, G. A. R., of Charleston, a delegation from which body is now on its way to Buffalo. This delegation is accompanied by representative Southerners, ex-Confederates, who will, it is contemplated, have an opportunity to address the encampment at a recess session in behalf of the sanitarium.

Castle Pinckney is an old fort standing on a low and level island in the heart of the harbor. The changed condition of harbor defenses having rendered it useless for the purpose for which it was constructed, the idea of converting it into a home and park for the disabled officers and privates of the regular and volunteer army and navy occurred to the late Major Gen. William B. Hazen. A. C. Kaufman, a philanthropic citizen of this city, began to push the plan at once with vigor and enthusiasm, and it is largely due to his earnest and disinterested work that it has made such progress toward realization.

In support of the practical side of the project, it is urged that the location of a sanitarium here, in the very heart of the South, with its balmy air and sunny skies, will be the best provision that could possibly be made for the invalided veterans. It is further urged that the foundation of the institution here at the suggestion of Southern men as a monument to a Northern officer would be an actual pledge of peace and visible bond of union which would tend to lessen and in time remove the sectional friction which has operated so largely against the material interests of both sections.

The advocates of the sanitarium point, furthermore, to the fact that, while there are seven National soldiers' homes in the country, the South has none, and they call for the establishment of one in Charleston Harbor as an act of simple justice.

The sanitarium project has already been laid before Congress. Bills providing for its erection were introduced in both houses last session, and while there was no effort made to press them at that time, it is believed that, with the indorsement of the Grand Army, now sought, favorable action can be secured at the next session.

Gen. Thaddeus S. Clarkson, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has expressed hearty sympathy with the movement, and promised to aid in the securing of the indorsement of the Grand Army of the Republic. Col. Charles A. Suydam of Philadelphia, Department Inspector on Gen. Clarkson's staff, is heartily in favor of the plan, and the Philadelphia delegates to the National encampment will, he says, strongly urge an indorsement by that body. Bishop John P. Newman, the pastor and confidant of Gen. Grant, favors the suggestion, and is working to make it a success. Mrs. John A. Logan is also favorable to the enterprise, and has promised to aid it in every way in her power.

The delegation from this city which will place the matter before the Grand Army encampment, is composed of A. C. Kaufman, the Rev. H. W. Bays, D. D., an ex-Confederate, and Capt. James O. Ladd, a Union veteran, who lost an arm in the war.

POLICE HAVE A PAINTING.

Purports to be by Guido Reni, an Old Master—Strangely Found on Third Avenue.

An oil painting of the Saviour is in the possession of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street police. It purports to have been painted by the renowned Guido Reni in 1618, and the police do not know what to think of it.

They are not connoisseurs, and they fear to express any opinion regarding the authenticity of the painting. That it has artistic merit there is no doubt, and if it is really a Reni it is of great value.

The painting, on close examination, shows that it has been rolled, and traces of retouching are apparent. Plainly written on the canvas is the name "Guido Reni."

It was brought to the station house by Policeman Sturke, who, while on Third Avenue yesterday afternoon was approached by a man in shirt sleeves, who carried a box in his hand, and turned it over to the policeman, saying that he had found it in a hallway. The policeman did not question the man, who disappeared.

The box was opened at the station house and a sheet of paper was found, on which was written the following:

"Thought by many to be the best approach to the Man Divine that has ever been conceived. It impresses most by its originality, its sincerity, and its spiritual force. Painted in 1618 by Guido Reni."

The peculiar manner in which the picture came into the possession of the police has aroused doubt as to the authenticity of the picture. Some are inclined to believe that it may be a clever scheme to advertise and sell some replica, by allowing the impression to grow that it is a valuable "old master." There is no information of any gallery, public or private, having been despoiled of such a painting. Capt. Creedon is anxious to get to the bottom of the matter.

HAWAII'S STATUS UNCHANGED.

United States Minister Has Not Yet Raised the Flag Over the Islands.

HONOLULU, Aug. 15.—The American flag has not yet been raised over Hawaii, and there is no indication that it will be. Just before the last steamer left for San Francisco, on July 27, it was rumored that on Aug. 2 the United States Minister would take possession of the islands. He was to receive definite instructions on the steamer Monowai, arriving at Honolulu July 29, but evidently they failed to come, as the raising of the flag has not been talked of.

The Hawaiian Government has declined to grant a permanent register under the Hawaiian flag for the Pacific Mail steamship China. She was granted a temporary register by the Hawaiian Consul at London. The China is a British-built vessel, and the Hawaiian Government claims that the sale of the ship to Col. McFarlane, a Hawaiian subject, is not a bona fide one.

President Andrews Toning Up.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 21.—Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, who recently resigned the Presidency of Brown University, is at the sanitarium of Dr. M. M. Johnson, in Wethersfield, where he is quietly resting and devoting as much attention as he can to the work of preparing the details of his new educational scheme. Prof. Andrews is a classmate of Dr. Johnson, and has been in the habit of visiting him during the Summer.

President Whitman Not Invited.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—President Whitman of the Columbian University, Washington, who is in town, said to-day that the Presidency of Brown University had not been offered to him. He added that he believed that the differences between Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews and the Trustees of Brown would be satisfactorily adjusted.

King Charged with Homicide.

Frederick T. King, who has spent the greater part of the last eighteen years in jail, was held at Coney Island yesterday without bail on a charge of homicide. King is charged with being responsible for the death of William McGee, who died from a fractured skull and concussion of the brain. The two men had a discussion at a cake walk at Coney Island on Aug. 5, during which McGee was felled to the ground and never regained consciousness.

Hawking and spitting is a sure indication of Throat disease. If taken in time, it can always be cured with Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

Stern Bros.

To-morrow
Exceptional Values
in their
Upholstery Dept's

750 Pairs Irish Point Lace Curtains
at $2.75, $3.75, $5.25, $7.25

125 Pairs Renaissance Lace Curtains
at $4.90 and $7.25

90 Pairs Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains
at $5.75 and $6.75

And 1500 Yards
(Short lengths, 1½ to 10 yds. each)
Silk, Wool and Cotton Tapestries and Damasks
suitable for Covering Furniture
At Great Reductions

West 23d St.

WORK OF THE MERCHANTS

Marvelous Record of What Has Been Accomplished in Only Two Months.

GENERAL REVIVAL OF TRADE

Visitors, It Is Said, Have Strengthened Confidence by Their Encouraging Reports from South and West —Some Fruits of the Association's Enterprise.

The Merchants' Association is now beginning its third month of active work. It was incorporated June 19. Three months ago it was difficult to get any one to believe in it. Many merchants of this city, when asked to take an interest in the work of organization, declared that the whole project was chimerical. Some said it would have been a good thing fifty years ago, but was out of the question now. When reminded that Chicago is conducting successfully a similar enterprise, these doubters replied that Chicago is not New York, that the young Western city is striving to obtain trade, while New York, by reason of its age and its natural advantages, would continue the great commercial centre of the country and of the continent.

To all of these arguments, William F. King replied that because New York had long been the commercial centre of the country that was all the more reason for making a determined fight to maintain this supremacy. If Chicago and other Western cities, he said, are striving to increase their trade, this consideration offers an unanswerable argument in favor of concerted action on the part of the business men of this city, not only to maintain but to magnify the commercial importance of New York. No metropolis, he said, could remain one merely because it had been a metropolis. It must develop along with the rest of the country, and so maintain its rank.

These arguments carried the day, and the Merchants' Association came into existence as if by magic. In a few weeks its growth was sufficient to assure its permanence as a constant and powerful factor in the development of the city.

Mr. King has repeatedly said that he was especially anxious to have the association thoroughly organized in time to make its work for wider trade and commerce a precursor of the influence and power of the Greater New York. While the traffic of New York harbor ranked it as the second port of the world—only London surpassing it—and while its internal commerce was, perhaps, greater in value than that of London itself, it would not be proportionate, he thought, to the vaster city to be formed by the coalescing of nearly all the cities around the harbor. The metropolis would at once enter upon a new and larger civic life, and he urged that it was essential that it should at the same time enter upon a larger and more influential commercial life.

Marvelous Rapidity of Growth.

In this desire and aim he and his coworkers were more than successful. Within two months the Merchants' Association has become a commercial republic. It has a central, or local, organization composed of 850 of the most energetic merchants of the city. It will soon increase the membership of this local organization to 2,000, and later to 6,000. Outside of the city its organization permeates every section, every State, and almost every important locality in every State. Its non-resident membership now numbers nearly 23,000, and will soon number 50,000. It is confidently expected that this branch of the organization will be brought up to an enrollment of at least 200,000 merchants.

The powerful influence that can be exerted upon trade conditions by this army of aggressive merchants may be easily appreciated. It is already being felt, not only in this city, where its members have given a stimulus to trade unequaled since the prosperous Fall of 1892, but throughout the entire country. Merchants have procured better rates of freight and lower fares because of their membership in the association. They have been enabled to buy for better prices in New York, where they had before them the products of the whole world to choose from; and they have been enabled to buy at headquarters, and thus keep fully abreast of the fashions and the times. This last advantage means a great deal. It means that the "modes" and fashions are to be more rapidly disseminated from the great cities, and that "provinciality" is being obliterated.

It has been just two weeks since the first excursions began. For fourteen days there has been an endless stream of buyers flowing into New York. For fourteen days there has been an increasing tide of goods flowing to the cities and towns and to the country stores of the West and South. Nearly 1,500 merchants have visited New York in that time. All came to buy; most of them had hitherto purchased in Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities; some had never seen this city before, or bought a cent's worth from its merchants. Along with them have come at least 20,000 visitors to the metropolis.

A Reciprocal Benefit.

These merchants have served to improve trade in other ways than through their purchases. They have been the advance couriers of returning prosperity. Not until they came did New York feel confident that prosperity was returning. It had been heard of, but no one had been found who had actually seen it. The Southern and Western merchants spoke of it as having returned in full power. They declared that the South and West were more prosperous than they had ever been before. Crops were abundant and all industries were thriving.

This news was equal to an increase in banking capital. It stimulated business and gave a sure basis for hope and for enterprise. It unlocked vaults and turned capital into all channels of trade. This effect has been observed by all the merchants connected with the association, who declare that the work of the organization has created new and better conditions.

Larger Crowds Expected This Week.

Much larger crowds are expected to come into the city this week, as the new excursions will begin. The next series will be from the territory of the Joint Traffic Association, and will commence Friday. From Aug. 27 until and including Aug. 31 tickets for these excursions will be placed on sale in all the territory of this association. Generally speaking, this territory is all that portion of the country from St. Louis and Chicago, including those cities, north of the Ohio River and west of but not including Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Tonawanda, Black Rock, Buffalo, East Buffalo, Buffalo Junction, Dunkirk, and Salamanca, N. Y.; Erie, Pittsburg, and Allegheny, Penn.; Bellaire, Ohio, and Wheeling, Parkersburg, Huntington, and Gauley Bridge, West Va.

In the mail received yesterday at the headquarters was the following letter from the S. H. Harmon Lumber Company of San Francisco:

"We desire to become a member of your association, so as to be posted on the trade relations of Greater New York. If the steamers that are now expected from St. Michael's, Alaska, arrive with gold dust and nuggets to the amount that has been anticipated, we expect a big revival on the Pacific coast. There has already been a wonderful improvement, owing to the settlement of the tariff, the rise in wheat, and other products. It is the general opinion on the Pacific coast that the Klondike mining industry will continue for some time to come. If so, we hope San Francisco will become a close rival of Greater New York."

Visitors Enjoy the Hudson River.

Many of the visiting merchants are availing themselves of the opportunity of making the trip up the Hudson River by day. Parties of them are forming daily for this little trip through the most beautiful scenery to be found on the continent, which they make by the Albany Day Line steamers. Some of them go up as far as Albany, although the majority stop off at West Point, Newburg, or Poughkeepsie. It requires only a few hours to see the most exquisite stretch of the Hudson, and the Western men, especially, express surprise at the lovely scenery, which they did not expect to find more beautiful than that of the valleys of the Rockies and Sierras.

The following joined the association as resident members yesterday: Fellows & Co., collars and cuffs; The Baker & Taylor Company, publishers; the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, Brown Brothers & Co., bankers; Charles Head & Co., bankers; Price, McCormack & Co., bankers; William M. Fliess & Co., wine merchants; The C. N. Chadwick Company, manufacturers of double waist; Richard E. Thibaut, wall paper; The Iron Clad Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of enameled ware; The Princess of Wales Company, corsets; The Nonotuck Silk Company, silk manufacturers; Flint, Eddy & Co., commission merchants; Frankenthal Brothers, underwear; M. Marlin & Co., muslin underwear; L. H. Mace & Co., refrigerators; Mount & Woodhull, diamonds and jewelry, and Burchell Brothers, umbrellas and parasols.

Atlanta Guarding Her Market.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 21.—The wholesale dealers, jobbers, and manufacturers of this city met to-day and perfected an organization modeled on the plan of the Merchants' Association of New York. The object of the association is stated to be the preservation to Atlanta of the trade which should be controlled by this market, and to prevent the inroads of other markets by the inducement of low rates.

Mother and Child Burned.

Florence Eicke, three years old, of 211 Shippen Street, West Hoboken, while playing with matches in the yard yesterday, set fire to her dress. Mrs. Eicke, her mother, who was alone in the house at the time, ran into the yard, picked the child up, and carried her into the hall. Their screams attracted the attention of neighbors, but they found the front door locked. Mrs. James Mills, who lives next door, and a man named Frank climbed the fence dividing the yards and found Mrs. Eicke and her daughter in the hall. The mother was trying to tear the burning dress from her child, regardless of the fact that her own dress was in flames. Mrs. Mills and Frank extinguished the flames by throwing a pail of water on each of the victims. The child is fatally burned and the mother's recovery is doubtful.

Providential Escape of a Child.

The ten months' old baby of Mrs. F. F. Polletti of Cortlandt Street, West Hoboken, had an almost miraculous escape from death Friday evening. A horse belonging to a provision dealer at 68 Bayard Street, New York City, ran away on Clinton Avenue. Mrs. Polletti was crossing the street pushing a child's carriage, in which her baby was asleep. When she saw the horse dashing upon her she became frightened and could not move. The horse crashed against the baby carriage, smashing it to kindling wood. The child was thrown into the gutter. Mrs. Polletti recovered from her fright and ran to pick up the child, expecting to find it killed, but with the exception of a few scratches on its face it was not hurt.

Girl Jumped Into the River.

Telty Hanes, eighteen years old, a domestic employed at 721 Fifth Street, jumped into the East River at the foot of Fifth Street late yesterday afternoon. She was pulled out by firemen of the fireboat Havemeyer, and sent to Bellevue Hospital a prisoner. She will be able to go to court to-day.

School Inspector Appointed.

Mayor Strong yesterday appointed Dr. Emil Altmann to be a School Inspector in the Sixth District.

Stern Bros.

Monday, Aug. 23d
Special Sale of
Blankets

10-4 size (for single beds)
at $2.25, $3.25, $3.75, $4.65

11-4 size (for double beds)
at $2.75, $3.75, $4.50, $5.95

12-4 size (for extra large beds)
at $3.45 and $5.50

And
200 Fig'd French Chintz
Down Comfortables
6 by 6, for double beds, at $3.75
Real value $5.50

West 23d St.

From the Orient to Vantine's

Have you seen the beautiful new lines of Japanese Tableware in our basement?

Four entirely new decorations, delicate colorings, elegant designs.

The Japanese call them:
MIGOTO, or beautiful
TOKIWA, or evergreen
KOTOBUKI, or long life
KIN NO HAN, or Golden seal
They're worth coming miles to see.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.
Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the world.
877 & 879 Broadway, N. Y.

WATCHMAN KILLS A MAN.

Crowd Tried to Rescue a Prisoner—The Officer's Chance Shot Fatal to Michael Fitzsimmons.

Michael Fitzsimmons, thirty-five years old, of 41 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, New York, was shot and died from his wound in Jersey City yesterday. The pistol was fired by James Masterli, twenty-one years old, of 31 Centre Street. So far as Fitzsimmons is concerned, the affair seems to have been accidental, as the weapon was not fired at him.

James Masterli and his father, Felix Masterli, are employed as watchmen at the ruins of the Jersey City Chemical Works, 51 Centre Street, which were partly destroyed by fire six weeks ago. At 2 o'clock yesterday they found Patrick Gaffney of 450 Grand Street prowling about the building and arrested him on a charge of stealing lead pipe. They started to take him to the Gregory Street Police Station. As they were passing through Grand Street several of Gaffney's friends attempted to rescue him. The younger Masterli drew a revolver and shouted at the crowd in Italian. At sight of the revolver the men fell back for a moment, but again pressed forward. Then Masterli fired his revolver, apparently with the intention of frightening them. The bullet struck Fitzsimmons, who was passing, taking effect in the left side, near his heart, and penetrating the lower part of the lung. He fell unconscious.

"Lynch him! Lynch him!" shouted the crowd. Several of them rushed forward and seized Masterli while others lifted Fitzsimmons and carried him into a store.

Police Commissioner Peter W. M. West, who was passing on a trolley car, jumped off and rescued Masterli, dragging him into a doorway, from which he warned the crowd back, and so held them in check until Patrolman Welsh arrived. The reserves from the Gregory Street Police Station arrived at the same time, and the Masterlis and Gaffney were taken to the police station, where they were all locked up. Gaffney was held for larceny, and the Masterlis to await the result of Fitzsimmons's injury. Neither of the Masterlis can speak English to any extent, but James Masterlis managed to explain that he had no intention of shooting any one, but merely fired his pistol to frighten the crowd. He was warned not to say anything that would prejudice his case, but did not appear to understand what was said to him.

Fitzsimmons died at 7:45 o'clock P. M. without recovering consciousness.

SWINDLED SERVANT GIRLS.

Charles Miller, Accused of Trickery, Held for Trial.

Charles Miller of 262 Bowery was held in $500 bail, in the Harlem Court, yesterday, accused of swindling Kate List, a domestic at 231 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, out of 60 cents. The girl said Miller approached her in Mount Morris Park, and offered to get her a position as a maid in the home of a millionaire. He borrowed her purse, containing 60 cents, and forgot to give it back. With the prospects of a job with a millionaire, she did not like to ask him for it, but afterward reported the case to the police.

Park Policeman Sweeny had received several such complaints. He advertised as a domestic seeking a place, and added his address. Miller fell into the trap, and was arrested. When he was searched the addresses of twenty-two servant girls were found on him, as well as a life-insurance book made out to Gretchen Bauer, and a letter from Gretchen, asking Miller to return the book.

POOR PAY OF CLOAKMAKERS.

Seven Italians Earned Together $18.60 for a Week's Work.

About 500 cloakmakers in the employ of Oppenheim & Collins, at Greene and Houston Streets, struck yesterday morning for an advance in wages. Two hours later the firm agreed to pay the advance demanded and the operatives returned to work.

Five hundred workmen and women struck yesterday in the factory of the Syndicate Cloak Company, at 125 Greene Street, and in the shops of Braunstein & Neuman, at 60 West Eleventh Street.

The strikers in the shops of Singer, Son & Feldman, at 317 Canal Street, and Cohn & Friedman, at 328 Church Street, were reported yesterday as having gained their point and returned to work.

Several Italian cloakmakers submitted their pay books for inspection at the headquarters of the strikers, at 160 Rivington Street. Seven of them showed that in one week they had together earned $18.60. Two men had earned $3.15 and two others $6.90. One man showed pawn tickets for $72, representing jewelry and household goods, which he had pawned from time to time to buy food for his family as he could not earn enough to support them.

The tailors who struck in the shop of A. Cohen, at 282 East Broadway, reported that their employer had agreed to pay them the advance demanded. They will return to work to-day.

Silverberg & Co., cigarette manufacturers, at 219 Broome Street, agreed to pay the advance of 20 cents per one thousand demanded, and their striking hands returned to work.

Against Letter Carriers' Bands.

Several members of the Manhattan Musical Union said yesterday that the American Federation of Musicians had written to the Postmaster General protesting against the competition of letter carriers' bands in different parts of the country. The musicians complain that these bands prevent many of them from earning a livelihood.

NOTES OF LABOR.

The Architectural Ironworkers' Union yesterday ordered strikes in the shops of Ravitch Brothers, contractors, in Cherry Street, and Aronvitz, in Monroe Street, to enforce the union scale of wages.

A conference was held yesterday afternoon by delegates of the Electrical Workers' Union and Buchanan & Co., contractors, to try to settle the strikes on the Criminal Court Building and the new public school building in Oliver Street, which were ordered to enforce payment of union wages and the discharge of non-union men who were employed there.

The scenic painters in the Fourteenth Street Theatre and in Vogeling's studio, in West Twenty-third Street, were reported as still on strike yesterday. They are fighting against the employment of non-union men.

Escaped Prisoners Captured.

John Donovan and Michael McDermott, two Workhouse prisoners of Blackwell's Island, who escaped a month ago, were arrested Friday morning for disorderly conduct, and recognized yesterday when sent to the island to serve their new sentences. The men escaped from the tugboat Strong, and celebrated the event by a prolonged spree, which sent them back into the hands of the island officials. They were committed for six months each yesterday, and when turned over to the island authorities were recognized as the refugees, and were put under a double watch.

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

PREPARING FOR AUTUMN NOVELTIES.

We shall close out the balance of our FINE SUMMER GOODS at a great sacrifice in order to make room for new goods now arriving for the coming season. It is not necessary to enumerate the different departments where the great reductions are to be found, as our customers will find on examination that the PRICES bear no COMPARISON to the ACTUAL COST.

Brentano's
Popular Prices
For Books

No other establishment maintains a stock of American and Foreign Books on all subjects as complete in variety, and offers the same throughout the year at such important reductions from publisher's prices.

BRENTANO'S,
31 Union Square, New York.

DR. HUNTER'S SCHOOL BOYS

Former Pupils of the Thirteenth Street School to Have a Reunion.

MANY ARE DISTINGUISHED

Influence of Their Principal Is a Cherished Memory with Them, and He Will Be the Guest of Honor.

Pupils of Boys' School No. 35, who attended there during the years 1855 to 1869, are to have a reunion in this city, and at the same time will give a dinner and reception for their former Principal, Thomas Hunter, now President of the Normal School.

Previous to the war of the rebellion, and for several years after its close, School No. 35, which is on Thirteenth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, was one of the largest, if not the largest, school in this city. It has for many years been known as the "Thirteenth Street School," and bore the same reputation as a high-grade school for boys as the Twelfth Street School for girls. It had the additional advantage of having a man at its head who possessed not only extraordinary individuality, but was an excellent pedagogue and a strict disciplinarian.

Dr. Hunter could win and hold the confidence of every boy in his school and exerted an influence over those in his charge that remained long after their schooldays were over. Many of the men who are about to meet at the reunion have not seen the school for thirty or forty years, but they all cherish it as one of the most dearly loved spots of their youth.

A committee has been formed, consisting of Charles Putzel, Chairman; Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, and Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, to arrange for the meeting and its attendant festivities. So far, over 280 letters have been received from all parts of the United States announcing the intention of the writers to be present.

Among these men are many who have risen to important positions in professional ranks and in the business world, and a merry gathering will take place when the day of the reunion arrives. The date has not yet been fixed, but it will be some time in October.

The former pupils of Dr. Hunter number hundreds, among them Judge Van Wyck, Thomas L. Feltner, Henry L. Einstein, Dr. E. C. Spitzka, R. Grant White, Stanford White, A. B. De Frece, L. S. Burchard, H. L. Thornell, Prof. T. U. McGucken, ex-School Commissioner De Witt J. Seligman, Capt. W. B. Smith of the Twenty-second Regiment, H. C. Swords, District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott, E. B. Olcott, J. B. Olcott, J. V. V. Olcott, and Nelson Olcott, Charles B. Olney of Cleveland, Prof. W. Mason of the Troy Polytechnic Institute, George N. Messiter, the Rev. Dr. Mottet of the Church of the Holy Communion, Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Justice E. A. Jacob, John Arroloman, Judge Leicester Holme, School Superintendent J. L. Godwin, Senator C. L. Grey, Magistrate Charles Flammer, H. Crawford, Prof. Charles A. Doremus, and Charles H. Burton of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SUGAR BEET GROWERS AT ROME.

First Convention Ever Held in the United States in Session.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The first convention of sugar beet growers ever held in the United States is in progress in this city this afternoon. It was called by the First New York Beet Sugar Company, which has just established a factory here, and for which about 900 farmers in the sugar beet belt are raising beets.

H. S. Bedell of Rome, Chairman of the convention, and W. J. P. Kingsley, Mayor of Rome, made addresses of welcome. J. L. Stone of the experiment station at Cornell University spoke of the efforts of the station to collect and disseminate facts regarding beet sugar.

F. G. Inglehart and John McCarthy of Syracuse also spoke.

A TREASURER IN COURT.

Charges Made Against Charles L. Burchard by Behr Bros. & Co.

Charles L. Burchard, Secretary and Treasurer of the corporation of Behr Brothers & Co., piano manufacturers of 298 Eleventh Avenue, was arrested Friday night on a warrant charging him with having falsified the accounts of the firm in order to conceal larceny. Burchard lives at 37 Strong Place, Brooklyn. The complainant is Edward Behr of the firm, who lives at 426 Henry Street, Brooklyn.

Burchard was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, and denied the charges. He was held for examination. Edward Behr, who appeared in the court, to press the complaint against Burchard, is the Acting President of the concern.

Beet Sugar Plant at Crockett's, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—It is reported that a syndicate headed by George W. McNear, the Pacific coast wheat king, will establish an extensive beet sugar plant at Crockett's, Contra Costa County. The amount to be invested is placed at $2,500,000.

THE TURF.

Coney Island Jockey Club.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY AUTUMN MEETING, 1897.
1ST DAY TUESDAY NEXT, AUG. 24.
6 Races, Including The
FUTURITY STAKES.
(VALUE $50,000)
Racing rain or shine. First race 2:30 P. M.
CONCERT BY LANDER.
Trains direct to track. Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. (Special Parlor Car Train 1 o'clock.) Boats leave foot Whitehall St. (via Bay Ridge Ferry) half hourly from 11:10 A. M. to 3:10 P. M. Kings County Elevated via Brooklyn Bridge every twenty minutes. All Brooklyn electric roads connect direct to track. Special accommodations Returning from Track.

BRIGHTON
RACES Last Day Tomorrow
Take any Coney Island route.

AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25,50c. Noon to 11 P.M.
FLORRIE WEST,
Hayes & Lytton,
"Rally Round the Flag!"
40 OTHERS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
The largest and safest theatre in America.
THURSDAY EVE., AUG. 26TH.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST SPECTACLE.
"NATURE"
Direction W. E. De Verna and Benj. Cohen.
GORGEOUS BALLETS.
MAJESTIC MARCHES.
BRILLIANT CHORUSES.
UNIQUE SPECIALTIES.
Introducing for the first time in America
MLLE. AMELIE SBERNA and MLLE. ADDIE RENNEE.
350 PEOPLE.
MATS. WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY & LABOR DAY. EVENINGS, 8:15.
Box Office open Monday, (To-morrow.)

STAR THEATRE
Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Also Labor Day
A HIT!
MORRISON'S PRODUCTION.
THE PRIVATEER
BY HARRISON GREY FISKE.
ELABORATE SCENERY AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
BIG MELODRAMATIC CAST.
POPULAR PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Sousa's Concert, To-day 4 and 8 P. M.
Pain's Fireworks, Evgs., except Sun. & MONDAY, AUGUST 23d, 8:45 P. M.
The Bostonians' Robin Hood.
Mr. H. C. Barnabee, Mr. W. H. McDonald, Miss Jessie Bartlett Davis, Mr. Eugene Cowles, Mr. Geo. Frothingham, Miss Hilda Clark, and Wm. E. Phillip.

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN.
Glass inclosed. Fully protected against weather.
Prof. Wormwood's Dog and Monkey Circus, Williams and Walker, the Marvellous Seymours, Rice and Elmer, Cook and Sonora, Mme. Vinette's Marbleques, Joe Goetz. Last week of Four Emperors of Music. Signor Quinto and others.

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS.
NEW TO-DAY GROUPS
CINEMATOGRAPH
EXHIBITS NEW VIEWS AT 3:30 AND 9 P. M.
Admission 25 Cts. To- ay.

OLYMPIA AUDITORIUM 45TH ST. & B'WAY.
TO-MORROW NIGHT.
VERY LITTLE FAUST
AND MUCH MARGUERITE.

Koster & Bial's ROOF GARDEN. Admission 50c.
The coolest amusement resort in New York!
CONROY & McDONALD, O'BRIEN & HAVEL,
PANTZER BROS., RENO & RICHARDS,
AND 15 OTHER STAR ACTS.
PROMENADE ORCHESTRA CONCERTS from 7:30 P. M. until midnight.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'dway & 38th St.
Monday, Aug. 23—TWO WEEKS,
Klaw & Erlanger's new version,
The Brilliant Extravaganza
ONE ROUND OF PLEASURE.
A masterpiece in theatrical achievement.
Sept. 6—George Edwardes' Gaiety Co., "In Town."

POPS MADISON SQ. ROOF GARDEN THIS (SUNDAY) EVE. AT 8.
Popular Concert
By the METROPOLITAN PERMANENT ORCHESTRA.
50—INSTRUMENTALISTS—50
ADMISSION 50c. **

Sunday
Aug. 22-1897

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

IMPROVED CREDIT REPORTS

National Association to Consider Features to be Specially Treated by Mercantile Agencies.

VIEWS OF PRESIDENT CANNON

Present System Open to Criticism for Dissimilarity, Lack of Order, and Abstractness of Character—Committee Appointed to Draft Suggestions.

James G. Cannon, President of the National Association of Credit Men, has sent a communication to the various State Credit Men's Associations, suggesting that their September meetings be devoted to a discussion of improvements in mercantile agency credit reports. Mr. Cannon puts the topic in the form of a question: "What features should be specially treated in mercantile agency reports to render them of the most service to the dispenser of credit, and in what ratio and order should these points be given consideration?"

He then gives his own views, as follows: "If there is one criticism of mercantile agency service that can be made with justice and force, it is the dissimilarity, lack of order, abstract character, and disregard oftentimes of the most important points which the credit man must know in order to make an intelligent and proper decision. It appears, therefore, that in order to bring about a reformation in this matter, it is desirable to know what points the credit man considers as of the greatest weight in determining the success or failure of any business and the responsibility and capability of an applicant for credit.

"Not only should these features stand out clear and positive in a report, but they should be treated in a uniform order, so that the same point should always appear in the same sequence.

"We feel confident that the mercantile agencies will gladly adopt any changes suggested in the composition and character of their reports, so long as the desire represents the judgment of the credit men composing our association. We, therefore, deem this a very important topic, and we ask that two or three of your ablest credit men be requested to prepare papers on this theme, and your entire membership be urged to give the subject thought, so that they may be in a position to express the points that with them have the most consideration and influence in arriving at a decision as to a credit risk."

President Cannon has appointed the committees for the ensuing year. Of these, the Committee for the Improvement of Mercantile Agency Service is as follows: T. W. Bartindale, Chairman, Morse & Rogers, New York City; William F. Balkam, Union and Advertiser Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Philo Laib, Ahrens & Ott Manufacturing Company, Louisville, Ky.; A. I. Redden, E. J. Hart & Co., New Orleans, La.; James A. Whiting, Fletcher Hardware Company, Detroit, Mich.; Felix Coste, F. Smith & Son Grocery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Ernst Troy, Seasongood, Stix, Krouse & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; R. O. Green, Green-Wheeler Shoe Company, Fort Dodge, Iowa; H. B. Buell, Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; R. A. Kirk, Farwell, Ozmun, Kirk & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; T. J. Hopkins, Janney, Semple & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. A. Hover & Co., Denver, Col.; W. N. Fitzgerald, Bradley & Metcalf Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; George R. Lewis, Howe Scale Company, Portland, Oregon; B. H. Wilkins, O'Brayan Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; Philip Hamburger, Baltimore, Md.; Theodore F. Starks, Kansas Moline Plow Company, Kansas City, Mo.; John R. Ainsley, Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. Kuppenheimer, Chicago, Ill.; Charles H. Wolf, Miller, Beyer & Co., Philadelphia.

The Legislative Committee, whose duty it is to endeavor to secure greater uniformity in the commercial laws of the various States, is made up of the following: Henry A. Gleick, Chairman, Bohm Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Hugo Kanzler, Muser Brothers, New York City; I. A. Gratz, S. Grabfelder & Co., Louisville, Ky.; A. Katz, S. & J. Katz & Co., New Orleans, La.; G. M. Shirley, National Lead Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. W. Erwin, H. A. Jandt, Sioux City, Iowa; T. L. Schurmeier, Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, St. Paul, Minn.; Frank A. Hall, J. S. Brown & Brothers' Mercantile Company, Denver, Col.; W. R. Roberts, Lang & Co., Portland, Ore.; J. T. Jenkins, Gray-Dudley Hardware Company, Nashville, Tenn.; Ross Diggs, Creighton, Diggs & Co., Baltimore, Md.; George H. Gravestock, Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass.; Francis T. Simmons, Bush, Simmons & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. J. Fernley, Philadelphia; C. H. Jones, P. J. Willis & Brother, Galveston, Texas; W. M. Burgess, M. E. Smith & Co., Omaha, Neb.; F. W. Baker, Seattle Hardware Company, Seattle, Washington; John F. Burke, attorney, Milwaukee, Wis.; D. H. Goodsell, The Goodsell Company, Antrim, N. H.; H. A. Hunt, American National Bank, Providence, R. I.; H. C. Harvey, Harvey, Hagan & Dunpany, Huntington, West Va.; C. C. Hauch, Nordyke & Marmon Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. I. Jackson, H. D. Lee Mercantile Company, Saline, Kan.; A. G. Loomis, Aetna National Bank, Hartford, Conn., and J. J. Schultz, Haas Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.

UTICA'S MASONIC TEMPLE.

Cornerstone Laid with Due Ceremony by Grand Master Sutherland.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The cornerstone of the Masonic Temple, which is to be erected by the lodges in this city, was laid by Grand Master William A. Sutherland and the officers of the Grand Lodge this afternoon. The temple will be a beautiful building, and when completed will be occupied by all the Masonic bodies in the city.

Grand Master Sutherland made an address, in which he urged upon all Masons the careful observance of their obligations. The crowd was a large one, and the local Masonic bodies acted as an escort to the grand officers.

TWO "FIRST DEER" REPORTED.

New York and Brooklyn Men Take the Opening-Day Honors.

CHILDWOLD PARK, Adirondacks, Aug. 21.—The first deer of the season—a fine one, weighing 150 pounds—was brought here on Aug. 16 by Melville A. Stern of New York. It was killed by a clean shot at full distance and on the first available day of the season. Deer could have been legally hunted on the 15th, but as that came on Sunday no good New York man would take advantage of it.

Mr. Stern's successful shot was his first at a deer. He did not suffer from the usual buck "fever and wears the "first of the season" honor, which is a considerable one in the mountains, philosophically.

LAKE KUSHAQUA, Aug. 21.—The first deer of the season, a splendid young buck, was killed here on Monday, the opening day, by C. B. Graves of Brooklyn, who went out with Rudolph See and two guides.

FOR THE PARIS FAIR OF 1900.

Assistant Commissioner Hamburger to Begin Work in New York City.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Major Moses P. Handy, Special Commissioner of the United States to the Paris International Exposition of 1900, has appointed Col. Louis M. Hamburger of Chicago as his assistant. Col. Hamburger will have his headquarters in New York, and will leave next Tuesday for that city, to enter immediately on the work of bringing before the people of the United States the purposes of the Paris Exposition and creating an interest in it.

In the preliminary work of the World's Fair, Col. Hamburger was Honorary Commissioner to Cuba, and afterward did very efficient work in assisting the representatives of foreign nations in securing space in the various departments of the World's Fair. At the close of the fair Col. Hamburger represented Russian exhibitors as their Commissioner General to the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco

TARIFF HUMOR AND WISDOM.

Board of General Appraisers Called upon to Classify Fish, Drugs, and Textiles.

The tribunal of the Board of United States General Appraisers, whose jurisdiction extends over the arid realm of tariff questions, could hardly be imagined as humorous in itself or as the cause of humor in others. And yet, from the very complex nature of the questions that come before it, there frequently arises from the decisions of the Board the unmistakable aroma of humor. Now and then a strange fish that has been imported into this market, but whose name does not appear in the tariff act, has to be classified and referred to the paragraph of the act the more or less obscure language of which includes him with others of the finny tribe who have been fortunate enough to get their names in print. Drugs and chemical preparations are examined and labeled and assessed according to their nature and not their names. And so the Appraisers must know something of everything and be able to speak with authority on questions of botany, chemistry, manufactures, and the arts, and their decisions often combine wisdom with the irresistible humor of the situation.

Some time ago there were imported thin circular shaped wafers, which were invoiced as "wafer paper." The Collector assessed them at 20 per centum ad valorem. The Appraisers, however, found they were wafers made of wheat flour and used by pharmacists for the easy administration of nauseous medicines, and which are "brittle when dry, but become flaccid when dropped into water." They were held to be free of duty, as unmedicated wafers. The board decided that they "are not edible within the ordinary meaning of that word." Every one who has tried to swallow a nauseous dose wrapped in this flaccid and slimy wafer, will agree with the exactness of this observation.

The Heller & Merz Company of this city imported a preparation that bore the comprehensively expressive name of "tetrachlorphtalic anhydride." The importers declared it undutiable as an acid used for chemical or manufacturing purposes. The board decided: "We find it to be a chemical compound, a coal tar preparation, not a color or dye, and not an acid." It was assessed.

Plain "phtalic" acid, with the "tetrachlor" prefix, was imported by the Roessler-Hasslacher Chemical Company. It was also taxed 20 percentum ad valorem as "phtalic anhydride, or a coal tar preparation, not a color or dye."

Lamb, Finlay & Co. imported goods called "black burlaps," which they claimed to be not dutiable, but which the Collector assessed at 35 per centum ad valorem. The appraisers, in their decision, say:

"The goods are commercially and commonly known as 'buckram,' and have been so known for more than fifteen years past.

"They consist of course jute canvas, which was in its original condition a burlap, but its nature has been changed by a new process of manufacture. It has been subjected to the process of sizing with starch and glue, and has been calendered or ironed by heavy rollers, which cost from 65 to 100 per centum of the original price of the burlap made the basis of the additional manufacture. Its weight is also increased about 100 per centum."

The Collector was sustained, although the decision overruled a former finding of the board.

IS IT A PLOT TO MURDER?

Joseph Kanofsky Found Gas Turned On in His Rooms and Lives in Fear of Death.

Joseph Kanofsky, forty years old, a furniture dealer, living on the second floor of the tenement house 198 Eldridge Street, was nearly smothered with gas in his bedroom on Friday night, and believes he is the victim of a would-be murderer or a clique of murderers. His family are in the country, and Mr. Kanofsky, who had been visiting them, came home late on Friday, to find that his letterbox had been robbed. He went up stairs, intending to report the matter to the police in the morning, left the gas burning low in the kitchen, to light his brother-in-law, Morris Newman, who is staying with him, and was to come in later; opened a kitchen window for fresh air, and then went to bed in an adjoining room.

Newman got in after midnight, and found that the door connecting the flat with the hallway, which Kanofsky had closed, was open, and that the gas in the kitchen was out. He got up later in the night, and found the same door open and the gas turned on in one of the rooms. He turned off the gas, closed the door, and went to bed again.

At 7 A. M. Mr. Kanofsky awoke. The window he had left open in the kitchen was shut, and the door leading to the hallway was open. The gas jet and gas stove in the kitchen and two gas jets in the front room were turned full on. Kanofsky, who had a bad headache from inhaling gas, sent his brother-in-law out for a doctor and then fell unconscious. A woman living across the hallway came to Kanofsky's aid, and the doctor whom Newman brought resuscitated him.

The facts in the case have been reported to the police of the Eldridge Street Station, and detectives are at work on it. Meanwhile Mr. Kanofsky lives in fear of momentary death. He thinks that either one of his competitors in trade is trying to kill him or that there is a plot to put him out of the way because of an inheritance that he expects at his father's death. As his business takes him to all parts of the city by day and night, he feels that he has good reason for apprehension.

FLOWERS FOR POOR LITTLE ONES

First Free Distribution on the Extreme East Side.

Hundreds of wild flowers for the poor children of the east side were distributed by the Moderation Society yesterday at the Church of Sea and Land, at Market and Henry Streets. Long before the flowers arrived a notice in front of the church had attracted hundreds of little boys and girls to the spot, who clung to the iron fence and waited patiently for the promised gifts.

Finally Vice President Lyon of the Moderation Society arrived, loaded with boxes containing 1,000 bunches of wild flowers, which had been gathered by persons interested in the charity. The boxes were from Great Barrington, Mass., and Coxsackie, N. Y. The children rushed eagerly toward the boxes, and the efforts of three men were necessary to keep them in order. No sooner had they secured the flowers than they ran to their homes to place them in water, so as to keep them fresh as long as possible.

The Moderation Society has distributed flowers and free ice water for several months, but this is its first distribution of flowers on the extreme east side.

Outing of the Old Guard.

The Old Guard Battalion of New York has perfected arrangements for its outing and clambake at Port-au-Peck, opposite Pleasure Bay, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 26. Major S. Ellis Briggs and his committee, Capts. Alonzo T. Decker, James F. Wenman, Edward P. Moore, Lieuts. Charles C. Hummel, and Horace H. Brockway, and Sergt. Schuyler L. Gerard, have given assurance that nothing has been left undone to make this season's outing a great success. An elaborate menu has been prepared and Prof. Rampone's Old Guard Band will present a special programme of music. Professional talent entertainers have been engaged and many noted after-dinner speechmakers will be present. Prominent officers of the National Guard of New York, Gov. Griggs and staff of New Jersey and distinguished officers of the navy are those who have been invited.

Annie O'Hare No Better.

The condition of Annie O'Hare, the young colored woman, supposed to be suffering from poisoning, is reported unchanged by the doctors at Roosevelt Hospital. She is still unconscious, and until she comes to her senses it will be impossible to diagnose her case. The woman was removed from her home, 236 West Sixtieth Street, Friday night in a very critical condition. She had taken some medicine, which is thought to be the cause of her present condition. The doctors at the hospital refuse to discuss the case.

VALUE OF CLEAN STREETS

Campaign Document of the Citizens' Union Praises Col. Waring's Administration.

TAMMANY ARGUMENT REFUTED

Lowered Death Rate of the City and Increased Efficiency of Street Cleaners—Voters Urged to Support the Non-Partisan Ticket.

"Clean Streets" is the title of Pamphlet No. 2 issued by the Citizens' Union in its series of campaign documents. The argument is summarily expressed in this text, printed on the front cover:

"The way in which our streets have been cleaned under the present Administration is an illustration of the results to be obtained by applying business methods to municipal affairs, and we demand that in the government of the city there shall be no return to the former system of inefficiency and waste."

The purpose of the pamphlet is to show voters—whether workingmen, merchants, or dwellers in the "brownstone district"—that they are all interested in the continuation of the present effective methods of doing the street-cleaning work and that partisan and spoils government and administration of the department by politicians mean a return to dishonest and thriftless methods, and that dirty streets will again be the result.

A table of death rates in the city for the years 1882 to 1896 inclusive is given that shows for the first year 29.61 deaths in 1,000, an average for fifteen years of 25.37, and in the year 1896 a death rate of 21.52.

The increased cost of the street cleaning work under Col. Waring's administration, of which John C. Sheehan and other Tammany advocates talk so much, receives this comment:

"Under the spoils system, in 1893, street cleaning cost $2,212,454, and we had filthy streets, incumbered roadways, delayed traffic, damaged stock, public discomfort, disease, and death.

"Under Commissioner Waring, in 1896, street cleaning cost $3,283,853, and we have now clean streets, no incumbrances, unimpeded traffic, public comfort, improved health, and reduced death rate.

"In 1893 Commissioner W. S. Andrews announced that 375 miles of streets should be cleaned daily, but he never claimed that they were cleaned, and the public knew that as a matter of fact most of the streets remained dirty unless cleaned by privately hired sweepers. To-day, under Commissioner Waring, 433 miles of city streets are cleaned from once to five times daily, and as every one knows, for the first time in the history of the city they are kept clean."

Then it is shown by comparison of yearly figures that excluding the expenditures for removal of snow and for permanent improvement of stock, the table of increased cost of the department shows that the annual increased cost of keeping the streets clean has been no greater than the annual increased cost of leaving them dirty. It cost last year $2,776,000 to keep 420 miles of streets clean. It cost under Tammany, in 1894, $2,366,000 to leave the streets dirty.

Tables of expenditure for cleaning, accompanied by a map of the districts cleaned of snow, show that under the Tammany régime only 22.8 miles were the average clearance after a snowstorm, and this was tardily done and in a limited business district. Under Col. Waring 144.4 miles are cleared, more than six times as much area. A map shows the difference in the sections visited. All streets below Houston, half the streets thence to Fifty-ninth Street; above that all the main thoroughfares and the more crowded tenement districts, which were untouched under that system, are now cleared. An ordinance requiring the street-railway companies to cart away the snow cleared from their tracks is now enforced. The ordinance was never enforced before the present administration.

To the voters this appeal is made: "The Citizens' Union stands by these reforms, and stands for further progress in the same direction. If you are in favor of clean streets, and wish to see still further improvements made in this department, vote for the candidates of the Citizens' Union."

Plans of the State Committee.

Chairman Elliot Danforth of the Democratic State Committee said again yesterday that the meeting of the committee, to nominate a candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, will be held on or about Sept. 15, at the Hoffman House. Mr. Danforth, like several other members of the committee, believes that Supreme Court Judge Alton B. Parker of Kingston will be nominated. The general feeling among the members of the State Committee is that everything should be done this year to aid the Democrats in Greater New York to success, and for this reason it is probable that the committee will ignore the demand of the silverites for a rousing indorsement of the Chicago platform.

POST OFFICE CONSOLIDATION.

Brooklyn as a County Seat May Be Continued as a Separate Department.

It was reported yesterday that the proposed consolidation of the Post Offices of the Greater New York could not be effected without a special act of Congress, in view of the enactment of a recent law providing that no Post Office, located at a county seat, such as Brooklyn, should be made part of another Post Office.

Postmaster Van Cott had nothing to say as to the truth of the report, but welcomed it as a confirmation of his own ideas. "This," said he, "is the view I have held all along on this question. I knew that the amendment introduced by Senator Gorman stood in the way, for Brooklyn is the county seat of Kings County. Whether or not the consolidation of all of the Post Offices within the limits of Greater New York would be to the advantage of the department and of the people living within that district I am not prepared to say. When the county towns were annexed to Brooklyn the local Post Offices were made sub-stations of the Brooklyn Post Office, and the carrier service was extended so as to take them in. This necessitated an increase in the force, and consequently an increase in the expenses of the Brooklyn office.

"To extend the free carrier service to Richmond County and those parts of Queens County included in the limits of the Greater New York would involve a large increase in the appropriation. Whether any saving in expenses could be brought about I am not prepared to say, and I shall certainly volunteer no suggestions to the Postmaster General. If my views are asked on the advisability of the consolidation I shall furnish such information and suggestions as may be in my power. The whole matter is in the hands of Postmaster General Gary, and his action will probably depend, in a large measure, upon suggestions made to him by members of Congress or citizens of Greater New York."

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

Seventh Annual Conference for Uniform Legislation Will Be Held at Cleveland.

The seventh annual conference of the Commissioners of the several States to promote uniformity of State legislation will be held at the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, on Aug. 23. Thirty-one States and one Territory have appoined Commissioners on uniformity of legislation, following the New York act of 1890, drafted by Albert E. Henschel, the author of the movement, and well known in connection with his work for the Greater New York.

The subjects under advisement of the conference are commercial law, wills, marriage and divorce, deeds, forms of notarial certificates, weights and measures, uniformity of State action as to Presidential Electors, uniform hours of labor in factories, insolvency, insurance, trading corporations, and descent and distribution of property. Each subject is in charge of a special committee.

The officers of the conference are Lyman D. Brewster of Connecticut, President; Peter W. Meldrim of Georgia, Vice President; Frederick J. Stinson of Massachusetts, Secretary; Albert E. Henschel of New York, Assistant Secretary. The New York Commissioners are Henry C. Willcox, William L. Snyder, and Irving Browne. The subject of sales will probably be taken up at the coming session.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

Lowell and Cleveland Mills to Start Up—Advance of Wages in McKeesport—At Ashland.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 21.—Much satisfaction is felt here over the resumption of work in the idle mills, which is to take place at once. The Prescott Cotton Mill of the Massachusetts plant, which has been shut down since Aug. 7, will resume Monday. The Middlesex Woolen Mill will also start on Monday. It has been closed for some time, during which extensive repairs have been made.

The carding room of the Belvedere Woolen Mills will start Monday, providing repairs are completed to-day. Many changes have been in progress in this plant, and the various departments will be put in operation gradually, as repairs are completed. Part of the Pickering Knitting Company's plant will be put in operation next week, the knitting rooms having started work this week.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 21.—The Union Rolling Mill Company will resume operations on Monday after a shut-down lasting nearly two months, owing to the scarcity of coal and the men refusing to work until the amalgamated scale was signed. All departments will resume, giving work to between 350 and 400 men.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 21.—Notices were posted at the National Tube Works, McKeesport, Penn., to-day announcing an advance of 10 per cent. in the wages of all employes in the tube works proper. The advance goes into effect on Aug. 30. It is practically a restoration of the reduction made last March.

READING, Penn., Aug. 21.—A second and very large force of carpenters has been put to work on the Centralia Breaker at Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn., in order to hurry the completion of the structure. This makes one gang working at night and another during the day. The coal from the Continental, Logan, and Centralia collieries will be prepared for market at this breaker, and will give employment to 5,000 men and boys, many of whom have not had an hour's work since these collieries shut down, several months ago.

TRAIN COLLISION NEAR LIMA, O.

Freight Cars Run Into an Excursion Train on the Detroit and Lima Northern—Forty Injured.

LIMA, Ohio, Aug. 21.—An eastbound extra freight train on the Lake Erie and Western Railroad crashed into an excursion train on the Detroit and Lima Northern at the junction of the roads two miles northwest of this city at 10:40 o'clock last night. The engine and three cars of the freight train and two of the passenger coaches were wrecked and fully forty passengers were injured, several fatally. Among the badly injured were Mrs. John Burnham, Lima, skull crushed; Mrs. William Murray, Lima, injured internally; Mrs. T. N. Scanlon, Lima, body cut and bruised and injured internally; Mrs. H. F. Bennett, St. Mary's, Ohio, injured internally and thigh and head badly bruised; Mrs. J. H. Breo, Lima, skull fractured and injured internally.

The excursion was run by the People's Tea Store of this city to Toledo and return, and most of the passengers were residents of Lima. There is no target at the junction, and the accident resulted from failure of the freight crew to stop their train. The excursion consisted of an engine and six coaches.

The freight engine struck the rear of the fifth coach, and turned it upside down into the ditch. The last car was thrown off the track badly wrecked, and turned partly over.

It was midnight before the news of the wreck reached the city. All the ambulances and hacks were called out, and the injured excursionists were removed to their homes or the homes of friends. An engine and one coach were used, and the passengers who were not seriously injured were brought to the Dayton Northern Station in the city about 2 o'clock this morning.

Several passengers were pinioned in the débris of the car that was overturned, and the trainmen had to cut the timbers away with axes to release them.

CASHIER SHOT IN BANK VAULT.

E. E. Struble Fatally Wounded by Robbers in Shepherd, Mich.

SHEPHERD, Mich., Aug. 21.—Elmer E. Strubble, cashier of the Farmers' Bank, was shot this morning by unknown robbers, and cannot live. One ball entered near the heart, the other lower down.

Mr. Strubble was getting ready to go to Mount Pleasant about 4 o'clock, and was in the vault when the shots were fired. All the cash in the bank was taken, but the amount is not known.

AN IRISH NEGRO IN NEWARK.

Rara Avis Gets Sixty Days for Robbing a Till.

NEWARK, Aug. 21.—Lieut. Tracy of the First Precinct was staggered last evening when a big negro coolly informed him he was an Irishman. The man was taken into custody by Policeman Watson for attempting to rob a till.

The negro said he was Stephen O'Neill, thirty-four years old, and that he was born in County Roscommon, Ireland. O'Neill was brought before Justice Freeland to-day, found guilty, and sent to jail for sixty days.

OCEAN GROVE CAMP MEETING.

The Association Began Its Sessions Yesterday in the Auditorium.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 21.—With an immense attendance the active work of the twenty-ninth annual camp meeting of the Ocean Grove Association began this morning. The meeting will last ten days.

The services began with family devotion in the auditorium, conducted by the Rev. J. R. Daniels, and lasted from 6:45 A. M. to 7 A. M. At 9 A. M. there was a holiness meeting in the tabernacle, led by the same minister, and a young people's meeting was conducted at the same time by the Rev. C. H. Yatman. At 10 o'clock there was public service in the auditorium.

This afternoon Miss Lizzie Smith conducted a meeting in the tabernacle, which was followed by a children's meeting, in charge of Mrs. Grace Weiser Davis.

The Rev. Dr. Lucien Clark of Washington preached the opening service of the camp meeting in the auditorium. The Rev. William Mitchell also spoke to-day.

Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald made the principal address this evening.

Tramps Drink Wood Alcohol and Die.

JEFFERSON, Iowa, Aug. 21.—Tramps purchased a pint of alcohol at a drug store here, saying it was to make liniment for a lame horse. The druggist gave them wood alcohol, warning them twice that it was poisonous. They went to the woods and mixed it with water. Three of the party of five drank it and died the following morning. The two tramps who declined to drink journeyed on East. The dead men were named Emerson, Rogan, and Montague.

Receiver for Beardsley.

Justice McCarthy, in the City Court yesterday, appointed Charles F. Davis receiver for the property of William L. Beardsley of 51 West Twenty-fifth Street. The receivership was the result of a suit by Raymond W. Kenney for $195—the value of a sealskin cloak which he sold to Beardsley. Although Beardsley has a small fortune invested in various schemes, he has no real estate or property that is attachable.

New Yorker Buys Round Island.

WATERTOWN, Aug. 21.—A special from Frontenac, Thousand Islands, say that at the mortgage foreclosure sale there this morning of Round Island, including the Hotel Frontenac, the property was purchased by Jacob Hays of New York for $37,000. His only competitor was John Dunfee of Syracuse, who stopped at $36,000.

The Gertrude Browning Sunk Off Jersey.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 21.—The schooner Gertrude Browning of Absecom, coal laden, sank early this morning, nine miles off the coast. The crew were rescued by the life saving crew.

PLAN TO REACH THE POLE

T. A. Lewis of Baltimore Would Demolish Obstructions With a Modern Warship.

SPEED, TORPEDOES, AND A RAM

Proofs Which He Believes Conclusive of the Existence of an Open Polar Sea—Nansen Commended—No Faith in a Sledge Journey.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—T. A. Lewis of this city has a plan for reaching the north pole. He spent several years on a whaling vessel and was shipwrecked in Cumberland Inlet, passing the entire Winter on its shores.

"You are doubtless aware," he said, "that all the expeditions which have gone northward were fitted out in slow ships. The idea seems to have been to reach a point as far north as practicable in some old wooden tub, cast anchor, and wait to be frozen to death. Whatever is done in the frigid zone in Summer by way of sailing must be done quickly. What is needed, therefore, is a large ship run by powerful engines, provided with a ram and torpedoes, with which to plow its way through Davis Strait, past Spitzbergen, or due north from Bering Strait into the open polar sea. One of our cruisers, for example, well-stocked with facilities for fighting against the ice-pack, with 200 men on board, plenty of coal, and a magazine of dynamite, would succeed in the undertaking, and sailing to the North Pole will never be accomplished by other means."

"About June 15 each year," Mr. Lewis continued, "Davis Strait begins to get clear of ice. At that time also the whales come down from the north and enter Hudson Bay. There is much floating ice, of course, and probably several packs might be encountered on the passage, but it is certain that in ordinary years there is a comparatively free path for ships from the opening of Davis Strait to the north pole between July 15 and Aug. 30. As for bergs and any large ice floes which might be met with, there need be no fear. During the entire twenty-four hours it would be light enough to read a newspaper on the deck of the cruiser. The approach of large masses of ice could be seen, the ship could get out of their way, and the pack could be dealt with by very simple means. Torpedoes placed under it would blow it to atoms, and the ship's ram would make short work of any ordinary areas which might be encountered.

Ram and Torpedoes to Demolish Ice.

"The route through Davis Strait, Baffin's Bay, and Smith Sound, past Grinnell Land, or through Jones's Sound to the westward, is comparatively free from ice by July 1 of each year. Prof. Heilprin, leader of the Peary relief expedition, landed on the shores of McCormic Bay on July 24, and his ship proceeded two degrees northward before it struck anything like solid ice. From the upper end of Baffin's Bay, through Kennedy Channel, into Lincoln Sea, is about 600 miles. The way is narrow and probably much floating ice would be found, but the ram and torpedoes would be at hand to demolish it, and the vessel could shoulder through into the open sea beyond in ten days, when it would find, probably, an unimpeded path to the north pole.

"But while the passage north from the Atlantic Ocean is possible, that from the Pacific is much easier and more direct. It is well known that system, the Japan current flows steadily through Bering Strait into the Arctic Sea, and whalers will tell you that they have chased 'bowheads' all over the waters above Point Barrow well up to 76 degrees north without seeing a cake of ice big enough for a skiff to be made. The Japan current is warm, and it is joined on the Siberian coast by the fresh waters of the great rivers which flow into the northern ocean. This creates a strong flow of the ocean currents across the arctic circle toward Greenland. It carries the ice along, and the movement beneath is aided above by the prevailing winds. Consequently, the way to the pole is much less impeded on the western than on the eastern side.

"You know, perhaps, that any number of whalers have been lost by drifting into the current above Point Barrow in September and never getting out. Suppose they should go up there about the 1st of July instead. They would have time to sail to the pole and back again before getting nipped by the return of cold weather in the Fall.

Not More than Five Years to Wait.

"Give me a good coal supply on Wrangle Island and the Government cruiser and I will agree to start out on June 25 from that point, and astonish the natives by discovering the pole. I wish to say, however, that the polar sea may not always be open. That region, like the lower latitudes, has its cold and warm Summers, and the ice may be out of five the way probably would be barred by impassable ice in what the explorers call the paleocrystic sea. But from the lookout on the cruiser it would be possible to size up the extent of ice fields about, and a little cruising about in them would soon determine the possibility of breaking through. Should it be found that the way was blocked I would simply back out and wait a year for a more open sea. And, let me tell you," said the old seafarer with great earnestness, "if this plan should be pursued year after year, at small expense, and with no risk to the ship or the lives of its crew, a curious world would rot have to wait more than five years to know all about the circumpolar regions.

"To my mind only one difficulty lies in the way of sailing to the pole. If the theory regarding an open polar sea is accepted, the cruiser would enter it in latitude 84 to 80, but when once the ship had sailed across these untraversed waters and reached the pole it would be necessary to turn around and immediately return. To remain would mean to have the outlet fastened with impassible ice and the vessel left for six months in a closed sea. Besides, it is not known what fate would befall the compass as soon as the ship should pass under the polar star. The mariner might be left without his reckoning and not know which direction to take. There would be no stars to point out his track, no icebergs, perhaps, to tell from whence he had come, and he might be left upon a trackless waste without a chart or compass—a hopeless fate for the sailor. But that such a scheme is practicable is apparent to every old whaler. Men whose observations have been at all extended in the northern ocean will not much doubt the possibility of doing what I have described. You see, the conditions would be entirely changed were the cruiser Detroit, for instance, sent into the Arctic circle in place of the old whale boats which have gone there hitherto."

Proofs of an Open Polar Sea.

"What are the proofs that there is an open polar sea?"

"Well, there is evidence of it as indisputable as that New York lies east and north of Baltimore. The Greenland whale, or the 'bowhead whale' lives only in the waters of the frigid zone. They are never seen in any numbers farther south than Hudson Bay and its tributaries, or some of the inlets in Siberia, and in the waters above Alaska. They appear west of Greenland about June 15; they come in droves and remain through the Summer, and the very moment that the first ice appears in the north end of Davis Strait they disappear as quickly as they came. You may search Hudson Bay from shore to shore after the middle of September and not a 'bowhead' is to be found.

"Now the whale cannot remain comfortably more than about thirty minutes beneath the surface of the water. The longest period a Greenland whale ever staid beneath the surface was fifty-five minutes, and when they pulled him up he was dead. These animals do not come south in Winter; they cannot go eas tor west, hence they must go north. Nobody every claimed, or thought of doing so, that they hibernate at the bottom of Hudson Bay. By an instinct they tell the time when the ice floe approaches the north inlet of Davis Strait, and they move north without delay.

Open Water Around the Pole.

"The warm currents flowing into the Arctic Ocean meet and create an area of open water around the pole. I have never seen it—perhaps no one else has laid eyes upon it—but old whalers know it is there, for they have left off chasing the bowheads as they went north in Autumn too many times to be deceived with reference to the fact that the arctic whale heads for the north pole in Winter. The whale cannot live under ice, and the bowhead, at least, does not Winter in southern waters, and where can he go but to the open polar sea?

"In addition to this the whole region from Labrador to the highest latitude yet reached by civilized man is torn and buffeted by gales such as are never known in warmer climates. Hurricanes blow over Melville Island worse than any tornado that ever swept the plains of Kansas. These terrible winds fall suddenly, but from any direction, and disappear after they have exhausted their force. What makes them?

"It is a well-known principle that wind on the surface of the earth is caused by hot air rising and cold air rushing in from above or along the earth's surface. Now, on the supposition that the north pole is surrounded by an open sea for about fifteen or twenty degrees southward, and that this sea is warm, you have the conditions to account for the gales of the frigid zone. The air in this little belt of waters being much warmer than that beyond rises and the cold waves from the southward rushing in make the disturbances which every navigator has seen in the latitudes below. They cannot be satisfactorily explained on any other theory.

Whales Would Be Unable to Live.

"On the contrary, suppose the north pole crowned with ice; suppose that glaciers and ice floes extend in the Winter to the southern shores of Hudson Bay—the whale could not live, and the arctic night would be unbroken in its icy calm, for there would be nothing to disturb the atmosphere of that frigid climate. There would be no rising of hot waves and rushing in of cold winds to congeal the blood of every living thing which ventures into the frozen north from October to June.

"Finally, the existence of an open sea around the pole has been pretty well established by observation. Parry sailed past Spitzbergen in 1827 and pressed forward on that remarkable sledge journey over the rotten floe ice to 82 degrees and 45 minutes north latitude. He halted at last on a fragment of ice and looked out upon the open polar sea. There was no blink beyond, and no evidence that either land or ice lay between where he and his companions stood and the pole.

"Kane also stood on the shores of that silent ocean and had an unobstructed view northward to the limit of vision. He died in the belief that if he had been in possession of a boat he could have reached the goal of all arctic explorations. Nansen also brought back proofs that such a sea exists. His vessel never had any difficulty in drifting north, but was always arrested when in the ice in any other direction. Why? Simply because there was open water above him and the ice drift met no resistance. And whence came that belt of fresh water beneath the ice found in all his soundings but from the melted ice in the open ocean, that by the warm water of the currents which boil and bubble to the surface, and keep it forever open as the Winter lair of the whales and the swimming pool of the arctic birds which go south in Summer to nest?"

Hopes for Nansen's Success.

"Nansen's last suggestion, that a ship fashioned like the Fram should enter the Japan current early in the Summer and go northward is the first gleam of sense that has dawned upon the minds of any of the explorers. If he does that he will get to the pole, even if his ship is smashed to kindling wood in the ice floe on the Greenland side.

"As for sledging to the centre of the arctic circle from some point far south, it is time to abandon such a hopeless task. No one can expect to accomplish more than Parry did in 1827. The hardships and fatigue finally forced him to turn homeward at 82 degrees 45 minutes, just as it did Nansen at 86 degrees 6 minutes. Sledgers might toil up to 80 degrees, or a little higher, perhaps, and then they will look out upon the open sea toward the goal they cannot reach."

FOR A MARONITE CHAPEL.

Father Korkemas Is Collecting Subscriptions with the Approval of Archbishop Corrigan.

Archbishop Corrigan has authorized Father Gabriel Korkemas, head of the Maronites in New York, to solicit subscriptions to a fund for the erection of a Maronite church in the city. In his letter of authorization the Archbishop says:

"The Rev. Gabriel Korkemas, Maronite priest, of this city, has been for some time collecting funds for the Maronite Chapel. As the faithful of his jurisdiction are not numerous and not wealthy, he has asked permission to solicit aid from the Catholics of other parishes. This permission is hereby accorded, subject to the consent of the reverend rectors.

"Father Korkemas proposes to erect a very modest building, which will be the means of preserving the Maronites in their attachment to the Catholic faith, to which they have adhered with noble and most remarkable fidelity through the course of many centuries, never having fallen into schism of heresy. It is the illustrious boast of their church that, like the people of Ireland, they have always been true to the faith once delivered to the saints."

There are between 2,000 and 3,000 members of the Maronite Branch of the Roman Catholic Church in New York, and nearly all of them are poor. Father Korkemas hopes to raise $50,000 and to build a small church somewhere down town. The majority of his parishioners live in the downtown districts. During the three years Father Korkemas has been in New York he has conducted services in an old warehouse at 83 Washington Street. The new church, or chapel, will be in the form of a Roman crucifix and will be built of plain brick. More than $10,000 of the required cost has been subscribed, the Syrians alone contributing $5,000. In his appeal for help Father Korkemas promises perpetual masses and the engraving of the names of all who contribute more than $1,000 on the marble stone at the entrance to the sanctuary.

The Maronites are an ecclesiastical community of Syria, and, according to the usages of the Christian East, a distinct political and social body. They number about 500,000 and are located in and around the Lebanon district. They acknowledge the headship of the Pope and the Latin standard of orthodoxy, but retain many peculiar privileges, including the use of a Syriac service and permission for the inferior clergy to marry. The origin of the Maronites and their early history is obscure. The first mention of them by writers is in the eighth century. The name is believed to be connected with the Monastery of St. Maron, near the source of the Orontes, one of the chief monasteries of Syria in the sixth century.

Although the Maronite College at Rome has turned out some distinguished scholars, the Maronite Community has not taken on much Western culture. A

WOMAN

THE TWO ST. GINGOLPHS

One French, the Other Swiss, with a Rushing Roaring Stream Between Them.

FAVORITE HAUNTS OF ARTISTS

Bits of Nature and Rural Life Caught in Moments of Rest from Work at the Easel—Glances at Old Castles.

ST. GINGOLPH, Aug. 2.—Just across the lake from Vevey—on the Lake of Geneva—closed in by frowning rocky heights, with a rushing, roaring stream dashing them asunder, stand the two St. Gingolphs—one town in two countries. "La ville Suisse" lies somewhat eastward of the stream. "La ville Française" consequently is somewhat west.

It is the 14th of July, the day that marks France's greatness. St. Gingolph en France is stirred by the sound of fife and drum. Children sing the "Marseillaise," and boisterous youths shout it. La ville Suisse hastens across the high-arched bridge all her sons and daughters to rejoice in freedom's cause. La ville Française extends her arms to the older freedmen, gathers them to her, and treats to light wine and song. The band that (alas!) all last night practiced earnestly its patriot tunes, begins, and amid much din, starts up a regiment of ragged boys, whose hats are gay with the tricolor and whose ribboned shirts show spots of tiny flags. Some are joined with that of the confederation, for the Swiss boys have come over to swell the ranks of France.

The Woodman's Song.

It was both a kind and a cruel fate that led me forth last evening to look for sketching ground. This morning early I passed again a man I saw last night, and who, working hard at a pile of wood, had laid a heap of well-chopped sticks high up as his head. He was working still and humming a tune, which I caught as I drew near:

"Allons, enfants de la patrie!"

The same tune that 100 years ago rang out more fiercely, striking terror to the heart of many a soul. To-day it falls on unanxious ears—a balm for the wounds of 100 years ago!

My woodman greeted me as he had done the night before, and stopped to brush some branches from my way. I was glad for a moment's rest. The sketching traps had grown heavy with the mounting of the stony way. The wood afforded a noble sofa, and the courteous welcome made it soft.

"What is all the fête about?" I asked, for something to say.

"Ah! Madame c'est la fête de la République."

"Are you not going to join the march?"

"Certe, mais ça commence à dix heures."

I wandered on when rested, and at a cross road above which led out of the town and lost itself in a mountainous path I planted my easel for work. A soft gray mist was rising from the morning sea. The Dent de Jaman and Les Jumelles bared their beautiful heads, and the rugged form of the Rocher de Naye showed the serpent path of the funiculaire that takes the restless traveler to its summit.

The square tower of the old Church of St. Gingolph overlooks all else in the towns. Around it crowd good, comfortable Swiss roofs, and below it, on the water's edge, some clean and simple hotels.

The two towns hang on the mountain side and the rushing stream bounds down from giddy heights to wash the feet of each—then curls away to the lake.

I set me to work, and soon both Joy and Peace came to take up their abode in my soul. The artist's life has many sides where joy and peace come in.

Two Frenchmen with Paints.

At a turn in the village street, near where the woodman worked, two umbrellas suddenly arose—huge mushrooms—from out the stone walls. The enthusiastic voices of two Frenchmen—artists also—came across the intervening garden, and I could even hear their talk.

"Comme c'est beau mon amit voyez donc ce petit pont là! c'est ravissant! Mon Dieu!"

A loud sigh, and then the other replies: "Mais dépêches, toi mon cher. Travaillez, travaillez, and let us to bed." And so the life, but chattering all the time, and full of exclamation at each ravishing pose that that coquette nature throws herself into.

I catch their industry, and begin to work faster, but I am soon disturbed.

A mule having curiosity as well as a holiday—as the town is en fête—comes to smell of my paint box that lies open on the ground. The moment is anxious, and I cannot help hearing the Frenchman's laugh and a murmur about a "companion" and a few other remarks that let me know they are enjoying the scene. The mule proves to be a friendly beast, and I am soon convinced that there is none of the goat in his blood, for my tin tubes do not tempt him.

All at once a voice comes roaring over the wall on my right—a telling mountain voice:

"Mais que fais tu, ma belle petite Nina? laisse, ça ma chére amie ça n'est pas pour toi—allons ma Belle, allons! (Eh! what are you doing, my pretty Nina, let that be, it is not for you, get on, my pretty one, get on.)

"Ma Belle" seemed to understand, for after another sniff or two she passed on with a slow, sure step.

I fall into dreams again, and the woman resumes the picking of her beans.

Beginning of a Fete.

The clock on the tower of St. Gingolph Suisse is ringing 11—in la Ville Française the hour is 10. The band begins with a shout from the boys on the street below. The fêtes have begun. The woodman has left his pile now, and with his family hastens to the scene. Down the roadside come clammering the lads with the "wooden schoen." There are seven of them. They have left their goats in charge alone, while they come to look on. One hears the little march on the street below, and the boys on the wall beating time with their sticks.

The little girls I know are conscious and uneasy, for those I can see have on their Sunday hats. The music, the march, and the small crowd, all pass, and again silence falls from unknown space and closes in around me. Not a sound is near. The two Frenchmen (unfrench to-day) are now busy and still; both are engrossed in their canvas and the scene before them.

Hour by hour I take up the other rises and steps off to view his work. I should love to look over his shoulder, but for the remembrance of a remark made by a certain delightful old English gentleman, who was for years Secretary of the Royal Water-Color Society.

One day while painting a view of Rome just without the Porta San Sebastiano, a lady stood watching him in that thoughtless way that passersby think their privilege to watch artists.

"Madame," said the painter "what would you think of me if I came and persistently disturbed you while you were trying to send or put your baby to sleep?"

Over the varied roofs of the two St. Gingolphs one sees mirrored in the Loire, Vevey, Clarens, Montreux, and Chillon. Behind these towns rise plateaus spotted with farms, above them granite summits, where snow still lies. The snow sends a cool breeze to the valleys, and the wasted little crowd that is marching its best for the glory of France.

At a point a little eastward the azure of the lake is tinged with gray. This is where the River Rhone plunges into the lake, to find an outlet at Geneva, a half day's journey from here. It rushes out at the same speed that it rushes in, and gathers in the unwilling Arve as it flows. How she pulls back, this little Arve, ruffling her breast like an enraged peacock. But she must yield to fate, and strong old Rhone bears her along through the fields of fair France to wed her to the Mediterranean Sea.

Thus flow the thoughts. Unheeded the hours pass, while one sits painting on a mountain road, 'neath the shade of a huge chestnut tree, overlooking St. Gingolph.

Little Girl with a Kid.

Over the hill comes a little girl with a kid. The little animal takes fright at my easel and plunges into his mistress's arms.

"N'as pas peur, ma mignonne," says her sweet little voice, and the kid takes courage and is led safely by.

Following her's comes a loud and cheery voice belonging to a cheerful looking man. He has been down to the fête and is returning with his wife and a fat, dull looking boy.

"Voila, une occupation qui doit être agréable," he said. "Je voudrais bien être peintre moi." (There is an agreeable occupation. I should like myself to be a painter.)

These three passed, after stopping to gaze at my work. I hadn't the courage of my British cousin, and I let them criticise. They were barely out of my sight when my attention was arrested by the little girl who had come with the kid. She was returning in great haste and rushed past me down the hill, calling in a loud voice: "Attendez!"

Looking in the direction she went, there, tottering up the hill, was an aged woman, bearing a large pot of pink geraniums in her shaky old arms. The child took it from her, and the poor old soul got breath. How old she was, how withered! Her worn, close coarse black lace cap showed a few spare white hairs on a brow that was rippling with wrinkles. The sensitive old lips were so sunken that the reply was hardly to be caught when I asked why she came with so heavy a pot of flowers.

"Ah, madame, c'est pour mon Mari."

"Is he ill?" I asked.

"Mais non, madame, c'est quarante ans aujourd-hui depuis qu'il est mort. Il était soldat de France."

I hope my reader's eyes are as moist as mine were as I watched her depart to trudge further up the hill, to where, in a small field, some iron crosses and withered wreaths marked the places of the dead. I knew she had gone there every one of those forty years, with a pot of bloom for her soldier's grave.

Thus runs life at St. Gingolph—as much as an humble artist can see of it, while trying to put down on a ten-by-fourteen-inch bit of board the "marvelous work."

Haydn did it better than the painter has done. But no one can deny the material that St. Gingolph offers for those who wish to try, and the pictures for the mind that pass are everlasting.

Comfortable little steamers go up and down the lake many times a day, and an early-morning market boat goes across to Vevey, returning before 10 o'clock. It is here one sees the true Swiss type. The small baskets of vegetables seem hardly sufficient to make a profit for boat fare. But they are happy with so little.

Magnificent Chestnut Groves.

Around St. Gingolph, for miles, are magnificent chestnut groves, which yield in season a fair harvest, but as a peasant we met returning from work with his scythe over his shoulder remarked, "Where chestnuts grow the ground is poor."

Did travelers realize the beauties of the south shore of the Lake of Geneva it would not be so neglected as it is. In the midst of the wildest of Swiss scenery are towns in good condition of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Each has its castle, and in most of them live the descendants of their founders. These places have not yet been stricken by the "modern hand." There is the village as it was, with the village simplicity still alive.

The splendid Château Beau-Regard rises to defy (as its grim knights of old rose to defy the enemy) the march of modern times. It holds the most perfect collection of full suits of armor seen out of the museums. They stand about like sentinels of the past in the vaulted halls and on the stairs. One fancies at each sounding step without the castle walls they will stalk down the stairs to clash their weapons with those of the approaching foe.

Rare and costly goblets fill the niches of the banquet hall, and one hears the voice of the jealous knight as in a pledge for his love he raises the cup to his lips, or for his honor dashes it in the face of his rival.

Not far from Kernier is Château de la Ripaille. It is unique for its marvelous history, as well as its low line of building, the vastness which cannot be seen from the lake. Prince Amadeo of Savoy, after having resigned his Popedom, (having been St. Félix,) came here, as a Cardinal, with his court, to live. He lived so well that ever after "faire ripaille" has taken its place as an expression in the French language.

At a point it divides le petit lac from the grand lac stands the unrelenting tower of the Château d'Yvoire—solid granite, with a flat roof, castellated. It is built on rock and stands high above the lake, its foundation sitking into the crystal blue of the "grand lac." It commands a view of both waters and all the country round. Here lives the descendant of the fearless old general who built it, and who for his deeds had added to his title of Le Baron d'Yvoire "au bras de fer." The present inmate, it is said, is always deep in his books. That he loves flowers and the scene before his castle is plain, for the windows all stand open and each sill is filled with bloom.

MEVROUW HANKEN-PARKER.

ON HIS BIRTHDAY.

Dear, it has gone to Nevermore Town—
That is the place where the sun goes down—
And you need not stand so serious-eyed
In the dignity of your new-found pride,
You eighth year flew by yesterday,
And you are a lad of nine to-day.

What will you do with this brand new year?
Will you try to gain something to hold for e'er—
After it slips into Nevermore Town
And you three inches more have grewn;
Will you try your best, that I may say,
"Carleton is a man of ten to-day!"

Think, little knight of the sturdyheart,
Of what you can learn and do, then start.
The giant who lives in Nevermore Town
Gobbles each day when the sun goes down,
And you must not let him have his own way,
Or you will be less of a man some day.

Come, sign the contract, I set the seal
(A kiss on the brow which none can steal.)
Now square your shoulders and stand upright,
Always speak true and always do right.
I'll tell you a secret—I know what I say—
You are one man out of nine to-day.
—AUNT IDA, in The Daily Picayune, New Orleans.

CYNTHIA AND THE YANKEES.

She Was Grievously Disappointed to Find That They Looked Just Like Folks.

Several men of Southern birth who are now residents of this city recently met together at the house of one of their number for a social evening. The conversation at one time drifted back to the war, and stories reminiscent of those days were told. Among them was this, related by a Tennesseean:

"When news came to Nashville, in February, 1862, that Fort Donelson had been surrendered to Grant and Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston's army, which had come down from Kentucky in a hurry, had taken up its march southward, the fact that the Yankees were really coming could no longer be concealed. To one who was not there at the time it would be difficult to convey an understanding of the confusion in the popular mind, and the unreasonable and unreasoning terror of the approaching soldiers of the Union. This confusion of mind, of course, was greatest among the ignorant blacks, who had heard such vigorous and varying epithets hurled at the Yankees that they did not in the least know what kind of a creature to expect to see.

"But they determined to see the Yankees just the same, and at the very earliest moment. So it came to pass that when Buell's advance guard, the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, I think, rode wearily down the Gallatin turnpike on the way to Nashville, many a dusky face was seen peering out upon them from behind fences and other places of vantage. They came from the farms on both sides of the pike for miles around, and waited patiently, some tremblingly, for they knew not what.

"About every soul went from my father's place when word came that the Federal troops were not far distant, and took up their station at the junction of a country lane with the pike. My mother and sisters were in a carriage; we boys were on horses, and the negroes were a-foot. Among the latter was old Aunt Cynthia, who had managed to drag her mountain of flesh the mile or more between our farm and the pike. Unlike the proverbial ostrich, she concealed herself by hiding her body behind a fence and thrusting her head, which was covered with a flaming bandanna handkerchief worn turban fashion, through an opening.

"Cynthia gazed long and in puzzled silence at the wearied men and jaded horses about whom that day not even the best disposed eye could have detected any vestige of the pomp and circumstance of glorious war. She could not reconcile what she saw with the visions she had conjured up in her untutored mind. Finally she gave it up, and, hobbling to the carriage window, said to my mother: 'Miss 'Liza, they look just like folks.'

"And when my mother told her that they really were folks, she turned her face homeward, then and there losing forever all interest in the Yankees."

WHERE IS THE DIFFERENCE?

Would you drive—if you knew it—a runaway horse,
With the prospect of being thrown out on the stones,
And probably breaking the half of your bones?
"Why, what an idea! I wouldn't, of course!"
Each boy and girl says, in superior tones.

Then why do you drive such a runaway steed
As that uncontrolled "Temper," so hasty and strong,
Which, some day or other, may sweep you along,
Through a furious word or a dangerous deed,
To land you headforemost in trouble and wrong?
—PRISCILLA LEONARD, in The Churchman.

A UNIQUE HYMN WRITER.

Fanny Crosby's Method of Composing Telling Ous Verses to Order.

Among the cottagers at Ocean Grove each Summer can be seen a unique and interesting old lady, whose name is known in Sunday school and church circles the world over, and who can safely say that she has more hymns to her credit than any mortal, living or dead.

Her eyes have been sightless since her babyhood, seventy-seven years ago, the effects of some maltreatment. She is, too, a frail, wee creature, tipping the scales at about 100 pounds, and yet, despite this lifelong infirmity, Fanny Crosby has made a generous competence and an enduring name by composing, since 1864, over 4,000 Sunday school hymns. Her versatility is well-nigh incredible. Her pious muse is always ready, and can work without meals or sleep or any of that spirit-moving sentiment supposed to govern the versemaker.

They tell of her that one day William H. Doane, the composer, rushed into her poetical laboratory, satchel in hand, on the way to catch a train. He had twenty minutes to spare and wanted a hymn written to set to music before he left. The time had not expired before Miss Crosby had dashed off one of the best-known hymns of all her productions, "Safe in the Arms of Jesus." No modern hymn has circumnavigated the religious globe more thoroughly than this one or been translated into more modern tongues. By the way, it is her own favorite, possibly because of the way it was railroaded through her brain.

Miss Crosby never does any composing of music, but when it comes to verses, she can do business on the motto of "Hymns written while you wait." Naturally her other senses are made more rapid and acute by her total blindness. Her memory is astounding. Many portions of the Bible she knows by heart. Before the age of ten she had committed to memory the books of Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and the Four Gospels, and she can quote from, her own favorite authors by the ream. Equally wonderful is her sense of touch. She can always tell the names of her intimate friends by a mere shake of the hand, and people she nas seldom met and knows but slightly can be identified by the voice.

Fanny Crosby's life is an object lesson for all unfortunates whom Providence has stricken. She was born in South East, Putnam County, N. Y., in March, 1820. When she was a child of eight her parents removed to Ridgefield, Conn., where they made their home four years. In 1835, when fifteen years of age, Fanny was placed in the New York Institution for the Blind, where she received a good education and was a teacher for some years. She began to compose crude verses when a girl, but it was not till she had passed into the thirties, and was spending her vacations as a teacher at North Reading, Mass., that she fell into the hands of the late Prof. George F. Root, (in after years the composer of so many famous war songs,) and he first turned her talent to practical account. They formed a combination by which he set to music the songs she wrote. Some of the songs produced in that partnership period are popular and good sellers to this day, notably "Hazel Dell," "The Honeysuckle Glen," "Rosalie, the Prairie Flower," and that perennial favorite of all the college boys in New England, "Music in the Air." And she wrote, too, about this time, cantatas of "The Flower Queen" and the "Pilgrim Fathers," which had a good deal of popularity in their day, though long since in the musical junkshop.

Miss Crosby has enjoyed the personal friendship of no end of prominent men, among them Presidents Tyler and Van Buren, Henry Clay, William H. Seward, and Gen. Winfield Scott among the ancients, and scores of big wigs of a later date. A bit of sentiment surrounds her acquaintance with Mr. Clay. The great statesman lost a beloved son in the Mexican battle of Monterey and Miss Crosby had tried to cheer him up by the gift of a few appropriate stanzas, which appeared to touch a chord in the old commoner's heart, for when, a few monoths later, he visited the institution where the writer was teaching, while on a visit to New York, and when she was delegated to give him a poetical welcome, Mr. Clay very tenderly drew her arm in his and said, as he wept: "This is not the first poem for which I am indebted to this lady. She sent me some beautiful lines on the death of my dear son." Miss Crosby says that "Mr. Clay soon recovered himself by a splendid effort, but she could not control her tears." Miss Crosby, by the way, was the first woman whose voice was heard publicly in the Senate Chamber at Washington, where she once read a poem, back in the fifties.

Up, however, to about the close of the war that Miss Crosby struck her real poetical vein. She was in this city, at the old Ponton Hotel in Franklin Street, when she met the late William B. Bradbury and wrote for him her first hymn, beginning:

"We are going, we are going
To a home beyond the skies."

It met with instantaneous success, and she has had no trouble since then in supporting herself handsomely by her wonderfully prolific pen. In addition to Mr. Bradbury she has worked in unison with such well-known composers as William H. Doane, the Rev. Robert Lowry, J. R. Sweney, Philip Phillips, W. J. Kirkpatrick, Silas J. Vail, H. P. Danks, H. R. Palmer, and the Rev. Samuel Almon. While at work, a friend says, she always composes with an open book in her hand held closely over her eyes. She had excellent musical instruction in her early days, which naturally improved her fine sense of rhythm, a most important factor in all song work, not only for the composer but for the singers as well. This feature of her hymns has had much to do with their world-wide popularity. Though simple in construction they are always clear and direct, and composers find it comparatively easy to set them to pleasing airs.

No happier or merrier creature lives than this remarkable old lady. She loves her work, glories in the assurance that her life has not been barren of good results, and she does not look her age within twenty years. She laughs at the notion of growing old. During the Ocean Grove season she holds a continuous reception to oblige the hundreds of Christian visitors who clamor for a chance to meet and thank the venerable blind maker of verses that have echoed through every Sunday school in the land.

Just to show the astonishing hold she has on the religious world, some of her well-known hymns may here be given: "There's a Cry from Macedonia," "Jesus the Water of Life Will Give," "Give, Said the Little Stream," "Pass Me Not, O Gentle Saviour," "Keep Me Near the Cross," "Let the Good Angels Come In," "Strike the Harp of Zion," "Blessed Homeland," "'Twill Not be Long Our Journey Here," "Some Day the Silver Chord will Break," "Thy Word is a Lamp to my Feet," "Never Say Good Bye," "Holy, Holy is the Lord," "Savious, More Than Life to Me." All these are prime favorites wherever Protestant Sunday schools exist on the globe, and have been translated into many tongues.

OLD NEW JERSEY CHURCH

One of the Most Interesting Historic Edifices in Monmouth County.

LOCATED IN MIDDLETOWN

Founded by Episcopalians Who Formerly Had Been Quakers—Owns Plate Presented by Queen Ann —Figured in the Revolution.

MIDDLETOWN, N. J., Aug. 21.—One of the most interesting historic buildings in Monmouth County is Christ Church, in Middletown. Precisely how old the church organization is the records do not show, but it is said to be the pioneer Episcopal Church of New Jersey.

The church stands on the southeast angle of a crossroads, the Rumson Neck and Eatontown turnpikes meeting at this point. At the middle of the crossroads is a quaint tollhouse, and stately shade trees overarch both turnpikes, two rows of sycamores on the Rumson Neck road forming an imposing colonnade.

The church originated with the little band of worshippers who in 1689 attended the services occasionally held by the Rev. Alexander Innes in private houses in the neighborhood.

Among the early stanch patrons of Episcopalianism in this section and supporters of this congregation in particular was Lewis Morris, who was Governor of New Jersey. It was largely owing to his efforts that in 1706 the lot on which Christ Church now stands was deeded to "ye Revd. and Honorable Society for ye propagation of ye Gospel in Foreign Parts, in trust forever, for ye service and worship of God according to ye way and manner of ye Church of England, as it is now by law established."

In the deed the lot is described as beginning at a "walnut stump, bearing southwesterly twelve degrees westerly from ye Quaker meeting house chimbley, and from John West's great house chimbley north fifty-eight degrees easterly."

The first church, a stone structure, was erected a trifle north of the present building in 1709. The bell which summoned the little band of Episcopalian pioneers to worship hung from a huge oak tree, portions of which, when the tree was destroyed, were used in the construction of chancel chairs, so that the building in which the congregation now worships preserves at least in part the stanch old tree, symbolic of the courage of those who founded the church in the wilderness.

George Fox, the Friend, came to Middletown to preach in 1673. He had as a traveling mate John Jay, a friend, from Barbados, who wanted to preach his way to Maryland. On the way hither Jay tried a new horse, which threw him against a tree, and, to all appearances, broke his neck. Those who were in the party declared that Jay was dead, but Friend Fox was not sure of it. Speaking of the accident in his journal, he says:

"As I stood pitying him and his family, I took hold of his hair, and his head turned any way, his neck was so limber. Whereupon I took his head in both my hands, and, setting my knees against the tree, I raised his head and perceived there was nothing out or broken that way. Then I put one hand under his chin and the other behind his head and raised his head two or three times with all my strength and brought it in.

"I soon perceived his neck began to grow stiff again, and then he began to rattle in his throat and quickly after to breathe. The people were amazed, but I bade them have a good heart, be of good faith, and carry him in the house and give him something warm to drink."

Jay revived with an indistinct recollection of what had happened. The next day the journeyed sixteen miles through bog land and swam a river on a hollow trunk of a tree, and came on to Middletown and helped to start the Friends' meeting, out of which grew the venerable Christ Church.

The establishment of the Friends in Monmouth County disturbed Lewis Morris so much that in a letter, written in 1697, he urged that the Crown send a stanch Churchman to be Governor, and that a minister be sent over who could afford to preach for nothing.

The society for the "Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" sent the Rev. George Keith over as a missionary. George Keith had been a Quaker, and was well known among the Friends of East and West Jersey. He had an extended controversy, and threw down his broad-brimmed hat and hastened to England and was ordained.

Keith converted to the English Church nearly all the Friends that George Fox and John Jay had brought together in an organization. Alexander Innes continued officiating after George Keith went on to other stations. Who furnished the funds to build the church is not known, for the records from 1713, when Innes died, to 1733 are lost, and when the traditions of that period is limited.

It was about 1708 that Queen Anne gave to the mission churches silver communion services. Christ Church still has the plate and chalice the Queen sent it, and a few other organizations, such as St. Mary's, Burlington; Christ Church, Oxford, and Old Swedes, Philadelphia, have theirs.

In 1745 the Rev. Thomas Thompson was made rector of the church under the license of the Lord Bishop of London. He was followed by the Rev. Samuel Cook, who was a clergyman of considerable note in his day. He severed his connection at the beginning of the War of Independence, because he thought it was his duty to continue his allegiance to the Crown. He joined the British in New York and became its chaplain. His possessions were confiscated.

In October, 1766, the convention for the purpose of discussing the necessity of establishing an American Episcopate, was held in Christ Church.

The present structure was erected in 1769, and when it was erected an iron crown, a copper weather vane, and a gilt ball were placed on the spire.

The American soldiers used the church as a barracks, but they were disinclined to sleep under an English crown, so they made a target of it, and in their leisure moments practiced shooting at it, with a view of cutting it down. The crown shows marks where bullets struck it. The soldiers became so much irritated at their failure to bring down the iron crown that some of the enthusiasts endeavored to burn the church emblem, and would have succeeded had it not been for William Parker, who rushed in and extinguished the flames. The iron crown is still there.

The Bible used in the church is an ancient book presented by Robert Elliston, who was Collector of Customs during the rectorship of William Cook. The old Prayer Book was a gift of Gov. William Franklin.

The church seats four hundred persons. It is shingled all over, has a modest little steeple, and the interior is patterned after an English country church. It has handsome memorial windows in the rear of the chancel, the gift of George De Hart Gillespie of New York, whose ancestors are buried in the churchyard.

In the churchyard, clustering around the doorway, are to be found the tombs bearing names familiar in Monmouth County at the present time.

There is one interesting plot which shows that Aaron Jones, who died in 1840, was the father of eleven children, ten of whom died when they were ten days old. The eleventh child lived to be nineteen years old.

Chance for Trade with Morocco.

There is every probability that before long one of the Mediterranean lines of steamers sailing from New York will touch at Tangier, Morocco. David N. Burke, United States Consul at that port, in a recent report to the State Department, says that such a connection between this city and Tangier would result in Americans gaining a strong commercial foothold in Morocco. He adds: "All interested in getting a share of this market for our manufactured products should give aid and encouragement to the proposed venture. Now, whatever is shipped to the United States goes by way of England, Germany, and France. Whatever is brought from the United States must come through the same countries. A sample house should be opened. The whole of Morocco would be the field, and our people would reap benefit. I sincerely hope that the experiment by the Atlantic Line Company in touching at this port will prove successful for them and beneficial in opening a new channel of trade for us."

LEAVEN IN GERMAN MASSES

Bitter Struggle Seems Imminent Between the Nobles and the Parties Opposed to Them.

JEWS ARE SPLIT ON ZIONISM

Consolidation of Nationalities a Characteristic Feature of the Century—New Applications of Roentgen Rays—Ink Bacillus Found.

VIENNA, Aug. 8.—The "new course" of reaction in Germany has been inaugurated by a bold attempt on liberty made by the Junker party. But the attack has failed. A bill was submitted to the Prussian Diet providing that the police may dissolve meetings at which revolutionary tendencies are manifested, and that it may dissolve societies which pursue such objects. Of course those who took part in such meetings, or joined such societies, would have to expect a suitable punishment. Nominally the measure was directed against the Socialists; but people would soon have discovered that the right to dissolve meetings and abolish societies at pleasure, when exercised by an aristocratic and reactionary Government, was a terrible menace to the most important rights of the citizen.

The Prussian Lower House, the majority of which is always as gentle as a turtle dove, conservative and subservient to the Government, was therefore the scene of violent debates, which reflected the intense excitement which thrills through the entire German nation. Finally the odious bill was thrown out, but only by four votes. For the present the attack has been warded off, but there is a general impression that it is a Pyrrhus victory which has been won.

The exasperation which has seized the lower and middle classes of the people has been increased by the extremely provocative conduct of the Agrarians, i. e., the Upper Ten. In their egoism they have gone so far as to demand that the importation of corn into Germany be prohibited for six months. The sheer egoism of these bread usurers has never appeared in a more naked form than its present one. Even the most conservative papers have been obliged to oppose these demands of the Agrarians. As a matter of fact, the demands are unrealizable, for the commercial treaties with Russia, Austria, and the United States of America still have some years to run, and the closing of the German frontier against grain cannot be reconciled with their provisions. But the fact that the "noblest and best" of the nation, as the Emperor calls the Junker party, should not be afraid publicly to make such proposals, leads to the supposition that bitter struggles are imminent. The cleft in the German Empire is widening more and more. As a matter of fact but two parties remain in the field, the reactionary Agrarian party of the nobles, and on the other hand the bourgeoisie and the laboring classes. And so we behold the rare spectacle of the bitterest enemies uniting in the face of a common danger. The Catholic centre, the Liberals, and the Social Democrats have formed a league against the powerful party of the nobles.

Jews Against Zionism.

A violent split has taken place among the Jews all over the world. It is caused by the new course which Zionism recently adopted, and which is to find practical expression at the Zionist Congress to be held at Basle on the 29th, 30th, and 31st inst.

The meaning of Zionism hardly needs explanation. Up till recently Zionism, as is known, had only a religious and philanthropic tendency, and found many adherents also among believing Christians in England. But since the persecution of the Jews began in Russia and Roumania some ten years ago, and anti-Semitism in Austria and Germany made the social position of the Jews more intolerable than it was before, the thought of establishing a Jewish state, if possible in old Judea, has gained ground, not only among the Jews of those countries mentioned, but also among the Jews in the rest of the world. Many of them thought that a purely philanthropic movement would always be but a palliative, and would never lead to a solution of the Jewish question. The many millions spent by Barons Hirsch and Rothschild on colonizing have produced only very slight results. Then arose the idea of political independence. The once philanthropic Jewish party of Zionists adopted a wider programme, so that now Zionism actually connotes the revival of the Jewish nationality by the establishment of a Jewish state. In short, Zionism has become political and social movement. The idea had its origin among the Jews of Eastern Europe, where they are more or less persecuted or oppressed, as in Russia and Roumania, and even, too, in Austria; but curiously enough the movement has been eagerly fostered by many Jews in England and Holland, where Jewish citizens enjoy full and equal liberty with their Gentile fellow-citizens. The consolidation of nationalities is a characteristic feature of our century. Italy, Greece, Roumania, Servia, and Bulgaria owe their existence to the principle of nationality, a principle no less powerful and perhaps no more erroneous than was that of the Crusades, but one that urges on the people of this century with an irresistible force. National integration is carried so far in Europe that petty peoples, whose very names have hardly reached your shores, peoples so insignificant that they have neither a literary nor a spiritual past, which have possessed a grammar and a dictionary of their own languages only for the last ten to twenty years, are struggling for their national individuality with greater zeal and passion than those displayed in their pursuit of all other worldly goods, important as the latter may be.

Jewish Students Hold Aloof.

Considering that tendency, it is no wonder that the idea of political resurrection has taken posession of that race which produced monotheism, and which during 2,000 years of oppression has given numerous proofs of intellectual vigor and vitality. Only a few years ago no educated Jew in England, Germany, or Russia would have dreamed of calling himself anything but an Englishman, a German, or a Russian. To-day many are heard to say that they are only Jews. It is chiefly young people that has been seized with this unpatriotic tendency, which is so hurtful to them. At the universities of Berlin, Vienna, and other German towns the Jewish students have almost entirely given up the intercourse with the students of other creeds, which was carried on so pleasantly for decades. They have left all the common students' societies. In Vienna alone for some years there have been five academical societies for Jews only. With positively phantastic enthusiasm the young men cling to the dreamed-of ideal of a Jewish state. No doubt anti-Semitism in Austria and Germany has done a great deal to drive young Jews to this senseless and dangerous course. But it is not surprising that it has come to that. The Gentile university students are mostly anti-Semitic. But youth soon exaggerates and overflows. Formerly the brotherly understanding among the students of different races and religions was complete; creed and race were never thought of in their social intercourse. But now matters have utterly changed. Jewish students are met with blind racial hatred. No distinction is made; they are all socially banished. All noble qualities are denied them. They are declared to be nobodies An insult from a Jew is no insult. At German universities dueling is still very usual. Jewish students are never challenged, or, it is said, a Jew is an unworthy individual, incapable of giving satisfaction.

Leaders of the Movement.

Political Zionism has been awakened and promoted chiefly by Dr. Herzl's book, "Der Judenstaat," (the Jewish State,) a clever but rather Utopian book, which was translated into all European languages immediately after its publication. Dr. Herzl and Dr. Max Nordau in Paris are the chief literary exponents of this new movement. Dr. Herzl has told me that the leaders are endeavoring first of all to organize a wholesale emigration of Jews from all countries. A "Society of Jews" is to be formed; in London there are already considerable funds at its disposal. A plan has been formed for acquiring part of Palestine from Turkey and settling the immigrants there. Out of its funds the society would pay the Sultan a considerable annual tribute, on the strength of which he could raise a loan for the purpose of consolidating the disordered funds of his empire. In return he would protect the Jewish state, which would have complete self-government. The leaders hope for great things from the congress, at which resolutions are to come which will lead to the execution of the scheme.

Meanwhile, however, a serious countermovement has arisen, especially among the German Jews. Originally it was intended to hold the congress at Munich, but the German Jews protested against it. It has now become apparent that only a small number of the Jews in all countries favor these fantastic plans. As long as the projects were only on paper these objectors held their peace. But now that attempts are being made to carry them out, the great majority of thoughtful and serious Jews throughout the world have commenced a decided opposition to the unrealizable and damaging schemes. This majority emphatically denies the existence of a Jewish nationality, and condemns the new Zionist postulates. The majority holds that creed alone unites the Jews of divers countries. They are quite different from one another in language, manners, customs, thought, and culture. Such heterogeneous elements could never be welded together into a state; they simply would not understand one another. But, apart from that, they feel themselves modern citizens of those lands in which their ancestors lived for centuries.

A Split Over the Congress at Basle.

The new theories are only likely to compromise their patriotism toward the countries they live in without helping the Jews of Eastern Europe. For even were it possible to found a state artificially and in a barren country such as Palestine now is, and which would require many years of hard labor to restore its former fruitfulness, they characterize it as madness that honest men should subject themselves to the protection of the "Great Assassin," whose conscience is so little troubled by the blood of tens of thousands. Could any state that began by connecting itself with the blackest crimes, the most barbarous and villainous maladministration, prosper? The German Jews have accordingly been the first to declare against Zionism. The rabbis of Berlin, Frankfort, Munich, Dresden, and Hamburg have issued a manifesto to their co-religionists to the effect that the establishment of a Jewish state would be contrary to the Messianic prophecies, and that Judaism lays upon its adherents the obligation to support and foster with all devotion and with all their might the state they live in. Accordingly the rabbis call upon the Jews to oppose the Zionist ideas as contrary to Judaism, but especially to keep away from the Basle Congress. Similar declarations are likely soon to be made by the Jews of other countries. Consequently it is doubtful if the congress, which is to be attended by Zionist Jews from all parts of the world, will in face of that split be able to proceed to the realization of these Utopian schemes.

New Work of the Roentgen Rays.

Almost every week brings news of a new practical application of the Röntgen rays. Dr. Thoerner, a chemist at the Municipal Analytical Laboratory at Osnabrueck, has now turned those rays to account in the examination of food, and with their aid has proved that often it is possible to detect adulteration in food with remarkable certainty. For instance, butter with little or no salt in it casts a uniform shadow, whereas the shadow of butter containing salt shows darker or lighter spots. Natural coffee berries produce a shadow which clearly shows the structure of the berries, and particularly the cut on the one side, whereas the shadow of artificial berries is merely a dark mass in which no structure is visible. Just so green and black tea, which for the purpose of cheating has been colored or loaded, casts a black shadow; so does artificially loaded silk, whereas genuine silk allows the Röntgen rays to pass through it. Those rays at once enable us to see if hazelnuts, walnuts, or almonds are hollow or worm-eaten. Dr. Thoerner's experiments extended also to pepper, cinnamon, cloves, and other spices, with all of which their genuineness can be tested by the Röntgen rays.

Useful in Diagnosing Disease.

Internal medicine also has pressed the X rays into its service. Connected with the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Berlin, a state institute for examinations with the Röntgen rays has been founded and placed under the direction of Prof. Grunmach. It was the more necessary to found the institute, as now these rays have proved most valuable in diagnosing not only in surgery, but also in internal medicine. A year ago Prof. Grunmach was the first to succeed in recognizing internal diseases, especially those of the heart, the lungs, and the aorta, with the aid of the X rays. Since then further progress has been made in lighting up the interior of the body, and then observing its action under the influence of medicines, and our knowledge of morbid conditions has been increased. By means of these rays we obtain a plastic view of the situation and the functions of the more important organs, for example, of the normal and pathological size of the heart, its regular and irregular activity, of the pulsation of the aorta, never before seen under normal and abnormal conditions; further, of the shifting of the midriff, of the breathing of the lungs when sound and when diseased, particularly of the bright color of the lung tissues as opposed to their thickening and other pathological changes. As a rule shadowgraphs of the trunk are made so large that the most important organs can be clearly seen, while pictures of the head and the extremities are usually smaller. A great diversity of abnormal cases has been examined at this Röntgen institute. During one week two cases of situs viscerum inversus, a very rare disorder, were admitted for study. By means of the Röntgen rays and actinography, the reversed position of the organs, their size and movements, could be determined with a certainty which without the rays would have been possible only by means of an autopsy of the living body. Recently there was a case of a man who had been shot in the chest. As perichiditis ensued it was easy to suppose that the bullet was lodged in the neighborhood of the heart, and no doubt formerly a serious operation would have been performed to remove it. But three weeks after the wound had been made Prof. Grunmach examined the man with the Röntgen rays, he was able to find anything abnormal in the heart or the neighboring organs; but when the patient drew a deep breath the professor discovered a small, dark body in the upper part of his liver, which he and the other surgeons had no difficulty in recognizing as the lead bullet. In consequence of this discovery and the other favorable symptoms, no operation was deemed necessary.

The Ink Bacillus.

An interesting discovery was recently made at Leipzig—namely, the ink bacillus, as it has been named. It has often happened that dangerous blood poisoning has been caused by wounding one's self with an inky steel pen. In Prof. Marpman's bacteriological institute they have succeeded in finding the micro-organism in ink which excites the blood. It has been ascertained that many inks, particularly school inks, contain bacteria. Out of fifty-seven different kinds, most of them made with gall, the majority contained bacteria. School inks colored with an aniline dye, even though the bottle had only just been opened, contained the micro-organisms already mentioned, and the number of bacilli was the greater the longer the ink had been exposed to the air. From such an aniline ink, which had been in an open inkstand for three months, a specific bacillus was isolated and mice were inoculated

SOCIETY

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Another week and there will be a shifting of scenes on the social stage. The watering place season proper, save, possibly, at Newport, and Southampton, is almost at its end, and with the advent of September there will be a hegira from most of the coast resorts to the mountains and the nearer suburbs. The week which closed last night, and from which so much had been anticipated by Summer guests and landlords, did not bring a full realization of these hopes and ambitions, for the rains of Sunday and Monday and the dull weather of Tuesday and Wednesday were depressing, and their influence could not be entirely overcome by the bright sunshine and the balmy winds of the week's closing day.

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The tennis tournament which, notwithstanding the fact that the game is no longer a popular or a fashionable one, is still one of the most marked features of the season at the famous resort, was delayed in its opening on account of the wet grounds at the Casino, and did not really begin until Wednesday. This delay, which brought disappointment to so many people, not only at Newport, but at the neighboring resorts of Jamestown and Narragansett Pier, was soon forgotten, when the English players were defeated on Wednesday, after a most exciting contest. Larned's victory over Wrenn on Thursday was also a popular one, and the games of Friday and Saturday were witnessed with keen interest and excitement by the usual throng of brilliantly and effectively costumed men and women. The closing games this week will be even more warmly contested and more exciting. Great as was the disappointment of tennis lovers and the floating element at Newport over the delayed opening of the tournament, it was not comparable to that felt by the polo players and the small army of their friends and employes who follow the polo circuit, when it was found that the tournament, which was to have been played on the new grounds of the Country Club on the afternoons of last week, would probably have to be abandoned entirely owing to the soaked condition of the turf. The ponies which had been brought over from Narragansett on Monday morning, following the close of the successful tournament there, were for the most part shipped back to their home stables, and only on Thursday were arrangements made by which games will be played next week on the old grounds adjoining Morton Park. The delay will, however, be of great loss to the Polo Association as the crowds which go to Newport during tennis week go there for the double purpose of seeing polo as well as tennis, and will hardly stay after the close of the tennis tournament for polo alone.

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The week at Newport has in many ways been the gayest of the season, not even excepting that of the fête, with its naval ball, and its many yachting parties. The handsomest dinners of the season have been given since Sunday last by Mr. J. J. Van Alen, Mr. A. J. Drexel, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Townsend and Mrs. William F. Burden, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. Potter Palmer, and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice. The dinner dances, which have been anticipated for some time and which are to take the place this season, from all indications, of the larger private balls of former years, began on Monday at Mrs. Townsend Burden's. Guests met first at dinner at Mrs. Burden's beautiful residence, Fairlawn, and were afterward joined by upward of a hundred more, the dance continuing until 3 A. M. About the same set of people met at Mrs. A. Cass Canfield's residence, Eastbourne Lodge, on Thursday evening, where a cotillion was danced, which was led by Mr. Grafton Cushing, dancing with the hostess. This dance was exceedingly spirited, and the dresses were remarkably effective. As at Mrs. Burden's, Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Miss Alice Hight were the married and unmarried belles of the evening. A reception on board the Nourmahal, Mr. John Jacob Astor's handsome steam yacht, on Monday, musicales and receptions at Mrs. Converse's on Wednesday, at Miss Leary's on Thursday, and at Mrs. Brice's yesterday, and the Monday and Friday dances at the Casino, which were gay and brilliant, as is always the case during tennis week, were the other notable features of the week's gayety at Newport.

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This week will bring the fourth of Mrs. Oliver Belmont's musicales at Belcourt this afternoon, a dinner dance at Mrs. David King's on Tuesday, Mrs. Brice's on Wednesday, at Mr. Perry Belmont's on Friday, and at Mrs. J. R. Drexel's on Saturday; a ball at the Ocean House on Monday, and a long list of dinners, the most notable of which will be given by Mrs. David King, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Potter Palmer, and Mrs. E. S. Willing, and musicales by Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn on Saturday and at Miss Leary's on Thursday afternoon. The annual coaching parade will also take place on Saturday afternoon. The other events of the near future at Newport will be Mrs. Potter Palmer's "bal poudre" on Aug. 31 and Mrs. H. M. Brookes's dance on Sept. 3.

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Southampton, which has been rather quiet since the closing of its tennis tournament, has revived during the past week, and the horse show on Thursday and Friday, at the old Driving Park, was so successful as to surprise even its organizers, who were Messrs. P. F. Collier, Harry May, and Henry Barclay. It had not been thought that there was enough material in horseflesh in and around Southampton to furnish such a show, and it had not also been anticipated that so much interest would be taken in the event, but from the opening of the gates on Thursday afternoon it was evident that the idea had taken. The charming informality which prevails at Southampton was never more delightfully exemplified than at this show. Every one entered into the spirit of the occasion, and every one moved around, chatting and exchanging congratulations with his neighbors. The programme included premiums for ponies, carriage horses, single harness horses driven by a lady, tandems, saddle horses, hunters, jumpers, and polo ponies, and also a farmers' and gentlemen riders' race. The best riding of the show was done by Mr. P. F. Collier and his son, J. F. Collier, Mr. Albert Stevens, and Mr. H. K. Vinglut. Some magnificent road horses were exhibited by Messrs. James L. Breese, C. Albert Stevens, Richard Newton, Jr., George A. Dixon, C. R. Fitz, J. T. Rogers, and A. B. Claflin. Among the many spectators Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Charles S. Brown, Mrs. Henry May, Miss Marion McKeever, and Mrs. Henry Barclay attracted the most attention for their beauty and handsome gowns. Hen dinners and luncheons continue to be a feature of the Southampton season, while the Friday evening subscription dinners at the Meadow Club are crowded and gay. One of the prettiest luncheons of the season was given on a recent day by Mrs. Edward Walsh Humphreys. There were eighteen guests, and the table decorations were crimson asters and ferns. Southampton is looking forward to the September days, when golf, riding, driving, and cycling can be the better enjoyed in the cooler weather.

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This will be the last Sunday of any particular life at Narragansett Pier. People have already begun to leave there, and although the Wednesday dance and that again at the Casino last night were fairly well attended and gay, the season has been perceptibly on the wane for some days. Already the lovers of the Pier are speculating as to next year, and are planning for some means to overcome the dullness which rested on the place this season. The building of the new Mathewson Hotel has had much to do with the change of conditions at the Pier. Formerly all the Summer life there centred in and around the Casino, but it does so no longer, and those who are familiar with the Pier argue that the place cannot support two centres. The picnic given by Mr. J. G. Haggin for his daughter, Mrs. Richard Lounsbury, a few days ago, is still the talk of the Pier, and the two hundred guests united in the opinion that it was the most successful and enjoyable affair of the kind ever given at Narragansett.

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At Bar Harbor they are anticipating the visit this week of the vessels of the North American squadron, and the presence of these handsome ships, with the gayety that will ensue, will close Bar Harbor's season in a very lively and pleasant manner. A dinner recently given by Mr. Peter Marié at the Malvern, a musicale at the Turrets, a dance at the Malvern, the annual regatta and reception of the Canoe Club, the usual Friday evening subscription dinners and dances at the Kebo Valley Club have been the only features of the week which has just closed at the Maine resort.

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Lenox now begins to be heard from with the near advent of the Autumn season. Matters are still quiet there, but there is a stir in the air which gives indications that the season is not far off. The days are filled with golf, and evening generally brings dinners at one or more of the handsome houses in and around the resort. Major Mallery, who recently married Miss Jeanne Turnure, gave a handsome dinner last week, and among other recent dinner givers have been Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Miss Furniss, Mrs. Charles Lanier, and Miss Adele Kneeland.

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The engagement was recently announced at Newport of Mr. Rutgers Barnell and Miss Louise Eldridge, a daughter of Thomas Eldridge. The wedding will be celebrated early in the Autumn.

A GAY WEEK AT NEWPORT.

The Lawn Tennis Tournament—Chauncey M. Depew Entertains Frequently.

NEWPORT, Aug. 19.—This has been a gay week in Newport. Each night has seen a large number of dinners, and dances have been held on three nights. There also have been musicales and receptions, and the hops at the Casino, which, by the way, have been poorly attended ever since the big ball given in honor of Admiral Sicard. It has always been the same in years past, after a subscription ball the hops would be neglected, society seeming to tire of them. Dinner dances have been given by Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, cotillions being danced at each, all society attending. To enumerate those who entertained at dinner would necessitate a list of all the social leaders. The musicales have been given by Miss Leary at the Paul cottage and by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont at Belcourt, both affairs being very swell. Not for years has the latter part of August been so filled in with social events, and the large number yet to come will exceed the record.

The seventeenth annual tournament of the National Lawn Tennis Association opened on Wednesday, the delay of a day being necessitated by the storms of the early part of the week. It promises to be the most successful tournament in the history of the organization under whose auspices it is given, and some of the grandest tennis ever seen will be developed. Not only does the tournament include the best talent of America, but the English experts as well are added to the lists. The championship doubles were played on Wednesday morning before a large gathering of the cottagers. All society was at the match, including the Oelrichses, the Burdens, the Belmonts, the Potter Palmers, the Hitchcocks, the Cushings, the Gerrys, the Astors, the Vanderbilts, and even the venerable doctor, Chauncey M. Depew. The favorites have won thus far, and Bobby Wrenn is the universal favorite for the champion.

A blow to the swell set was received when the announcement was made the first of the week that the new polo field at the Country Club grounds was unfit for use, and in order to have any matches this season the old lot in the city would have to be secured. This was done, and it will be ready for the match on Saturday. The heavy rains of Saturday night and Sunday last fairly flooded the new field, and it would have been easier to have sailed half-raters on the place than to play polo. The land is so low that it is impossible to get it to drain, notwithstanding the fact that a wide ditch surrounds the field, and this is supposed to keep the field dry, but it does not do so by far. Nearly $100,000 has been spent on the lot, which if it could have been put in condition would have been the finest lot in the country, but as it is, it is an utter failure. It was to have been a big polo year, but now not more than two matches will be played here.

The objective point this Summer for society is the Golf Club, where everybody gathers twice a day, and when not playing the popular game is enjoying the sea breezes from the piazzas of the clubhouse. Golf matches are of common occurrence, and besides the weekly handicaps every Saturday there are matches through the week for women.

Probably the largest entertainer this season is Chauncey M. Depew, who, with his son and niece, is occupying Pinard Cottage No. 4. There is scarcely an evening that he does not give a dinner either to the young people, of which he considers himself one, or to the older members of the social colony. When not entertaining he is being entertained, and therefore keeps on the go continually. He has also become quite proficient as a cyclist, and every morning can be seen on the avenue wending his way to the golf club, where it is said he is taking quite an interest in the game.

Society is now looking forward to the two weddings that are to come the first of the month, both inside of a week. The first will be the Thompson-Blight nuptials, to be celebrated in old Trinity Church, the scene of so many fashionable weddings, and the ceremony will be performed by Bishop Potter, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Magill. The other wedding will be the Brown-Dresser affair, the date to be Sept. 8. The place is not yet announced, but probably the same place. Scarcely a season passes that Newport does not have a society wedding, and this year it is doubly blessed.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

New Yorkers Numerous in the Throngs of Summer Visitors.

CLAYTON, N. Y., Aug. 21.—A high tea was given at the Thousand Island Club's house Tuesday afternoon, followed by a hop in the evening. The guests present were Mr. and Mrs. George C. Boldt, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Browning, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Rafferty, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Wilbur, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wilbur, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hayden, and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dewey. The Executive Committee of the club has decided to add thirty suites of sleeping apartments to the clubhouse this Autumn for the convenience of the members and their guests.

Miss Helen M. Gould received special permission last Sunday to land her yacht at the Thousand Island Park docks. This is the first time a boat has landed at the dock of this Methodist resort for years. With Miss Gould were Miss Northrop, Miss Mary Gould Northrop, Miss Ida Corts, and Miss Virginia Orton.

W. H. Hamilton, W. B. Hardin, P. Diver, William Dean, and Samuel Wolf of the Stecklerite faction of New York City have joined Lewis Steckler at the Crossman House, Alexandria Bay.

Irving H. Tifft of New York is a guest of George C. Boldt of the Waldorf at Mr. Boldt's Summer home on Heart Island.

J. R. McPherson, ex-Senator from New Jersey, Mrs. McPherson, and Miss McPherson are at Alexandria Bay this week.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Conklin, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Guernsey, Miss Ethel L'Estrade, Mrs. J. V. D. Cord, and Master Hubert Cord of New York are guests at the Frontenac, Round Island.

Among the arrivals of prominent New Yorkers at Alexandria Bay this week are Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Nichols, Mrs. E. De Cernea, Mrs. L. G. Bingham, Miss Bingham, Mrs. P. R. Hoag, Miss Hoag, Mr. and Mrs. David A. Barry, Miss E. Hayden, Charles H. Hayden, Mrs. F. W. Prentiss, Mrs. A. P. Draper, Miss Ingersoll, and George T. Jetter.

THE HOPS AT SARATOGA

Mehitabel Selects Some of the Habitual Attendants for a Series of Pen Portraits.

MORE VISITORS THAN DANCERS

Programme Runs Strongly to the Two-Step—Waltzes and Quadrilles Do Not Appear to be Much in Favor.

SARATOGA, Aug. 21.—A hop is a funny thing.

American colloquialisms must prove sad trials to foreigners.

"Hop—a leap on one leg," the dictionary says. It also says a hop is "an informal dance." The foreigner invited to a hop after looking up the definition would take it for granted that he was invited to an informal dance or a leap on one leg.

If he was very much of a foreigner he probably would think he was to attend something in the nature of an Indian war dance. If he was not, he might wonder what those original Americans were going to do next. But, at any rate, he would be certain to accept the invitation.

Poor foreigner! He would be very much disappointed.

A hop is very tame.

It isn't a leap on one leg.

There once was a charming young woman among whose accomplishments was that of dancing. "Such waltzing!" everybody said. That was a few years ago when people danced the waltz occasionally. The strange thing about this young woman was that she actually could not waltz at all. But she had self-confidence and a perfect ear for music. It was impossible for her to make a false move in dancing, so perfectly was her ear attuned to the rhythm of the music. Only her most intimate friends knew that her waltzing was not waltzing, but simply a rhythmical hop, hop, hop, hop, first on one foot and then on the other. That was about as near "a leap on one leg" as genuine dancing ever comes.

The incident is a true one, and it might be thought that the use of the word hop for an informal dance originated with the young woman, but the word is too old.

But, however it originated, the use obtains, though the informal dance now could much more appropriately be called a two-step.

A hop is about the same kind of affair wherever it takes place. The only difference is in the people, and there is a surprising likeness in the people who attend the hops everywhere.

Decidedly Cosmopolitan.

The Saratoga hop is a little more cosmopolitan than hops in some other places, because Saratoga is a little more cosmopolitan than most other places, though all the varied elements of Saratoga do not attend hops.

But the one characteristic feature of all hops is to be found at Saratoga—the spectators outnumber the dancers three to one. "Visitors will please leave the first row of seats for the dancers," says the Floor Director, with great politeness, and with one accord the plump matrons, fair grandmammas, and small children take all the front seats that the dancers have not already pre-empted.

"I really must have 'his window closed,'" says the dowager in diamonds; "the draught blows directly on my back. I wonder how I can get it down?"

"Now that is one thing I am not going to have this evening," says the Floor Manager in a staccato aside. "The dancers need all the air they can get, and they are going to have it."

"My dear Mrs. Blank," he says in honeyed tones, "won't you come down this way? I think I have just the seat for you."

"This is a very funny arranged affair," the diamond dowager goes on, as she takes another front seat. "We have to have the windows all open, and I was kept waiting half an hour outside the hall just because I was a few minutes too early."

The Orchestra at Work.

"Tra la la la!" begins the orchestra. A deaf man would guess, if he was in the habit of attending hops, that that was the two-step. He would be very safe. Every other dance is the two-step, and it is usually encored, and the dances between are omitted.

This would give the impression that no one danced anything except the two-step.

The impression would be correct.

The babies begin to dance. They are of all sizes, beginning with a little blue-eyed, blue-ribboned baby, who looks as though the proper place for her was a bed and not a ballroom.

There is the pretty, well-mannered little girl, who has a sensible mamma, and attends the hop only semi-occasionally. She is a sensible little lady, in a pretty, girlish little frock of striped blue silk, her curls tied with ribbons of the same color. She dances with the other small girls or the small boys, who like to be her partners, without a particle of self-consciousness.

The little boys are in the minority, and they do not dance as well as the little girls; so the little girls dance with their older sisters and with their mammas, and the little boys occasionally do the same. It is very good of the mammas, and the small boys who cannot dance very well try manfully to do as well as they can.

A tiny little man in white trousers, which fit his plump little legs as if he had been run into them, grasps the skirts of his plump mamma at either hip, while she holds the little man firmly by the arms, and circles slowly round and round with him. It is altogether quite a family party.

Older Dancers Arrive.

Then the older dancers begin to arrive. There is a dear little plump dot of a girl in a white muslin gown, which shows her round neck and arms, dancing with a nice boy not far along in the twenties, who is apparently bending his knees as he dances to bring his shoulder down on a level with his little partner's head. He is too tall for her, but that bend is an awkward one that even some nice boys and good dancers have.

There is the tall, large young woman, pretty and fair and young, with just a line of cherry red outlining the low-cut neck of her gown, and exactly the pretty bright cherry red of her cheeks.

There is the pretty, tall, slender girl in pink, who dances every dance that is worth dancing—that is to say, the two step—and there are other girls in pretty, high-necked muslin frocks, the full, fluffy folds of the muslin carried over their arms, leaving the silk foundation skirt in full view.

The greater number of the gowns are cut high in the neck, and the others only decorously low, with one exception.

There is one dancer who seems to have not much body at all—that is, not much body to her gown—and it is such a pleasure to the people to watch her.

It is always a pleasure at any time to watch people, but usually the enjoyment is somewhat subdued by the necessity of doing it surreptitiously. At a hop it is quite different. The dancers are all on view. They have on their prettiest gowns, and they have come to be admired. To be sure, they prefer to be admired by eligible partners, but they are not averse to admiring criticism from the spectators. The spectators go to criticise. That is why there are so many of them. There are not many women who do not find a certain degree of keen pleasure in such an occupation. And the dancers so accommodatingly pass in review again and again!

But there is nothing interesting in watching quiet, humdrum sort of people.

There is nothing humdrum about the young woman who has nobody to speak of. What body she has fits snugly, and is of black jet, which makes the absence of the rest of the body more noticeable.

A Woman Who Is Shocked.

A quiet little woman in black is sitting in one corner of the big ballroom on the second row of seats. But she can see the dancers. As the young woman with no body to speak of passes, she turns to her daughters at her side and gives them a look which is at once reproachful and congratulatory.

"Shocking!" the eyes say, plainly. "How can she do it? I hope you have not seen her, my daughters. I would much rather have you sitting quietly in this corner than to have all the partners in the room and such a shameful gown."

But the two tall daughters in figured muslin frocks do not return the glance with spirit.

It is so quiet in that corner. That dreadful girl does have such a shameful lot of patners, considering that there are enough to go around. It is so hard to sit in a corner after working and planning with so much care to make those muslin gowns on purpose to dance in.

Poor girls! Poor frocks! The poor little frocks show that they are home-made, and such a lot of work for amateur fingers. The lace insertion on the modest little bodices is put on in squares and diamonds, that it must have taken many hours to arrange. And all sewed by machine and with such crooked seams half way into the centre of the insertion. And there were so many pleasant anticipations sewed into them!

Perhaps even mothers do not know how very hard it is, and what a real heartache it gives, to sit in a corner alone and watch the other girls, and girls in improper frocks, at that, have all the good times.

Would they change places if they could?

It is well there is no modern Mephistopheles to wring poor little hearts with such a terrible temptation. It would be something of a miracle if there were not many poor weak little Fausts.

"Partners for the Lanciers!"

It might be "Dancers please take to the piazzas" by the way the first note of the music for the Lanciers clears the hall.

"It is no use," says the floor manager despairingly, "people have grown too lazy to dance. They fill the hall for the two-step, but it is about all you can get them to waltz."

The Little Fat Girl.

The little fat girl runs across the floor to the great delight of the rows of spectators who have nothing to look at when the dancers are gone.

"Such a pretty child," says a mother in a sympathizing tone. "If she only wasn't so fat. What can cause it?"

"H'm!" grunts the doctor, who has strayed in by accident; "nothing causes it. She eats too much."

Poor little Miss Fatness. She is in evidence everywhere. Possibly there is nothing poor about her in any sense. She has a fine skin and a complexion that a Queen might envy, and she wears her pretty frocks on her fat little body, and her big plumed hat with a self-conscious air of one accustomed to be admired. But for the hop the pink silk stockinged legs which show beneath her short skirts suggest the plump graces of the snake-charming lady at the circus in a way that is amusing.

A great many of the dowagers are at the hop. The wholesome, sensible, practical dowager, who will always look young, is not so apt to be there, or, if she comes, she stays only for a short time. The pretty, delicate, fragile old dowager never comes, but a number of sociable dowagers always enjoy the hop, and the dowager a la Josephine, and the dowager of uncertain age, with the straw-colored hair, which comes from the establishment of the coiffeur, are sure to be there.

May and December.

There is one woman quite as old as any of the dowagers. She is older than most, but she is gay with jewels and fine clothes. There are big jewels in her ears, more jewels on the front of her gown. There are bright colored roses in her hat, and there is a brightness in the auburn of her hair. But she is not young. No one would think it if there were not the tremulous motion of age in her head and hands. She has a big boy with her. He is undoubtedly over twenty, but it is not probable he is thirty. He is not her grandson; he is her husband.

Perhaps she is a connoisseur of husbands. She has had several.

"I am not going to have an old husband," she had said. "I want a young man, and I will find him yet." And she has found him.

"But he does not have my money," she says. "He has everything he needs, and if he is good to me I will see that he is well provided for if he outlives me."

He is good to her, and they sit together and discuss the dancers in a fin de siecle fashion.

If only takes two to make a bargain, and if the two are satisfied it is an interfering world which would complain.

"But how few women there are who are graceful dancers," says one of the dowagers.

"Yes, not one in ten," answers another dowager. "And how very few women there are who, with all their pretty clothes, are stylish?"

"That is true, too," agreed the first dowager. "I don't believe there is more than one woman in a hundred who is really stylish."

And the dowagers were both right.

MEHITABEL.

ENTERTAINING AT LENOX.

Cups Offered for the Golf Tournament of Sept. 20.

LENOX, Aug. 21.—Arrangments have been completed for the golf tournament, which will be held the week commencing Sept. 20. John E. Alexandre has offered a cup and Mrs. De Heredia has given a cup for the women's tournament, which will be contested for on Monday. On Tuesday play will begin for the Lenox Club Cup, which was won last season by A. H. Fenn, and which he must win again in order to keep. Play for this cup will continue through the remainder of the week. On Saturday there will be a match game for a cup given by W. D. Sloane, to be known as the "President's Cup." Playing at the links has been very lively all the week, and to-day there is a foresome match in which some of the best golfers are engaged. The players include S. Parkman Shaw, S. Howland Robbins, Joseph W. Burden, Miss Caroline Barnes, Mrs. W. B. Kendall, Miss Caroline Stillman, Mrs. H. W. Curtiss, D. W. Bishop, Jr., David Lydig, and Mrs. Earl Dodge.

The Stokes family have all returned from the Adirondacks and are now at Shadow Brook. The Baroness Halkett is the guest of her parents.

Mrs. Potter Palmer will spend part of the month of September in Lenox.

Capt. Barnes, who has just returned from his yachting trip, had most of his family and a number of guests out on his four-in-hand on Tuesday. The weather of this week has been exceptionally good for four-in-hand driving.

Mrs. T. E. Stillman has Miss Marion Lowndes Smith as her guest.

Mrs. B. Mackay and Miss Meta Mackay are spending a few days at Bar Harbor. Richard Mackay has been the guest of Louis and Jack Greenleaf this week.

Pierre Jay is spending some time here. He and his charming fiancée, Miss Lulu Barlow, are enjoying themselves driving about the country, playing tennis and golf. It is expected that their marriage will take place at Trinity Church here late in the season.

Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis gave a dinner this week. She has Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coster of Westchester visiting her and among those invited to meet them were Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Bristed, S. Howland Robbins, and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre.

Mrs. Burton Harrison, who spent a Summer here several years ago, is expected on in September to be here during the Autumn gayeties.

George H. Morgan and Miss Caroline Morgan are spending some time in England, but are expected at Wentfort Hall about the 1st of October. Their place is looking very well, and the rare trees which were imported some time ago from Paris are in the finest condition.

There have been a large number of New York arrivals at the hotel this week, including Dr. and Mrs. H. Sinclair, Mrs. R. Thompson, Mrs. George D. Farrar, Mrs. G. B. Wallis, Jr., Miss Wallis, Mrs. K. D. Ransom, R. Wayland Smith, Miss Wickham, Mrs. E. Stearn, Miss Mabel Stearn, J. L. Burkhardt, Dr. H. S. Leake. Other arrivals are E. H. Bennett, C. Burr, London; Charles C. Strong, Jersey City; Mrs. M. J. Donnell, Brooklyn; Miss Van Alstyne, Chatham Centre; Thomas Lee McClung, St. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Sloan, New Orleans.

THE NEWS OF BAR HARBOR.

North Atlantic Squadron Expected This Week—Social Doings.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 21.—According to a telegram received by Admiral Upsher from Rear Admiral Sicard, the North Atlantic squadron will be at Bar Harbor Tuesday, and will remain until the 30th. What will be done for the officers of the fleet when they arrive is not yet decided upon. It is probable the Directors of Kebo will arrange a grand subscription ball in their honor.

The annual meeting of the Canoe Club was held last week, and the following officers were elected: Commodore—Philip Livingston; Vice Commodore—Francis Burton Harrison; Secretary—Katherine Van Rensselaer Berry; Treasurer—Edward B. Mears. The Treasurer reported the finances of the club to be in excellent condition, and it was voted to give the Executive Committee power to lease or buy a site for the clubhouse.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick gave a large reception Thursday in honor of Major Gen. Merritt and his aids, Lieuts. Mott and Strauthers. Mrs. José Aymar, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. Truxton Beale, Miss Ganetson, Miss Cameron, and Miss McCormick assisted in receiving.

Ben Butler's famous old racing boat, America, arrived in the harbor Friday from Marblehead. On board were Oakes Ames and Butler Ames. A party of fifteen young people arrived this week, and will be entertained on board the America, which will remain in the harbor for a couple of weeks.

One of the largest and most brilliant private affairs of the season was the dinner and ball given by Peter Marié of New York at the Malvern Friday evening. There were over fifty guests at the dinner. The ballroom was decorated beautifully with plants and flowers. Those present were Mrs. James Potter, Mr. Chanler, Mrs. Barnwell, Miss Barnwell, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Miss Schermerhorn, M. Paul Lefaivre of the French Embassy, Miss Turnure, Miss Sedley, Julian Gerard, Miss Fox, Mr. Young, Miss Phelps, Mr. Meyer, Miss Alexander, M. Maurice Trubert, Miss Mae Conover, Miss Woodward, Miss Gray, Mr. Barnwell, Miss Jackson, Mr. Van Voorhis, Sumner Gerard, Miss Thomson, Mr. Smith, Miss Van Rensselaer, Arden Robbins, Miss Whittier, Miss King, Miss Barney, Joseph Harriman, Miss McLane, Mr. Dolan, Miss Carson, Mr. Welsh, George Newhall, Miss Morris, Robert Toland, Miss Carter, Mr. Drexel, Miss Chanler, Mr. Gorst, Mr. Woodman, Miss Cutting, Mrs. Spoffard, Mr. Redmond, Miss Knowlton, Miss Livingston, Mr. Howard, and Miss Lee.

Mr. and Mrs. George Pullman and George M. Pullman, Jr., arrived Wednesday morning from Chicago.

Mrs. Cadwalader Jones of New York gave a small dinner this week in honor of Mr. and Mrs. James Bryce of England.

Bishop and Mrs. Doane have arrived home from abroad and are at Northeast Harbor, where they will spend the balance of the Summer.

Mrs. Burton Harrison entertained a small dinner party at Sea Urchins after the canoe races Friday afternoon. Those present were the Misses Van Rensselaer, Miss Melsa Wood, Miss Helen Sanders, Miss Susie Sturgis, Miss Mazie Sturgis, Louis von Gaertner, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, George Newhall, Marshall Dodge, Reginald Johnson, Archibald Harrison, and Francis Burton Harrison.

The Portuguese Minister Viscount de Santo-Thyrso and his wife will arrive the latter part of the week for the balance of the season.

The Argentine Minister, Dr. Merou, is expected next week at the Malvern.

Bishop Hare of South Dakota, whose work among the Indians of that district has made him well known throughout the whole country, is spending a few weeks at Grindstone.

CARNIVAL AT STOCKBRIDGE.

A "C—See" Entertainment Given at the Casino.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 21.—An entertainment with the unique name of the "C—See" carnival was given at the Casino under the direction of Miss Fanny Pomeroy Wednesday evening. The proceeds were for the benefit of the Casino. The afternoon teas at the Casino are well attended every Thursday, but interest in the Saturday night hops is not what it would be if there were a larger proportion of men.

The Rev. Dr. Lawrence and family have returned from their visit to Marion and will remain at the rectory until Dr. Lawrence goes abroad in the Autumn. They have Miss Turnbull of Baltimore as their guest.

Prof. and Mrs. Ogden Rood gave an afternoon reception on Wednesday for their guest, Miss Bertha Putnam.

Prof. Bourne of Yale College is spending the season in Stockbridge.

W. H. Pickering of Boston, who is visiting his brother, Prof. Pickering of Harvard College, here, met with quite a serious accident on Saturday when he was thrown from his bicycle and cut his head and bruised himself severely.

The Laurel Hill Association will hold its annual meeting next Wednesday. The business meeting will be held in the morning and the afternoon meeting, with an address by the Rev. Harry Hopkins of Kansas City, will be held on Laurel Hill if the day is fair.

Miss Susan Perry of New York is visiting her grandmother, Mrs Susan Teall Perry at Berkshire Hills Farm.

PITTSFIELD'S SUMMER COLONY.

Bernard Baruch and Miss Annie Griffen to be Married.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 21.—The news of the week to the Summer colony is the announcement of the engagement of Miss Annie Griffen of New York to Bernard Baruch of the same city. Miss Griffen has spent several seasons at Maplewood, and is very well known and popular in the young society set. She is spending the Summer here, and Mr. Baruch often comes up from New York for a few days' stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Little of New York have been guests at Onota, the country place of H. C. Valentine, this week.

Dr. Traub and Miss Grace Traub of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Gabeler.

The Misses Forker of Brooklyn have arrived at the Maplewood for the Autumn months.

Mrs. Adelaide Westcott Hatch of New York is spending several weeks here, giving her time to the production of Charles Barnard's comedy "Bibi," which is to come off next Monday evening.

Bogert—Mitchell.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. L. Mitchell, Thirty-ninth Street and Fort Hamilton Avenue, West Brooklyn, was the scene of a pretty home wedding last Wednesday evening, when their eldest daughter, Miss Gracie K. Mitchell, was united in marriage to Nelson F. Bogert of Blythebourne. The Rev. Alfred H. Brush, D. D., of the Dutch Reformed Church at Van Pelt Manor, performed the ceremony, a large number of friends and relatives of both families being present. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by her sister Fannie as maid of honor.

Mr. and Mrs. Bogert left for a short bridal trip on which they will visit Albany, Niagara Falls, and Buffalo. On their return they will reside at 18 Warren Place, Brooklyn. Among those present at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Wagenen, Mrs. M. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Wilkinson, Mrs. William Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. John King and daughter, W. L. Grosvenor and Miss Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Burdick, and Mrs. N. Middlebrook.

DEER SEASON IN VERMONT.

Hunting Subject to Restrictions to be Permitted in October—First Time in Twenty Years.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 21.—Vermont sportsmen are anticipating with pleasure the opening of the deer season in October—the first open season in two decades.

About twenty years ago several sportsmen residing in this city conceived the project of propagating the deer in this State for sporting purposes. The deer almost had disappeared from the mountains, and it was rare when one was seen anywhere in the State.

The sportsmen referred to purchased a few deer and set them free in the mountains some twelve miles from Rutland. To that purchase and importation has come a great increase.

The sentiment for the preservation of so noble an animal as the deer led to the enactment of stringent laws for their protection in Vermont for a term of years, but within the last few years farmers and others in various sections of the State complained that the deer had multiplied so rapidly that they did great damage to growing crops, especially corn. The Legislature of 1896 was petitioned to allow a "thinning out" in October of each year. A bill drawn in accordance with this petition met with a spirited discussion, and passed the Legislature by only a small majority. The law permits the hunting of deer, but there are restrictions to prevent wholesale slaughter. No one can capture deer with a dog; the use of an artificial light is prohibited, and it is forbidden to resort to crusting or the use of a snow trap or saltlick.

The deer are most numerous in Rutland and counties adjacent, but they have been seen in nearly every county in Vermont. A few deer have been seen within the limits of cities and larger villages, occasionally committing depredations in the gardens of citizens in the outskirts. Some farmers complain that deer quarter with their cattle in the pastures, come home with the "cows at milking time," and insist upon staying all night in the yard.

In driving across the mountain deer have been found along the highway so tame as to trot leisurely along in advance of teams. Footprints of the animals often are seen in the mud in new roads on the mountains and around large bodies of water, and evidences of deer are common around ponds.

In general, the deer have beeen "quiet and peaceable citizens" of the Commonwealth. The sharp ring of the rifle will come with the vivid coloring of the forest in October.

NEW COLONIAL GARDEN

Will Be a Wilderness of Flowers and Hedges and Have Numerous Paths.

AT VAN CORTLANDT MANSION

Superintendent Samuel Parsons, Jr., in Charge of the Work—Reminiscences of the Historic Spot and People Who Lived There.

The work of laying out a Colonial garden surrounding the old Van Cortlandt Mansion in Van Cortlandt Park was begun Aug. 11 by Samuel Parsons, Jr., Superintendent of Parks. Five thousand dollars was appropriated for this work by the Park Department and, according to the plan prepared, the garden will have numerous narrow paths, with artistic designs, bordered with low boxwood hedges. The flower beds will be in various shapes and forms and planted with old-fashioned flowers. One of the larger beds will be in the form of a flag and have red, white, and blue flowers.

The interest shown by the Park Board in this work is very gratifying to the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, in whose custody the old mansion was placed some months ago and who on May 27, 1897, celebrated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant on the Island of Manhattan by opening the mansion as a public museum.

Although the smallest free museum in the city, it is by far one of the most interesting, especially to the lovers of Colonial relics, for here is to be found a varied and valuable collection of relics of our forefathers. Most of the relics are loaned by members and friends of the society, and among them is a piece of Martha Washington's wedding gown, which was of white satin brocade figured with colored flowers; the sash worn by Gen. Braddock when he was shot, several old Bibles, military orders signed by famous Generals, collections of coins, Indian arrowheads, and an unusually fine collection of valuable jewelry worn by persons prominent in history.

The Old Mansion.

But the relic that attracts most attention is the old mansion itself, the history of which carries one back to the historian of the New Netherlands, Adriaen Van Der Donck, who enjoyed the distinction of being the first lawyer in the colony of the New World. Van Der Donck landed in New Amsterdam in the Fall of 1642, and immediately hung out his shingle. But there was trouble ahead for him, as he had things too much his own way in court. Finally, after much deliberation, the Presiding Justices agreed to allow Lawyer Van Der Donck to give advice, but forbade him to plead on the novel ground that there was no other lawyer in the colony to oppose him. But this decision did not seem to affect the lawyer's business or income in the least, for to all accounts he became very wealthy, and in searching to find a spot that would remind him of his farm in Holland, he found a beautiful piece of land about a mile above King's Bridge, upon which he erected his farmhouse. The spot he chose is the present site of the old Van Cortlandt Mansion.

Van Der Donck died in 1654, and a year later, during the famous Indian massacre, his farmhouse was destroyed. The property then changed hands several times and finally came into the possession of Jacobus Van Cortlandt, an eminent New York merchant, the second son of the Right Hon. Olaf Stevense Van Cortlandt, who came to this country in the military service of the West India Company. He built a mansion, made a mill pond, and set up a grist and saw mill. All this property and land, consisting of several hundred acres, he left to his son, Frederick Van Cortlandt, who married a daughter of the good old Huguenot, Augustus

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 22, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

HAVE THEY FORGOTTEN?

They have short memories or bear the Citizens' Union no good will who urge it to go into conference with PLATT'S Republican committee. They glibly speak of conference and union as though in this relation those words bore their common and laudable meaning; as though a conference with PLATT to save the city were comparable to a conference of two earnest religious bodies seeking by union of effort to save more souls. They even say that the Union is constrained by "politeness and political courtesy" to take counsel with the Republicans!

Have these men so soon forgotten the fusion escapade of 1895, when reform went into partnership with PLATT and LAUTERBACH as it is now commanded to foregather with PLATT and QUIGG? We propose to refresh the public recollection of that ignoble surrender, when imbecility and supineness were rebuked and domineering arrogance suffered exemplary punishment. The history of the fusion of 1895 may be best told in the chronological order of events. We consecrate it to the instruction and warning of all friends of non-partisan city government in 1897:

Aug. 20.—First publication of reports that the Strong-Brookfield Republicans, the City Club, the Good Government Clubs, and some members of the State Democracy contemplate the formation of a union against Tammany. LAUTERBACH declares that the Republicans want no more Committee of Seventy deals; they will put up and elect a straight ticket.

Aug. 22.—The State Democrats decide not to go into the Tammany primaries. MICHAEL KERWIN says the Republicans would poll 120,000 votes for their straight ticket.

Aug. 24.—The Union League Club Republicans threaten to beat PLATT, if he runs a straight ticket, by uniting with the State Democrats, the O'Brienites, the Stecklerites, and the German-American Reform Union. LAUTERBACH keeps up his straight-ticket talk; C. N. BLISS is confident that there will be a union against Tammany.

Sept. 26.—CHARLES STEWART SMITH'S luncheon to PARKHURST, FAIRCHILD, SCHURZ, R. FULTON CUTTING, Gen. THOMAS, BLISS, ROOT, and others; plans for a union against Tammany discussed.

Oct. 3.—The Chamber of Commerce, at a well-attended meeting, instructs its Committee on Municipal Reform to appoint a Committee of Fifty. Among others, SETH LOW speaks in favor of the contemplated action, "to the end that corrupt government, which has hitherto soiled the good name of our city, may never again be possible." In the evening the Republican County Committee, by a vote of 227 to 89, lays on the table JOHN S. WISE'S resolution for a conference with other anti-Tammany organizations for a union ticket; meeting is managed by LAUTERBACH, F. S. GIBBS, AMASA THORNTON, and GRUBER.

Oct. 4.—Committee of Fifty named; good men, all of them; most of them are now in the Citizens' Union. LAUTERBACH is ready to talk about union with other organizations; "give 'em all a chance."

Oct. 5.—Republican County Committee hospitably takes the Fifty, the O'Brienites, the State Democrats, and the Stecklerites right into camp and confers with them for three hours in its headquarters. O'BRIEN declares his price to be the County Clerkship or the Register's office. LAUTERBACH insists that the Republicans must have County Clerk, Register, and three Judges.

Oct. 6.—The Lord's Day, but that makes no difference; conferences all day at the City Club, Republicans, State Democrats, the Fifty, and Good Government Clubmen. Nominating Committee of the adjourned Republican Convention decides to defer action. "I am empowered to offer three judicial offices to the other anti-Tammany organizations," says LAUTERBACH; "the great trouble is the German vote."

Oct. 7.—Glad fruition of the conferences. The Republican City and County Convention nominates the fusion candidates—seven Republicans, three Democrats. In the lot are four stanch Platt men, one of them a protégé of GIBBS, two State Democracy district leaders, one State Democrat looking for a job; only two of the nominees are first-class men. LAUTERBACH puts through a straight Republican platform and insists that the ticket must be put into the field as Republican, not Fusion. It is a grand ticket, he says, "and must insure the extinction of Tammany at the next election." City and County Convention of the State Democracy indorses the ticket

Oct. 8.—After long discussion, Committee of Fifty, by a vote of 27 to 4, indorses the ticket. Dr. PARKHURST goes to Brooklyn in disgust and passes the day with the Christian Endeavorers. Good Government Clubs cannot stomach it and put up a ticket of their own, with HAMILTON ODELL for Supreme Court Judge, an excellent candidate, whom LAUTERBACH had rejected—when the Fifty urged his nomination.

Oct. 9.—Tammany makes its nominations—PURROY, County Clerk; SOHMER, Register; SMYTH, TRUAX, and MACLEAN, Supreme Court Judges.

Oct. 12.—German-American Reform Union votes, 400 to 60, to support the Tammany ticket.

Oct. 8-Nov. 5.—The public cometh after the Committee of Fifty and searcheth its work. Bishop POTTER, in a letter to Mr. CUTTING, calls it a "base alliance," a "surrender of the reform movement," an "alliance with corrupt men"; Dr. PARKHURST says he will give the ticket "general support," but will exercise the scratcher's privilege. THE TIMES says it is a Platt Republican ticket, with a slight admixture of the Fifty's nominees. "Republican government cannot year after year be palmed off as non-partisan government"; the Fifty have become a "mere annex to the Platt machine"; "there is no backbone in them."

Nov. 5.—Election day. LAUTERBACH was mistaken. Tammany is not extinguished. Highest vote for Fusion candidate, 110,620, for ALLISON. Highest vote for Tammany candidate, 130,310, for NEWBURGER. Average Tammany majority about 20,000.

Thus far the canvass of 1897 has moved upon lines closely parallel to the lines of 1895. We fear the parallel has within the past week become closer than the public knows. The main divergence is occasionally the straightforward and resolute behavior of the active leaders of the Citizens' Union. Some of them were of the Fifty. One experience of Platt conferences is enough for them. Will the advocates of conference and the workers for fusion go on and complete the parallel with 1895? The lines must be prolonged to election day—remember that; and like causes produce like effects.

THE TIMES warned the Committee of Fifty that it had surrendered its cause, lost its character, and prepared a sure defeat when it gave up to PLATT. It has admonished the Citizens' Union that it would better quit the field than betray its principles; that any candidate it may name in a conference or dicker will be defeated and ought to be defeated. Fortunately, the Citizens' Union is a more resolute body than the Fifty. It sticks to its principles and rejects QUIGG'S overtures. It knows what they mean.

It is announced that the nominations of the Union will be made without conference, and early. That is the only road to victory. And then, when the Citizens' Union has put up its candidate, if Mr. Low has any friends and the principle of non-partisan city government has any friends in the Republican Party, they might exhibit their friendship and their zeal at the Republican primaries by a determined effort to wrest the control of their convention from PLATT'S hands. It is a pretty poor and shiftless "party of moral ideas" that always allows THOMAS C. PLATT to define its principles and name its candidates.

COUNTRY SEATS.

The announcement that Mr. W. C. WHITNEY has acquired some 12,000 acres of "abandoned farms" in Western Massachusetts is interesting in several respects. It is an old story that the "urban movement" and the westward movement combined have had the effect of depopulating all those rural regions of New England which are not so fortunately endowed or so fortunately situated as to be convertible into dairy farms or truck farms to supply the towns with farm products that will not bear long transportation. It is probably true that the farmers have not resisted this tendency so well as they might have done. But their apathy is also due to the urban movement which drains the rural population of the most ingenious and enterprising members of it. The "good business men" engaged in agriculture seem to be much more frequent in California than in Massachusetts.

The urban movement has had another of its revenges upon the country by enabling citizens who have prospered even very moderately to buy up abandoned farms for Summer places. Those who have prospered greatly can, as we may see, acquire enormous holdings at very cheap rates provided they have the taste for that kind of acquisition. It is the novelty of taste which Mr. WHITNEY has shown that makes his action especially significant. For heretofore the prosperous American looking about him for a Summer place has, as Lord BACON puts it, "consulted with Momus" and considered first of all the chances of society. The result has been that he has resorted to a "fashionable watering place," where, if he was rich enough, he has built, upon very limited grounds, what called itself a cottage, but was often in fact a palace very disproportionate to its surroundings. Nobody can walk along the cliffs at Newport without feeling that each one of the magnificent "places" should command a far greater domain. The succession of huddled palaces is a singular testimony to American gregariousness.

The social result of this congregation is not wholly advantageous. There is no rest in the Summer place, but the same round of "society events" that fills the Winter in New York fills the Summer by the sea or the Autumn in the hills. Of real country life in the English or the general European sense we have had none in this country. When Prof. FREEMAN was here he remarked, as a difference that struck him, that whereas in England a rich man would be of such a place in the country, who very likely had also his house in town, the American rich man would be of such a city, with very likely a "place" at Newport or Lenox or Bar Harbor. The difference is in fact striking. In England the seat of a nobleman is, so to speak, his place of business, for it is out of the estate of which it is the centre that he gets his living. British snobbery has induced the imitation of this practice by people who, having made money in towns, lacked the habits and the tastes of country life, and who have given themselves to be keenly bored, so as ostensibly to resemble their "betters." In this country we have had very few country seats in the English sense, perhaps none at all in the sense in which the home park is the reservation from an estate which consists of a number of farms worked for profit and paying the rent which is the landlord's living.

There have been some experiments in the way of creating parks both in the East and in the far West. But that of Mr. GEORGE VANDERBILT in North Carolina and this of Mr. WHITNEY'S in Western Massachusetts are the most extensive and conspicuous. It is obvious how great and beneficent a local influence is exerted by a rich man with a great estate in an agricultural community, relying for his society upon his internal resources and "house parties." Mr. VANDERBILT'S domain includes, we believe, a model farm. Although model farms, operated regardless of expense, are not apt to be accepted as patterns by farmers who work for a living, they may be incidentally very useful to such farmers, as Mr. VANDERBILT'S agricultural and stock-raising experiments may be expected to be. Although Mr. WHITNEY'S domain has been acquired as a luxury, it is very possible that a man of his activity of mind might institute experiments that would be profitable to actual farmers, and possibly raise the price of what have been "abandoned farms" in his neighborhood. At any rate, the creation of a country seat is to many people a more tempting ambition than the life at a Summer resort, which can hardly fail to be vapid and trivial. Of our most fashionable resort an observer who said that its "palacers" devoted themselves to pleasure regardless of expense was met with the witty correction that they devoted themselves to expense regardless of pleasure.

PLATT'S DILEMMA.

Mr. PLATT has abandoned his attempt to persuade Tammany to make the municipal fight on the issues of Bryanism and free silver. He worked hard and appears to have made liberal expenditures to accomplish it, but the plot was more creditable to his cunning than to his intelligence. "Do you think we are fools enough to take up the issues the Republicans want us to take up?" asked a Tammany chief.

Yet the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform by Tammany was PLATT'S only chance for a Republican triumph. Now that he has abandoned all hope of that, a deal with the Citizens' Union is reluctantly approved as the sole remaining avenue of escape from a terrible defeat.

What is there left for PLATT if the Citizens' Unionists refuse to confer and deal and dicker? What if they nominate Mr. Low now without consulting PLATT? Will he put up a ticket of his own? If he does, isn't he going to have a pretty bad quarter of an hour explaining to the Republicans of the State and their leaders how it happened that the party was beaten by 100,000 votes in the great city which they chartered on his assurance that it would be surely Republican?

Nominate, and let PLATT look out for himself. He knows enough to come in when it rains.

IN A NUTSHELL.

Col. WARING opens a very clear and interesting article on "The Cleaning of a Great City" in McClure's for September with the following terse statement:

"The tendency to ascribe former defects of the Department of Street Cleaning in New York City to one political party, as such, seems to me not to be fair. I had this prevailing tendency myself when I first took office, but experience has taught me that it was a question not of party, but of politics. I have no reason now to suppose that matters would have been in any wise better had the other party been in control of the City Government. Whatever may be the differences of their members in avocation or in attainments, when it is a question of the government of the city, by the spoilsmen, for the party, there is nothing to choose between political organizations.

"I am, to this extent, no more an anti-Tammany man than I should be an anti-Republican man, if Republicans had brought about the same defects, had their party been in power. In describing the former condition of the streets and of the department, I am making no criticism of Tammany Hall—only of politics as the ruling factor in city government. The improved present condition could not have been brought about without an absolute disregard of all political considerations in the management of the business. My work has succeeded because it has been done for its own sake alone. The same success awaits any competent man who will manage any other of the city departments on the same principle.

"If the whole city is ever so managed the people will be glad."

Three years ago "an absolute disregard of all political considerations in the management of the business" of the city was looked upon as an ideal but impracticable aim. At the same time the removal of some thirty miles of trucks from the streets at night, the removal of snow from all but a small fraction of the streets after a storm, the inoffensive collection of garbage and refuse, the complete cleaning of pavements in tenement house districts—all these were also looked upon as "impracticable" and most of them as "impossible." They have all been done. To paraphrase Col. WARING'S remark, "The same success awaits any competent man who will manage" all "the city departments on the same principle."

And the people would not only be "glad" if this were done; they are ready and eager to elect a man whom they believe able and willing to do it.

QUICK TRANSIT.

The experiment with the "air locomotive" on the elevated road, though by no means conclusive, is so far successful as to give good ground for hope that the new device may supersede that now in use. It is less hot, less noisy, less dirty. These advantages will commend it to the public if it proves to be practicable, but will have nothing to do with the question of its adoption by the managers of the road. They will adopt it, if at all, because it is cheap.

It is doubtful whether it will be of any advantage in point of speed. In fact, the speed attained on the elevated roads now is probably all that can be safely had, considering the conditions of the structure and the frequency of stops. The express trains, which are express in reality for less than three miles, suffice mainly to indicate what could be done with an adequate system of rapid transit and at the same time to show that it cannot be done with the appliances at the command of the Manhattan.

Meanwhile our facilities for surface transit, already immensely improved from what they were five years ago, are in the course of a further expansion which will add greatly to the comfort and convenience of life in New York. The practicability of the underground trolley having been proved in Lenox Avenue, the Fourth Avenue line, at present the most provokingly slow in town, is now receiving its equipment. It is only fair to say that the change is making with a rapidity very creditable to the company, and far beyond any previous experience, and also with a regard to the public convenience as great as could reasonably be expected. When the work upon this and the Eighth Avenue line is completed there will be four lines of as rapid transit, up and down, as can be attained on a surface road. The speed of these is not likely to be much increased. Although the trolley is of course capable of far greater speed, the public safety will prevent the new roads from being run much faster than the cable cars are moved. But the new lines will greatly relieve the congestion of those already established. It will be possible, it is to be hoped, to ride down in the morning or up in the late afternoon in comfort and decency. Dwellers upon this island will be far better off, in respect of facilities for transit, than they have ever been before, and can afford to wait with patience for real rapid transit, which will be a question of urgency only for the "annexed district."

ASBURY PARK MORALITY.

The code of morals in force at Asbury Park is always freshly in the public mind, because Founder BRADLEY and the lieutenants who help him run things in the big seaside town ingeniously contrive to keep it so. It often strikes a disinterested person as surprising, too, that a town so extraordinarily and constitutionally moral should develop so much and so many varieties of turpitude that public chastisement and reformation and the enforcement of new restrictions are frequently required there. One finds himself wondering what Founder BRADLEY would do if the winds of circumstance should lift him off his substantial but ever well-directed feet and set him down in the midst of the riot and revelry at the west end of Coney Island.

Yet a little reflection after the announcement of each new enforcement of the severe moral code at Asbury Park is sufficient to convince a fair-minded and unprejudiced observer that Mr. BRADLEY is generally right, though the humorous view of his actions is the most common, and the comic side of him in his rôle of imperator and censor is so conspicuous that one who possesses any sense of humor cannot fail to be impressed by it. The founder of Asbury Park is generally right, but he is generally funny, too.

In this new matter of prohibiting the wearing of bathing clothes in public except on the bathing beach, for example, the comic element is irresistible. The jesters are struck at once by the seeming whimsicality of the idea that if a bathing jersey or short skirt is immoral at, say, the northeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Kingsley Street, its influence is not necessarily as bad on the sandy shore a block away. But any man who is something more than a jester soon reflects that there is a kind of human sensitiveness strongly influenced by topography, and that a young woman in typical Narragansett bathing attire would be, even if speechless, an irresistible devil's advocate on Broadway. Fancy meeting any one of the young ladies who nightly frolic (or seem to frolic) in the reprehensible but alluring bird ballet at the Casino, without bringing the blush of shame to the cheek of innocence, in the street some sunny forenoon in precisely the same few things she wears on the stage! Further argument on this head seems useless.

Apart from its moral aspect the new Asbury Park rule is gratifying for purely aesthetic reasons, because, as a matter of fact, not many comely women who habitually wear in the surf costumes that would be in keeping at Narragansett Pier or on the stage, have ever been among those holding to the old custom of walking to and from the beach in bathing dresses. Quite the reverse. As for the assertion that the enforcement of the rule will surely increase the profits from the rental of bathing houses—well, business is always business, and there is no business in which good commercial sense is more essential than the Summer resort business.

Men and Things.

"I am ashamed of you, Jonathan," said the Judge, who is perpetual President and acknowledged oracle of the Ancients' Club, to me the other evening. "A man of your age and experience ought to be incapable of writing infantile nonsense about non-partisanship in city government."

I mildly retorted that the more age and experience I gained the more it was borne in upon me that the theory of partisan responsibility for the government of a great city was a transparent sham.

"Theorize me no theories; it is a condition not a theory that confronts us," rejoined the Judge, quoting Cleveland, whom he detests. "You have seen non-partisanship tried twice in the government of the City of New York, and a precious mess they have made of it. There was old Havemeyer, a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, elected by Republican votes. He absolutely failed to please the reformers because he could not find places enough to give away to the members of the Committee of Seventy and their friends, and he was very properly condemned by his Republican supporters because he stubbornly refused to give them a fair show. His idea of non-partisanship was to make appointments like that of his crony, Oliver Charlick, for Police Commissioner. He was a beautiful product of what you call non-partisan reform. Then there is this Ohio man Strong, your tea and muffins reformer—"

"I deny the muffins, and take exception to the condemnation of the non-partisan principle because of the imperfect intelligence of its elected representatives."

"Great Scott! man, your movement must some time get beyond the feeding-bottle stage, and accept responsibility for something," thundered the Judge in his most impressive manner.

"Let us see; what are we arguing about?"

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It should be explained that the club of Ancients is a body admission to whose ranks depends chiefly on two requisites—a member must have an adult memory of events which occurred before the war, and he must have forsworn all ambition for public office or any other kind of public distinction. My harmless lucubrations in THE TIMES have brought me under the censure of the Board of Governors—who take their cue from the Judge—as showing a morbid inclination to publicity, and I have temporarily been granted permission to continue them only on the condition that I shall in addition to recording my own opinions also record what my fellow-members have to say about them. As a means of giving to the world the benefit of the wisdom which has been too long hidden in the privacy of club converse, I have accepted the condition.

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When it came, therefore, to defining the difference between a partisan and a non-partisan scheme of municipal administration, the Judge, after the manner of men who sit on the bench, declined to allow himself to be recorded as admitting that there was or could be any difference. The Doctor, who has a leaning to Bryanism, because of an habitual sympathy with the underdog, and a fixed belief in the necessity of reconstructing society on a scientific basis, was unable to see that it mattered whether there was any difference or not. The Philosopher, who is not a philosopher at all, but merely a bookseller, thought a great deal of time was wasted in disputing about words that did not stand for any intelligible ideas.

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But the Judge was not to be balked of his tirade, and so resumed: "When I say that all this talk about non-partisanship is mere flim-flam, I mean that you cannot put up a candidate for the next Mayor of New York who will ever know that he is running unless you have a party behind you. You may call it a union if you choose, and say it is composed of good citizens without distinction of party, but that does not alter the fact that you have simply organized a new party, and that if you are ever to accomplish anything with it you must run it like any other party, by rewarding your friends and punishing your enemies. Let us suppose, by a stretch of imagination, that you can elect your Mayor on your non-partisan platform, do you suppose he would appoint any Tammany Hall men to any of the offices in his gift, or do you for a moment imagine that he would have any good places to spare for the men who run the Republican machine? I think not; and therefore I hold that all your professed non-partisanship is pure pretense. Long before the ambition of the reformers to serve their fellow-citizens was fully satisfied there would be no offices left to distribute. Your unionites are partisans like the rest of us, and if they win the game, you may depend on it that they will not be backward about hauling in the stakes."

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"But, my learned friend," said I, "you are demolishing a bogy of your own making. You may call an organized body of citizens banded together for the purpose of taking the affairs of the City of New York out of the hands of professional politicians a party if you like, and I am perfectly ready to admit that there are questions enough likely to come up in the administration of the Greater New York to divide men into municipal parties which, like all things human being liable to deteriorate, may develop the same kind of professionalism that is the curse of the management of the existing National parties. But I beg you, in common fairness, to recognize the fact that there is a certain absurdity in a party formed to deal with one set of questions arrogating to itself the exclusive right of dealing with quite another and differeent set. For example, has the Democratic Party, as such, any views to enunciate about the ownership and operation of gas works, electric-lighting plants, and street railroads by the City Government?"

"By the fist of Andrew Jackson, it ought to have," said the Judge, bringing his own fist down on the table with more than his customary emphasis. "If there be any true Democracy left in the land, it means that the sphere of government shall not be extended into a field which belongs to private enterprise."

"But suppose the Government can do better than the private corporations?" interposed the doctor.

"Better or worse, that is not what a Democrat believes that Government exists for. Your Bryanites may be willing to accept the Government as a kind of earthly Providence. We Jeffersonians have but two words to say about the relations between the Government and the private business of the citizen, and these are, 'Hands off!'"

"Administrative nihilism," murmured the philosopher.

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"You have tacitly admitted," said I, addressing the Judge, "that the Democratic Party as at present constituted is seriously divided in regard to the application of its principles to the questions of National concern with which it was formed to deal. The Southern representatives who vote for an import duty on cotton are surely as curious specimens of Democrats as those who believe that the paper promises of the Government to pay should fulfill the functions of money. Is it because it does not know its own mind about National issues, and has confessedly no united opinion about local issues, that you commend this party as having a special fitness to nominate the Mayor, Controller, and legislative officers of the Greater New York?"

"It is," replied the Judge, "because I think the City of New York can best be governed on Democratic principles that I shall vote for my party's nominees for officers of the Greater New York."

"Your ticket will have to be a somewhat composite affair," I ventured to remark, "a little like the letter heads of the Association for Public Control of Franchises, which bear in amicable juxtaposition the names of John De Witt Warner and John Brisben Walker."

"It will be, in my judgment, a ticket bearing the names of strong men standing on a platform of sound principles, sustained by a record of capable administration," said the Judge, who would as soon think of doubting his own existence as the indestructible vitality of Jeffersonian Democracy.

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"Where are the reformers who told their flattering tale when we were young?" chirruped the Philosopher. "Where are the doughty warriors of whom Miles O'Reilly sang, the 'Big Judge,' and the 'Long Judge,' 'Billy' Walsh, John Hardy, and the rest of them? Some are with us still and some have gone before, but, musha, boys! into what different hands the cause has fallen. The only link that I know of between the old and the new is that genial old sinner, Bob Roosevelt. Why doesn't he write his recollections, even if they would convict him of being about a hundred years old? I have heard a good deal about the charms of New York before the Irish came to govern it, but I found it quite an entertaining town in the years when its prevailing color was green, and the funniest people in it were the Irish reformers. What a chapter Roosevelt could write about them, if he would only conquer his laziness long enough to verify a few dates!"

"That he never did in his life," said the Judge. "Did you ever read his sketch of Halpine's life? There is only one date in it, and that is of dubious authenticity. The notes to the poems are as innocent of chronology as the voyages of Gulliver. But he might by making an effort get somewhere near the truth of his story about Nathaniel Sands and the Citizens' Association, of which Bob was one of the founders, as it used to be his habit to announce with a great deal of complacency. I can never help laughing when I think of that beautiful sentence of Sam Tilden's: 'None of the Ring ever came near me; but Mr. Nathaniel Sands often called to talk over city reform.'"

"'Irish Reformers and Others, by Robert B. Roosevelt, with introduction and notes by E. L. Godkin,' would be a catching title for a book," said the Philosopher, critically regarding a sketch he had been making of a title page.

"Godkin!"—this from the Judge in an explosive splutter of derision—"Why, he doesn't know enough about New York to know that there was any anti-Tammany movement before 1870, or to be aware that Fernando Wood was, in his time, a most eminent reformer."

"Och, Fernandy Wood, the bould,
It is he has got a hould
On the votes an' the affections of the Mozart choir;
An' they'll sing, as he expects,
All the chimes that he directs;
An' they'll only call their sowls their own at his desire,"

hummed the Philosopher.

"And what about the trade that wid Cornell and Tweed he made; sellin' out his Mozart chickens, feathers, bones, an' hide, as it is the way of reformers to do!" chuckled the Judge.

"And these in their generations have passed and become forgotten. We are growing old, my friends," mused the Doctor.

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Perceiving a chance to get a word in, I thought it a good time to remark that a man might grow old without losing his desire to make the world a little better than he found it, and without feeling it incumbent on him to sneer at the honest efforts of other men to make this city a better place to live in.

"I tell you, sir, the world is not to be made better, and New York is not to be made a better governed city by a parcel of priggish youngsters, who, with a great display of condescension, undertake the job of teaching the people how to cast their ballots," asserted the Judge, with much emphasis. "Your friends may know a good deal, but they don't know human nature, and, above all, they don't know the kind of human nature that flourishes in New York. Allow me to say, sir, that there are half a dozen men in this town, whom I won't name, who have made the word 'reform' a stench in the nostrils of the people. You cannot elect a Mayor bearing the brand of reform this Fall any more than you could elect his Satanic Majesty himself. In fact, I think on a really secret ballot, Old Nick would stand a better show than the candidate of the 'unco' gude,' for New Yorkers are sicker of the reign of the saints than Englishmen were when they brought back the profligate Stuart King. They are tired, oh, so tired! of being harried and spied upon, of being bounded, hounded, and rounded up like so many cattle, in this free city, where the sinner has his rights as well as the saint; and no man may be permitted to ram what he calls righteousness down another man's throat. Your people have tried to run one of the great cities of the world as if it were a backwoods village that had taken to evil courses They have made so poor a fist of it that they and all their work are to be voted into obscurity for a term of years long enough to give the people a chance to forget what a meddlesome, quarrelsome, pharisaical set of humbugs they were."

"While you are recovering your breath, most judicial of critics, let me say that the progress of the movement for better government in New York is not to be staid even by the blunders and indiscretions of its friends. Mayor Strong assumed duties that he knew next to nothing about; he found himself compelled to deal with a different kind of men from any with whom his business experience had brought him in contact. He has made some grievous mistakes; the wonder is he has not made more. But he has given New York what it has not had in the memory of men still living—a government, on the whole, devoted to doing its work in the most efficient way—a system of administration which down to its minutest details will fairly stand the test of examination, and which is conducted with prime reference to the public interest, and not to the requirements of any 'Hall,' party boss, or political organization whatever. It will be said of Strong, as it can be said of very few of his predecessors, that three years of his rule raised New York to a higher level of municipal civilization than it had ever occupied before, and started it on a career of municipal progress that shall make its citizenship a boast instead of a reproach and a hissing throughout the world." So said JONATHAN JUST.

England's Paupers.

From The London Telegraph.

The total number of paupers in receipt of relief on Jan. 1, 1897, in the 649 unions and parishes under separate Boards of Guardians in England and Wales, and the ten contributory (out relief) unions, was 836,836. The population of England and Wales, as estimated by the Registrar General, was 30,717,355 in the middle of the year 1896. Taking this as the basis of the calculation, the paupers relieved on Jan. 1, 1897, amounted to one out of every 36 persons, or 2.7 per cent. of the population. It is shown that in seven Poor law divisions there was a small decrease in the number of paupers relieved on Jan. 1, 1897, as compared with the number relieved on the same day in 1896, while in four there was a small increase, and that there was a net decrease in the total pauperism in England and Wales of 0.4 per cent. in 1897. It is interesting to note that, whereas, there were 123,844 paupers in London in January, 1896, (of whom 89,255 were indoor,) there were only 121,912, (of whom 68,302 were indoor) in January, 1897, a decrease of 1,932.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

To be Left to Its Frigidity.

From The San Francisco Call.

There is a prospect of a mining boom in California this Fall that will leave the Klondike in the cold.

Hurry Is Waste.

From The Louisville Western Recorder.

Life is too short and the work for each of us to do too important for us to waste time in hurrying. Calmness and thought accomplish more.

Crowded Out.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Bryanites, who have for the past few years been traveling D. H. on freight cars, complain that they have no longer any room. The cars are "chuck full of wheat and corn and cattle and hides and wool and lumber."

What the Boy Wants.

From The Boston Transcript.

One sort of book holds its own in all the mutations of criticism, and that is the sort of book that boys like. The eternal boy insists upon action, courage, truth, and bravery in the yarns he reads.

Uncle Sam a Gentleman.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Everybody not a hopeless jingo is glad to hear that our State Department has replied courteously and kindly to the latest Japanese note about Hawaii. That was the right thing to do. Uncle Sam should be a gentleman every time and all the time.

The Farmers in Great Luck.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Post.

The farmers are being paid for their wheat in 200-cent dollars, according to the gospel of free silver, and if this gospel is true they are now getting nearly $2 a bushel for their golden grain. This "condition, and not theory," makes it very difficult for the calamity howler to get a harmonious chorus to sing, "Hard times in the old land to-day."

Cut Rate for Armor Plate.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Chronicle-Telegraph.

Mr. Carpenter claims that by his new but untried process armor plate may be manufactured and sold at $150 per ton, at which price there will be a profit to the maker of at least $50 per ton. He is reported to have offered the Government an option on this process. The price he names is one-half that fixed by the Government, and, inasmuch as the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies contend that they cannot furnish plate at the Government price, Mr. Carpenter would have the entire field to himself at a tremendous profit—if this process is what he claims for it.

NUGGETS.

Paying for Its Harms.

Jim—What has become of your wheel?
Jake—Oh, the druggist attached it for money due for plasters and arnica.—Judge.

Security Required.

The paragraphers are giving the pessimists the dickens, but it is a fact that optimism of itself is not regarded as gilt-edged collateral at the bank.—Galveston (Texas) News.

A Credit Sustainer.

"Yes, I've just bought a bicycle," he said, "but I really didn't want one."
"Then, why did you get one?"
"To keep from losing my credit. Only a very rich man can afford to be without a bicycle these days."—Chicago Post.

Those Summer Vacations.

"How delightful to think of so many people enjoying vacation trips paid for with money earned by hard work last Winter."
"Yes, but the people I know who are taking vacation trips expect to pay for them with money to be earned next Winter."—Chicago Record.

Perhaps Sometime.

Mrs. Bjones—Mrs. Brown is a very persistent woman.
Mrs. Bsmith—How so?"
Mrs. Bjones—For years she has been asking her dealer if his eggs are fresh, in the fond delusion that some day he will say no.—Philadelphia Record.

A Glittering Prospectus.

"Yes," said the Northern investor to the Georgia real estate agent, "your terms at $2 an acre are very reasonable. Is there any gold on the land?"
The agent looked around as if to assure himself that no one was listening, then he leaned over and whispered in the investor's ear:
"It's mostly gold!"—Atlanta Constitution.

WILL THEIR VOICES BE THE SAME?

C. Harry Anders in Baltimore American.

I remember when we children in the evening gathered round
Mother's chair, beside the hearthstone held so dear,
When the work or play of childhood's day she then so gladly crowned
With some story of the past we loved to hear.

I remember each inflection of her sweet and tender voice
As she spoke of her own gentle mother's love;
But we never understood her when she'd smilingly rejoice
That her mother lived the starry skies above.

I remember, too, she told us of the little boy that died—
Oh, how tenderly she always spoke his name!—
And, although I never saw him, when the others sobbed and cried,
I, with them, would mourn his absence just the same.

I remember how our mother faded with the Autumn flowers
Near the setting of the sun—a fitting time,
When we caught her last faint whisper, what a poignant grief was ours,
Though she swept from sorrow to a sinless clime!

I remember when the angel called away our darling boys,
Taking those we thought the dearest and the best;
And no power of sombre Lethe e'er those prattling tones destroys—
Tones that oft our eager ears had erst addressed.

Will we hear and know the voice that often quelled our childish fears—
If, forgiven, we shall meet "above the blue"?
It now seems the bliss of heaven, after all our pain and tears,
Would be lessened if that voice we heard, nor knew.

Will we hear no "Mamma," "Papa," up above the azure floor,
Where our simple faith has placed a world of flowers?
Sure, the Master is too loving to have closed His own home's door
To the prattle that once charmed this home of ours.

I would sooner think of stringless harps or voiceless choirs above,
Than that we, unknowing and unknown, shall dwell
In a land of joy supernal, where the King Himself is Love.
Will not each voice the great praise-anthem swell?

NEWS AROUND EUROPE

Isolated Revolts on the Indian Frontier Show No Dangerous Combination Meditated.

NO SUFFICIENT CAUSE FOR ALARMIST ADJECTIVES.

The Turk in Thessaly and England's Position—Her Only Course Now Is for Independent Action—Explanation of the Kaiser's Black Eye—The Turin-Orleans Duel.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—If the fact be kept well in mind that there is hardly a man west of the Indus who is not a Mohammedan, the religious element in the recent uprisings of the Indian frontier tribes becomes apparent indeed. Fired by the distorted and exaggerated accounts from the mouths of their fanatic priests of the victories of their Turkish co-religionists, these wild followers of the Prophet hardly needed encouragement or approval of the Emir of Afghanistan to induce them to take up arms against the British. That they undoubtedly did have that approval is established by many converging facts, and, were further proof needed, the deliberately expressed opinion of Lord Roberts, who knows more of Northwest India than any other living man, would be sufficient to condemn the Emir, whose good will to England is barely held by large subsidies. If Lord Roberts could have absolved Abdur Rahman from blame, it is certain that the great soldier would have done so in clear, strong words.

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Significance of the Tribal Risings.

Up to the present time these tribal risings, though alike in that they are lighted up by the same fire of religious fanaticism, are only isolated attacks after all, and have nothing in them to show that there has been any attempt at combinations. The lists of killed and wounded, which reach here day by day, are a melancholy proof that the British are dropping many promising young officers, while victoriously punishing these unruly tribes; yet I see no sufficient reason for departing from the expressed opinion, formed from a careful study of the British resources in the Northwest, that there is no sfficient cause for the alarmist adjectives now so freely scattered about. The quick vengeance taken on the Swatis at Malakund and Chakdara may be deemed as a sign that the Indian authorities are very far from being asleep. German accounts of the Indian disaffection and meeting must be accepted with large and liberal discount; for the German press in this matter shuts its eyes to the unwelcome facts and deliberately neglects the plain teachings of Eastern history.

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The Ambassadors and the Turks.

The Ambassadors have now been fourteen weeks in Constantinople discussing the terms of the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Thessaly, and it cannot be said that they are really any nearer a satisfactory solution than they were at the start. Two months ago, when the consensus of opinion pointed to an immediate settlement, which, according to the didactic portion of the English press, was then only a question of a few hours, I ventured with that knowledge of the situation which alone justifies prophecy, to state positively that months, not days, must elapse before a clear issue could be arrived at, and that the Turk, having got his foot fairly planted on Greek soil, was not the man to give it up without a very substantial quid pro quo. The German proposal, as now formulated, would practically make the occupation of Thessaly permanent, and is about as reasonable as to fill a bankrupt baker's store with armed men and his ovens with cartridges and then tell him complacently that you will not quit his premises till he has paid off his debts by the proceeds of his trade.

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The Sultan and Sedition.

The action of the Sultan and his crew in fomenting by print and priest sedition among the Mohammedans has more to do with England's recent hostile attitude toward Turkey than the abstract love of treaties or the desire to benefit bankrupt Greece. This country, which made the one great mistake of allowing matters to come to such a pass that the Turks are now able to pose before the Mohammedan world as victorious conquerors of a fair province of Christian Europe, must now show a bold front and take, or seem to take, fearlessly its own independent line. This show of independence need not of necessity involve what is called a dropping out of the concert, and critics who find fault with England's playing of this card forget that the consulting powers are bound by no treaty. The latest advices, however, confirm the suspicion that this new move is but part of a game of bluff, and that the understanding with other powers is by no means impossible. It is hard to resist the impression that the bomb explosion in Constantinople was the striking of a counter move on the part of the Sultan's people, for an admirable excuse was thus afforded the Yildiz Kiosk for getting rid of large batches of disaffected and inconvenient critics. It is wonderful how, in a scare in Constantinople, many men go under and are no more seen.

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Prince Ferdinand and Austria.

It is not quite clear whether the head of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been turned by the Sultan's cajoling gifts and unfulfilled promises or by the ambitious attempt to emulate the glamour of the German Emperor's escapades. Certainly Ferdinand and his Prime Minister Stoiloff have managed to play some original pranks which are at this moment puzzling and angering European diplomatists. Stoiloff's inspired offensive remarks about the Austrian royal family as reported in a newspaper interview were a retort hardly justified by the Austrian criticism on the trial of Boitschoff for the cold-blooded murder of the singing girl, Anna Simon, under circumstances which left little doubt that the crime was perhaps more than condoned in the highest quarters. This cowardly affair had deeply stirred the indignation of the whole of Germany, and the further aggravation of Stoiloff's sneering allusions to the old tragedy and mystery of Crown Prince Rudolph's death brought matters to such a pass that the Austrian representative, who could get neither retraction nor apology, left Sofia in disgust.

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Visiting Card as a Diplomatic Weapon

Little heeding the dark side of the matter, Ferdinand at Constantinople showed his contempt for Austria in a novel way. He called with all due forms and excess of ostentation on the Russian Ambassador, but simply sent his card to the Austrian Ambassador by the hands of an underporter of the Russian Embassy. Not to be beaten in disregard of accepted courtesy, the Austrian Baron Calice returned the visit by a card sent humbly through the post. The rudeness, which it is difficult to believe originated entirely in Ferdinand's brain, comes ill from a Prince, who certainly would not have ascended the Bulgarian throne without the help of Emperor Francis Joseph, and to whom in many ways he is deeply indebted. Whether the Bulgarian boor was sent to Constantinople to act as a disturbing factor is a mystery that the next few days or weeks will solve; but Ferdinand must be credited with the discovery of the visiting card as a new engine of diplomatic mischief. To Stoiloff belongs the honor of being the hero of the first newspaper interview which ever directly provoked diplomatic rupture. The further doings of this remarkable pair will be watched with increasing interest.

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The Kaiser's Latest Prank.

The German Emperor is never so thoroughly happy as when he is concentrating attention on himself, and he apparently has not yet reached the limit of astounding pranks he is capable of playing in order to be well under the limelight on the European stage. This makes it all the more curious that one of his many dramatic entrances and exits, which was closely followed by the tragic death of a young companion, has been shut off from the public gaze by the curtain of silence raised only for a brief moment to show the august figure of the imperial protagonist in uncertain light dimmed by the mist of improbable fiction. It will be remembered how a short time back the world was pained by the information that the imperial navigator on board the yacht Hohenzollern off the Norwegian coast had received a bad black eye. Elaborate explanations were at once forthcoming as to the clumsy flapping or falling of a vaguely placed rope on one of the best-appointed vessels manned by perhaps the smartest crew afloat. Then comes the tragedy in the shape of the sudden death next day of Lieut. von Hahnke, a promising young naval officer on board the Hohenzollern, and the press of Europe was required to swallow the astounding canard that this young athlete, expert at all manly exercises, had landed and ridden a bicycle over the edge of a cliff into the sea.

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The Tragedy of the Hohenzollern.

All this goes very well and the entourage of the Kaiser may be recommended as artists in fiction of no mean order. But the grim story which is now muttered under the breath in the land whose loyalty is so sorely tried by the feverish fuming of William the Autocrat is of a much simpler kind. It tells of a young officer who, maddened by some biting speech or rough, impulsive act of the fiery Kaiser, so far forgot himself as to strike his sovereign, and then on the next day, seeing that all was over for him, took his own ruined life. If this tragedy be true, even in part, it has its own precedent in history if not in grave pity. By such needless mystery and careful concealment of the details attending the young fellow's death, added to the foolish explanations vouchsafed to the not altogether imbecile world, that the German authorities should turn men's minds to the gravest interpretations, even where the issue is less serious, it is most curious. The fatality which impels the Kaiser to do the wrong thing with unerring accuracy, as instanced by his congratulatory telegram to King Humbert and the Count of Turin on his late duel with Henri d'Orléans, is omnipresent. In this case the revenge will be certain though awhile deferred, for William has thereby ruined his chances of being invited to Paris for the great exhibition of 1900—a trip on which he is known to have set his heart.

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The Significance of the Duel.

The duel Sunday morning between Prince Henri d'Orléans and the Count of Turin will have no worse effect than in keeping the young Frenchman for a few days in bed; but, on the other hand, it will strengthen beyond measure the hold that the House of Savoy has on the throne of Italy. Charlatan as he has shown himself in many of his traveling antics, one must admire the dramatic instinct of Henri, who saved the situation, which might easily have become ridiculous owing to the inglorious nature of his wound, by proffering his hand to the conqueror with something of the old-time chivalrous grace. His adversary, the grandson of the great Victor Emmanuel, and son of the man who in his day day was King of Spain, is little likely to bear malice, seeing how completely the victory was his and how greatly he and the dynasty have gained by the encounter. It was inevitable that insults to the Italian Army such as the Bourbon Prince had freely scattered should be taken up, and, as the royal house of Italy has several young men at its disposition who fence and shoot as well as they dress, it could well afford to send one to stop this ungracious son of the royal house of France—an incident little likely to result in any serious political misunderstanding, and which would have been quite closed had the Frenchman had the grace to own that the vile stories he repeated of broken Italian soldiers in Abyssinia were mere hearsay, travelers' tales against the suffering men of a friendly nation, which no self-respecting wanderer repeats too loudly, even when they are backed by far greater evidence than Prince Henri seems to have taken the trouble to collect.

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Accusations Against the Count.

Of course, the finer portion of the French press has taken a sane view of this Orléans business, but that section which unfortunately too often gets the upper hand for the time, and is only too ready to yell out treason at the first reverse, has again distinguished itself by mean insinuations that the Count of Turin was artificially protected during the duel by a cuirass against which Prince Henri bent the point of his rapier. The laws and routine of dueling make such a thing impossible, and one would have thought, in a land where duels, harmless enough in themselves, are part of the necessary adjuncts of well-dressed society, that any man, woman, or child of letters would have known that the principals are always carefully examined on the ground by the seconds, and that this formality was very thoroughly carried out on this occasion. It is fair to say that cowardly insinuation is not made by any French soldiers, who know too well there is no lack of inherited courage in the grandson of the Gentleman King.

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President Faure's Departure.

Judging by the extraordinary precautions they had been taking for weeks and months past, the French police must have been greatly relieved on hearing last Wednesday that President Faure's train had safely reached Dunkirk, and that the vessel Admiral Pothuan, with the hopes of France on board, had steamed out to sea. The fact that one war vessel of the convoy returned to port very shortly with a piston-rod broken caused at first furious indignation against Admiral Besnard, the Minister of Marine, and almost brought about his resignation; but it was felt by the public to be so exactly what would have happened in case of an English fleet, that French pride, it is hoped, will suffer no damage thereby; but the Minister may lose his portfolio on President Faure's return.

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Anarchist Scares in Paris.

On land, however, there had been real anxiety lest this first occasion on which the President of the Republic goes abroad as the representative guest to a foreign court should be spoiled by some attempt at foul play. Long before the brutal speech of the murderer of Canovas had marked out President Faure as the next victim, there had been significant symptoms that on the very eve of the consummation of the Franco-Russian alliance an attempt would be made to disturb the entente by some brutal outrage; at the same time to avoid if possible the disturbing effects of a popular panic, the utmost secrecy was kept as to circumstances of a suspicious character which had been discovered, and word was passed that attempts such as those of the Grand Prix day and the Strasburg statue were to be loudly treated as the work of harmless lunatics. In the same spirit the police and press were instructed to minimize the importance of the explosion near the Northern Railway in Paris a few minutes after President Faure's carriage had passed. M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, talks of it as child's play, but, unfortunately, the report of the chemical expert who examined the bomb was not bucked quickly enough, and it soon became apparent that but for the error in the construction of the tube to which even the most scientific criminals are liable the explosion in the Boulevard Magenta might have numbered its victims by the hundreds.

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Andree's Alleged Pigeons.

Much doubt is expressed here as to whether any authentic news has been received of Andrée's Polar balloon expedition. At first it was generally accepted that the pigeon said to have been shot by the Captain of the fishing vessel Aiken between Spitzbergen and Seven Islands carried a genuine message from the explorer, but this is now open to question. Herr Tegetmeier, perhaps the most accurately informed man in this country on the habits of these birds, states clearly that it is impossible that any pigeon taken by Andrée should ever return to its original location. In his experience homing pigeons direct their course by sight, and all those engaged in long-distance journeys have to be trained so as to be made acquainted with the country over which they fly. If this is so, the hundreds of miles of unknown Arctic sea make the pigeon story just impossible, and we must wait for news of Andrée until he himself appears.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

QUEEN GOING TO BALMORAL.

Indian Affairs and Widow's Pensions Divide Her Attention.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Queen will start for Balmoral next week, accompanied by Prince Henry of Battenburg, Princess Béatrice, and their suites. Her Majesty, who is in the best of health, is following very closely the events transpiring in India. She has written two long letters on the subject to the Marquis of Salisbury, and it is an open secret that her Majesty cordially distrusts the Ameer of Afghanistan.

So soon as the Queen gets to Balmoral she will take up her project for widows' pensions, which plan will provide every deserving widow of seventy-five years of age and upward, who is in want, with a pension from a state fund for that purpose.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

Pleasant Relations Restored Between Their Rulers.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—At the banquet at Wilhelmshöhe in honor of the birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph, a remark of Emperor William to Gen. Windeschgraetz, the Austrian Military Attaché, created somewhat of a sensation. Lifting his glass, his Majesty said: "I trust that all misunderstandings are now buried." This is generally interpreted as referring to recent events and to the Austrian jealousy created thereby.

Emperor William will attend the Austrian military maneuvres, arriving at Totis on Sept. 12, and remaining there until Sept. 15. Then Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph will proceed to Mohacs to hunt stags and wild boars on the preserves of Archduke Frederick of Austria. On Sept. 20 the two Emperors will proceed to Buda-Pesth.

THE ENGINEERING DISPUTE.

British Employers May Remove to the Continent.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—There is no prospect at present of a settlement of the engineering dispute. The quarrel has spread to Burnley. While it is reported that the Shipbuilders' Federation is about to join the Engineering Masters both sides are unyielding.

In the meanwhile the curious statement is made, apparently authoritatively, to the effect that a syndicate of London and Glasgow employers has had a large Continental engineering and shipbuilding concern valued, with the view of acquiring it. It is pointed out that this step is a sequence of the incessant disputes in the engineering trades of Great Britain. The men employed in the Continental works labor sixty hours per week, and their wages average 6d. (12 cents) per hour, with no increase for overtime.

The Armstrongs' Elswick works paid off 700 men this afternoon, owing to the slackness of work, caused by the dispute in the engineering trades.

ENGLAND AND THE POWERS.

Suspicion Aroused by Salisbury's Demand for the Evacuation of Thessaly by the Turks.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Marquis of Salisbury's definite committal of Great Britain to the policy of insisting upon the evacuation of Thessaly by the Turkish troops, whether the Greek indemnity is paid or unpaid, is universally approved by the British press, and is equally condemned by the Continental newspapers. It is difficult to foresee the outcome of the impasse. The British Premier proposed that Gréece should pay a small sum annually, representing the interest on the indemnity, and an installment of the total amount, as in the case of the Turko-Russian indemnity, but there seems to be little chance of the powers accepting the proposition.

The great grip of the Marquis of Salisbury on the powers is found in the latter's intense desire to get peace settled and the Turkish Army disbanded, as, until this last step is accomplished, the peace of Europe will be continually menaced. Though it is suggested that Great Britain may abandon the concert of the powers, this is improbable, and it would be regarded as proof of bad faith, and would throw the powers into a violent and dangerous ferment, because, rightly or wrongly, it is universally believed that Great Britain is bent upon treachery. As a diplomat puts it: "She is again on the prowl, and Europe fears to suddenly discover that England has executed a coup de main."

The bogy of the present moment in the Chancelleries of Europe is the rooted belief that Great Britain is anxious to seize the Island of Crete. Consequently, were Great Britain to desert the concert of the powers at the present moment her action would produce a general scramble among the powers, followed by a free fight or a menacing anti-British combination. However, it is still hoped that Greece will manage to untie the knot by finding a sum sufficient to induce the Turkish Government to order the withdrawal of its troops to the frontiers designated in the draft of the treaty of peace.

BARON VON BULOW'S PROMOTION

The Report that He Will Succeed Prince Hohenlohe Confirmed.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Corroboration of the cable dispatch saying that Baron von Bulow, the German Ambassador at Rome, will succeed Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, has been furnished by a high State official.

According to the latter, the Emperor is fully decided to make the change, and only the precise moment of doing it is undecided, but in no event will it be long delayed. Prince Hohenlohe is now resting on his estate and is not expected back in Berlin until September.

HOMBURG MISSES THE PRINCE.

Coolness Between Victoria's Heir and the German Emperor.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Owing to the absence of the Prince of Wales, Homburg this season is much less gay than usual, and there is a notable dearth there of prominent Americans. The Prince of Wales's choice of an Austrian resort, Marienbad, is said to be entirely due to the coolness between the Prince and Emperor William, and the tradesmen of Homburg are seriously concerned.

The Prince of Wales is being mobbed at Marienbad. When he appears on the promenade the crowds which follow him are so numerous and pressing that His Royal Highness has twice been obliged to seek refuge in a hotel. It is not likely that the Prince will ever revisit Marienbad.

TO ENTERTAIN KING HUMBERT.

Symbolical Play Written to the Order of Emperor William.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—During the presence of the King of Italy at the German military manoeuvres a symbolical play, written according to the instructions and on an outline furnished by Emperor William, will be performed at the Royal Theatre of Wiesbaden. The play will allegorically represent the fraternization of Italy and Germany. The two leading rôles are Italia and Germania, and the scenic decorations, which are gorgeous, are the work of the Viennese painters, Kautzky and Rottonara, from sketches made by the German Emperor.

The most beautiful tableau will represent Rome. In this scene the Emperor found it desirable to make an alteration. In the original the sun was seen rising directly over St. Peter's, the rays irradiating the whole vicinity and leaving the Quirinal, or Royal Residence, in the shadow. In view of the strained relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal, his Majesty ordered the sun in this scene to be obliterated.

THE BACTERIA NURSERY.

Enterprise of the Vestry of St. Pancras Provokes Criticism.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The latest enterprise of the Vestry of St. Pancras is attracting much attention among the public, and has excited the adverse comment of many doctors.

The Vestry has started a bacteria incubating nursery, from which establishment they guarantee to advise people within twenty-four hours as to the exact nature of any germs with which they are supplied. Each medical district of the Vestry of St. Pancras has been furnished with the necessary paraphernalia and with instructions how to forward samples of germs to the bacteria incubating nursery. Thus the accuracy of the diagnosis in cases of suspected diphtheria, typhoid fever, &c., will be promptly established.

It is further understood that the necessary outfits for securing and forwarding germs for judgment will be gradually distributed among the private houses in the District of St. Pancras. The doctors fear that the innovation will deprive them of patients, and think that the next step will be slot machines, where, as soon as the patients have learned the name of their complaint, they will be able to secure the necessary medicine to cure them.

PRUDERY AT ENGLISH BATHS.

The Daily Telegraph Starts a Crusade by Means of Communications.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Daily Telegraph, which is always successful with its annual "Silly Season" correspondence, is now filling the paper and selling at all seaside resorts with correspondence headed "False Modesty," describing English methods of bathing, the separation of the sexes, &c. The majority of the letters denounce the prudery of the English methods and advocate the American and French systems of bathing. The writer of one letter on the subject objects to persons of different social grades mixing in the water, "as would be inevitable were the American system adopted."

An American, in a letter printed to-day, says: "The costumes seen at Broadstairs and other English resorts would not be tolerated for a moment at Coney Island, and would be severely punished even in outspoken France."

British Bankruptcy Statistics.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Board of Trade report of the number of bankruptcies in 1896 is gratifying, showing a total decrease of 434 cases, with an estimated loss to creditors of upward of £1,000,000 ($5,000,000) below the losses of 1895. The total liabilities of the bankrupts in 1896 were about £10,000,000, ($50,000,000,) and their assets were about £4,500,000, ($22,500,000.) The loss to creditors was the lowest recorded.

Casualties at Army Manoeuvres.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—At the military manoeuvres near Doebaritz, this week, the Third Cavalry Brigade of the Guard Corps had many accidents. Capt. von Brecken of the Second Guard Dragoons was unhorsed and killed, six other officers were seriously injured, and twelve men were injured or crippled for life.

American Tourists to Honor Faure.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The tourists on board the American steamer Ohio will give a ball in honor of President Faure during his visit to Russia, and will also give a concert, at which only Russian and French compositions will be played.

40,000 Pilgrims Visit Lourdes.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Lourdes pilgrimages are in full swing. The past week has witnessed the arrival of upwards of 40,000 people.

CZAR'S WELCOME TO FAURE

St. Petersburg Will Spend 1,000,000 Rubles on Him, Against 10,000 on the Kaiser.

BANQUETS, REGATTAS, SPORTS

French President to Occupy the Same Apartments in the Peterhof as Were Assigned to Emperor William — Illuminations with 400,000 Lights.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.—President Faure, who will arrive at Cronstadt on Monday next, will occupy the same apartments at the Peterhof Palace as were assigned to Emperor William of Germany. Each evening the park will be illuminated by 400,000 lights, and the illuminations of this city in honor of the French President will be most splendid. The sales of flags, colored globes, and lanterns in anticipation of the President's visit have already been immense, and there is no doubt his reception will be of the heartiest description, more national than that accorded to the Emperor of Germany.

The Municipality of St. Petersburg, which spent 10,000 rubles on the latter's visit, will spend 1,000,000 rubles in its efforts to do honor to the President of France. The great bazaars and stores have also been lavish with their decorations, while the decoration of the public buildings has been planned on a most sumptuous scale. The entrance of the Town Hall has been transformed into an immense pavilion of rich draperies and countless flags and festoons, the whole being surmounted with busts of the Czar, the Czarina, and President Faure, with a background composed of masses of shrubs and foliage. The initials "R. F." (République Française) and the intertwining of the national flags of Russia and France will form the leading feature of the general decorations.

The central basin of the Alexander Gardens has been converted into luminous fountains, while the trees and lawns have been illuminated. Triumphal arches abound, especially on the Nevskoi Prospekt.

The visiting French sailors will be entertained lavishly by the management of the leading café concerts and music gardens, who will provide free beer and free cigarettes for their refreshment.

A number of banquets have been arranged. At one of them 3,000 persons will be seated. Large regattas, bicycling meets, and other festivals have been organized in honor of M. Faure.

During the French President's visit to this city, military bands will play on all the squares and a choir of 1,000 voices will sing the "Marseillaise" at various points.

A fleet of about 150 vessels will take the general public to meet the French squadron when it arrives off Cronstadt.

STOILOFF MAKES AMENDS.

Bulgarian Premier Repudiates the Words Attributed to Him.

VIENNA, Aug. 21.—The semi-official Abendpost confirms the report of the settlement of the difficulty between Austria and Bulgaria arising from an interview with M. Stoiloff, the Bulgarian Premier, printed in the Lokalanzeiger of Berlin, in which the Premier was quoted as reflecting upon the morality of Austrian Court circles.

M. Stoiloff is now announced, has repudiated the statement attributed to him in the interview in question, declaring it to be distorted. The incident is now closed.

HONOR FOR A NEGRO ARTIST.

Henry Tanner's "The Raising of Lazarus" Bought for the Luxembourg.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Henry Tanner, an American negro who has been studying painting in Paris for some years, has won the greatest distinction that has come to a member of his race in that field.

He recently exhibited in the Salon a work entitled "The Raising of Lazarus," which received signal praise from the critics and has been purchased by the French Government for the Luxembourg. The artist is a son of a missionary of the African Methodist Church. He has studied under Constant.

AMERICAN TARS IN TROUBLE.

Seamen of the Corvette Alliance Arrested at Cherbourg, France.

CHERBOURG, Aug. 21.—There has been a disturbance here between the French police and some seamen of the United States corvette Alliance. The police, it appears, arrested one of the American sailors, who was accused of refusing to pay for a drink.

His comrades attempted to rescue him, and a conflict between the police and the sailors followed, during which the Americans were worsted. A number of them were injured, and several of them were arrested and handed over to the officers of the Alliance.

VOYAGERS FOR AMERICA.

Lord Glencoe, Calderon Carlisle, and John Bigelow Returning.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian High Commissioner, who, on his elevation to the Peerage at the time the jubilee honors were distributed, took the title of Lord Glencoe, after his estate in Scotland, is a passenger, with Lady Glencoe, Calderon Carlisle, counsel for the Spanish Legation at Washington; Bishop Thompson of Mississippi, and James Burke Roche, Member of Parliament, on board the Cunard Line steamship Lucania, Capt. McKay, sailing from Liverpool to-day for New York.

The Hamburg-American Line steamer Columbia, which left Hamburg yesterday for New York, via Cherbourg and Southampton, took among her passengers Mr. John Bigelow, whose departure was delayed nearly a month by illness.

KING OF BENIN'S SUBMISSION.

He Enters Benin City with 800 Blacks and Bows to the Ground.

LAGOS, West Coast of Africa, Aug. 21.—The King of Benin, who surrendered on Aug. 5 to the British authorities, after wandering in the bush since the capture of Benin City by the British in February last, as the result of the massacre of an unarmed expedition under Consul Phillips, entered Benin City, preceded by a messenger bearing a white flag and followed by 800 unarmed blacks, 10 chiefs, 20 wives, and a reed band playing native music. On Aug. 7 the Acting Political Residents received the King's obeisance in front of the palaver house.

The King was covered with coral ornaments, and his arms were supported on each side by natives. About 400 naked natives and many chiefs formed a circle about the King. The latter at first expressed a desire to make his submission privately to the Resident, but the British representative refused, and the King, having consulted with his chiefs, made an obeisance, rubbing his forehead three times upon the ground. Ten of his most important chiefs did the same, and the ceremony was concluded.

Shipwrecked Tars at Auckland.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Aug. 21.—The survivors of the Norwegian bark Saladon, from Newcastle to Honolulu, which was wrecked on Starbuck Island in August, 1896, have arrived here. After suffering the greatest privations they reached Sophia Island in boats and remained there ten months with the natives before they were rescued. The Captain, mate, and carpenter of the Saladon died on Sophia Island.

Delegate to the Farmers' Congress.

Gov. Black has appointed Washington Winsor, President of the New York Mercantile Exchange, one of the delegates from this city to the Farmers' National Congress, which will be held in St. Paul on Aug. 31. Mr. Winsor said that the Governor appointed him because he happened to have a farm somewhere. The congress will be called to order in the chamber of the House of Representatives, in the Minnesota State House, and Archbishop Ireland will offer an invocation. Mayor Doran will make an address of welcome, and B. F. Clayton, President of the congress, will deliver the annual address. The congress will last three days, and three days more will be spent by the delegates and their families in sightseeing and receptions.

BRADLEY MARTIN'S PURSE OPEN.

Preparing an Estate for the Prospective Earl of Craven.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The heir recently born to the Earl of Craven, whose wife was formerly Miss Cornelia Martin, only daughter of Bradley Martin of New York, promises to make a great financial difference to the Earl, whose estates are extensive, but heavily incumbered, and not very valuable.

It is understood that Bradley Martin, since he has become a grandfather, has been showing a disposition to do something substantial in the way of wiping out the mortgages on the Earl's estates.

FOLLOWING NEW YORK'S LEAD.

Electric Cabs Replacing Horse Vehicles in London.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The first real effort of horseless vehicles in London was made on Thursday, when a company placed a dozen electrical cabs in the streets. They resemble coupés, and the accumulators consist of forty cells capable of propelling them over fifty miles at a cost of 50 cents. The rear wheels do the driving and the front wheels do the steering. They have heavy rubber tires, have upholstered spring cushions, are lighted by electricity, are speedy, and almost noiseless. They appear to be giving every satisfaction. The machines seem under perfect control, and thread their way wonderfully through the traffic. The tariff is the same as that of the cabs.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' FIGHT.

Meeting of Delegates to be Held in Liverpool To-day.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The imposition of fines upon some of the leaders of the Telegraphers' Association, owing to their inciting to insubordination, has increased the tension between the operators and the Government officials. A conference of delegates representing all the telegraphers of the country will be held at Liverpool tomorrow, in order to determine upon future action.

The Central Committee has already passed a resolution identifying itself with the action of the censured leaders. A strong resolution will also be introduced, proposing a strike against overtime. In view of eventualities, the authorities are inviting the women operators who were formerly in the service to be prepared to accept temporary work under the auspices of the Post Office, and they are also arranging to secure the services, if necessary, of military and police operators.

RATE OF 4,000 WORDS A MINUTE.

Experiments with the Synchronograph by Americans in England.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Lieut. Squier of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., and Prof. Crehore of Dartmouth have made some remarkable demonstrations during the past week of the possibilities of their synchronograph. The Government telegraph officials gave them the use of a clear line 860 miles long, making a circuit through London, Leeds, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Newcastle, York, and other places, over which the Americans succeeded in transmitting short messages at a speed equivalent to 4,000 words a minute.

The messages were received with perfect clearness. Forty-four miles of the line were under ground, thus adding to the difficulties of the trial. The highest rate attained by them in America was 3,000 words per minute over an iron wire thirteen miles long. The inventors declare that the trials demonstrate the possibility of sending press messages between New York and Chicago at such speed that the contents of a newspaper could be transmitted in an hour.

GERMAN FLOOD SUFFERERS.

State Aid Withheld for Fear of Encouraging Catastrophes.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—The dissatisfaction at the slowness of the Prussian and Saxon Governments in giving State aid to the sufferers from the recent floods increases daily. Saxony has only given 60,000 marks, against 300,000 marks given by the municipality of Dresden alone. The Saxon State Minister said that to furnish State aid on a liberal scale meant the encouragement of similar catastrophes. Collection lists circulated by the Saxon Socialists have been seized by the police and confiscated.

In Prussia nothing will be done by the Government in aid of the sufferers for months to come, and the Cabinet has decided to aid Silesia only to the extent of mending the roads, rebuilding the bridges, and helping the owners of farms and agricultural estates whose fields have been seriously damaged. Private charity, however, is very active throughout Germany and donations are flowing in freely.

Secretary Thielen of the Agricultural Department and his committee of Government officials have just finished their inspection of Silesia, and will submit to the Diet a plan to effectively regulate the watercourses of the mountain districts so as to prevent a recurrence of the floods.

BRITISH MILITARY STRENGTH.

Significance of the Suppression of the Indian Revolt.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Though the acute crisis in affairs on the frontier of British India seems to have passed, there is no doubt that there has been genuine cause for the scare which has prevailed. Practically all the tribes throughout a mountain district, 600 mile long and 200 miles wide, are up in arms, and, though their reverses will probably cool their ardor and prevent further serious fighting for present, the greatest care will be required in order to restore peace and order.

The speedy nipping in the bud of this dangerous insurrection has demonstrated the splendid state of preparation to which the British Army in India has been brought. Within a few days a fully equipped force of 37,000 men of all arms was hurried to the front without a hitch, proving beyond dispute the military strength of Great Britain's position in India, and furnishing food for thought in Afghanistan and in Russia.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the British at the present moment are concerned in a multitude of more or less extensive military operations, including three separate campaigns in India, besides the campaign in the Soudan, the occupation of the Island of Crete, and the suppression of the revolts in Matabeleland, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and in the Niger district.

FOREIGN PERSONAL NOTES.

The household effects of Blondin were sold last week, and in the lot was the paraphernalia used by him in his trips across Niagara.

The Count and Countess de Castellane are now at Deauville, after an extended cruise along the Norwegian coast in the big yacht Walhalla.

Capt. Kane, who commanded the British warship Calliope at Samoa in 1889, has been obliged by ill health to give up his appointment as Director of Naval Ordnance.

Emperor William during the week sat for Prof. Knackefuss of Cassel, who is to paint a new portrait showing the Emperor in a new pose and in an allegorical costume.

The son of the late John Millais, the former President of the Royal Academy, will shortly publish a life of his father. All of Millais's models have been invited to contribute reminiscences of the deceased artist.

Austrian Officer Decorated.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—His Majesty has conferred the Royal Crown Order of the second class upon Slatin Pasha, the Austrian officer, for many years a prisoner of the Mahdi in the Soudan, who was attached to the Intelligence Department of the Anglo-Egyptian Army in the advance upon Dongola.

Whitehall Gazette and a "Sensation."

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Whitehall Review says, "We are on the eve of a great social sensation. The dramatis personae include a well-known foreign Prince, an English Duchess, and a distinguished statesman."

Nothing further is yet obtainable.

Queen Wilhelmina Refuses to Wed.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland flatly refuses to marry Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, whom her mother, the Queen Regent Emma, had selected as the young Queen's husband. The young Queen, who was born in 1880, declares she will remain single until 1900, and will then select her own husband.

FINANCIAL.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Except for a rally at the close yesterday, the stock market has been reacting since Monday morning, when the highest prices recorded on this bull movement were made for many leading stocks; Burlington, for instance, selling at 99¼. A reaction running through a week naturally creates uneasiness, and sets not a few people to asking whether the bull market is all over. It is probably over for a week or ten days—may be less or less may be more, no man can tell. Reactions don't come on schedule time, nor run on a time table. But is it all over for good—shall we see any more bull market this year?

Well, we have had four or five years of hard times; of short crops, or big crops but with no price for the product; of shrinking trade, diminishing profits, and of forced economy resulting from this; we have had financial convulsions and panics, and the slow building up which follows them. After these years of the lean kine, the fat kine are now appearing in the pastures again. An extraordinary turn of fortune has put our foreign competitors out of the markets in which we sell our grain; we find these markets at this moment more bare of reserve supplies than they have ever been known to be; our own crops are ample for all requirements, and the foreign demand has again given us for our leading export grain crop a price which seemed to have gone forever. Every department of industry is feeling the stimulating effect, for the moving of this year's grain and cotton crops assures an active business for the railroads for eighteen months at least. And we are on the eve of the greatest gold discoveries since the California and Australian deposits were uncovered. Is it to be supposed that all this is discounted in sixty days activity in the stock market? Not much. We are in for two years of good business sure.

Though the market has had a big rise, and there has been enough distribution of stocks to check the advance and start a recession, which will doubtless go farther, there is nothing in this to shake one's belief that the highest prices so far seen this year, will be considerably exceeded before its close. If the conditions upon which the bull movement rests have not changed, reactions will only make a broader market. They have not changed. Speculation has run a little ahead, as it always does—that is all. We have to wait a little, and go back a bit, until realized facts and prices for stocks come nearer together. In other words, we have to wait till railroad earnings come along so large as to assure the increased dividends the expectation of which has prompted the rise.

If we are mistaken in our anticipations of what these earnings will be; if from any cause our calculations are astray; then the bull movement is certainly over, and we have already seen the best prices of the year. But there is no reason at this time for supposing any such thing. The only contingency within possible view now which might be serious, is a disaster to the corn crop—it is late, the weather keeps too cool to force it, and it may get hurt by early frosts. Under ordinary conditions this would be ground for anxiety. The last time a retarded corn crop was struck by an early frost it made serious trouble for the stock market. But this year the conditions are not ordinary; for the good and sufficient reason that after two bumper crops of corn in succession, the amount held in reserve is abnormally large, and a short crop this year would merely average the three years, while the price of the grain is steadily advancing.

In short, as happens to individuals as well as nations, luck runs all one way sometimes; if against you, even the good thing you may have is neutralized in some way or other; but if with you, things which would be bad at another time have all the sting taken out of them. It looks as if we had the luck running with us this year. Most likely there will be no early frosts at all.

As to the late crop of reports that the wheat is damaged by cold weather, they may be set down to the necessities of the bull speculation in the grain. The wheat crop will turn out as large and good as conservative estimates have at any time figured it to be.

South of the line where early frosts are possible, the railroads have already assured to them a year or eighteen months of big business, from crops which are practically secure now. The earnings of these roads are already starting up. The earnings of the Atchison road in the first week in August increased over $100,000. They are not published and will not be till September, but this can be relied upon. Now the first week in August is only the bare beginning of the winter wheat movement. If the road is able to make a showing like this at the start, what will it do when the movement of all its crops is under full headway, as it will be from the latter part of this month on into November? Its gross earnings this fiscal year will surely increase quite five millions. If this seem an excessive estimate, let it be considered that the St. Paul road one year earned 27 millions and the next year 32 millions. Merely a difference in crops accounted for it. The earnings of the Missouri Pacific are increasing over $50,000 per week. The Texas Pacific, in better condition physically and financially than ever it was, is increasing proportionately as large. The M. K. & T., though showing a decrease from exceptional causes in the last week reported, will make gross earnings of about $7,000,000 this half year, which brings the preferred stock in sight of a dividend. The Rock

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FINANCIAL.

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ISIDOR WORMSER,
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New York, August 9th, 1897.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

"Prospects for crops and business excellent.

"Crop destruction reports wholly unfounded. MARVIN HUGHITT."

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In the foregoing statement is ample refutation of sensational tales surfeiting Wall Street during the past week. Marvin Hughitt, foremost among the railroad men of America, a man of probity and without speculative relationships, a man upon whose word every other man in the financial world can depend to the ultimate, says prospects for crops and business are excellent, crop destruction reports wholly unwarranted.

Such a statement from such a source is final. Wall Street has been toyed with; agencies unnumbered have been energetically competing with one another throughout the week to fool investors, to misrepresent the financial situation, and to make nervous the owners of securities. What Marvin Hughitt says—as yesterday he was directly quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES—tells what the facts are: Crop conditions excellent; the business situation excellent; crop destruction tales fables—bunko.

Throughout the week just closed Wall Street has been bombarded hourly with sensational "special dispatches" invented in Wall Street and sent West to be retelegraphed here, declaring that the wheat crop and the corn crop and all the other crops had been overtaken by frost and were practically ruined. The stuff and the nonsense so circulated were not without effect upon some investors naturally sensitive from the depressing experiences that have stretched forward since the Baring collapse of 1890, followed by the searching smash climaxing in 1893.

Owners of securities for the most part have meanwhile learned to be superior to cheap sensationalism; they have over and over again found scarecrow representations to be unfounded, and they have naturally grown wary; they long ago came finally to the point where they insisted upon having bugaboo pretensions put to tests. But so assertive, so circumstantial, were many of the misrepresentations current during the past week, that it is not at all a matter of wonder that even those who had most stalwartly ignored previous bear machinations were chilled and made hesitant. They heard that not only were Western crops damaged, for the most part destroyed, but they saw in corresponding relationship with these reports the fact, suggestively confirmatory, that grain prices were correspondingly rising. From almost every professional speculative quarter came the declaration that wheat was going up and that corn was going up and that every farm product was going up—because frost had stalked over every Western farm destructively; that instead of the big crops which a little while ago were rated as sure, there was now to be shortage in yield and deterioration in quality—that instead of prosperity for the West, the West was to have distress. And as the height of this representation there came to Wall Street the declaration that on the greatest railroad system of the West there was crop damage beyond 35 per cent.

And Marvin Hughitt telegraphs: "Reports unfounded. Prospects for crops and business excellent."

Facts outlast fakes.

Current estimates worthy of confidence put gains to the American farmer, through the large crops of this year and through the larger prices at which these crops can be sold, at millions on millions of dollars—gains of hundreds of millions. The significance in this cannot be overestimated. To elaborate it is to lessen the effective weight of it.

What is of most consequence to the financial world in this matter is that from the tremendous returns to the farmer there is at once assured to the general business world activity unprecedented on such account.

The tremendous crops of this year, with their attending tonic market conditions, are exceptional in many ways, but for no reason more than that the gains in sight are practically net to the farmer himself.

"Dollar wheat" is not a speculative temporary quotation on futures. Dollar wheat this year is for cash wheat, and offered already in practically every city of the country. And this year dollar wheat's market value is likelier to increase than to diminish. People who dogmatically make statements as to what grain markets may do are people who usually do not have to wait long to be confuted. But the leading quality of this year's price has back of it the insurance policy of an absolute foreign demand unprecedented. Virtually all the Spring wheat of the year is still with the farmer; harvests have only begun. Great quantities of Winter wheat are still in the hands of the farmer also. The middleman has this year been caught napping. Wheat sold by the farmer preliminary to this rise is relatively insignificant. The great gain in the high price for wheat this year is for the farmers and the railroads.

As this wheat is not at the seaboard nor in elevators at the great cities, it demands transportation—long hauls for all of it. Foreign demands for immediate supply require that this transportation be made with a rush. This year the necessities of the situation forbid rate demoralization tactics. What is of even greater consequence is that the farmer, getting high prices for his product, will not be fighting against better earnings by the railroads. If there is anything clear in the situation, it is that the railroads of the country will be able this year to make intelligent advances in transportation prices.

The farmer and the railroad together get prosperity out of the unprecedented crop situation of 1897.

It has been about half a dozen years since the country has had dollar wheat; and there is more than passing interest in a consideration of comparative security market prices as they rule now, and as they figured when last dollar wheat was a factor. Here are a few conspicuous stock market prices so contrasted:

	Prices in 1891.	Closing Prices Yesterday.
Atchison	40	14⅝
Jersey Central	120⅞	94½
Burlington	110	94⅞
St. Paul	82⅝	92⅜
Northwest	118⅝	118⅞
Rock Island	90¼	85⅝
Omaha	40⅝	67½
Delaware & Hudson	140½	118¼
Denver preferred	50⅞	47¼
Louisville & Nashville	83⅛	59⅛
Missouri Pacific	77⅛	31
Erie	34½	16⅝
Northern Pacific	30⅞	17⅝
Reading	43⅜	26⅛
Northern Pacific preferred	78⅝	48⅛
Union Pacific	45⅞	11½
Wabash preferred	31⅛	17¾
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	23⅞	5⅝

In contrasting these quotations there is to be borne in mind the fact that in important instances cash contributions have been made since 1891 by shareholders by way of "assessments"—on Atchison, 10 per cent.; Erie, 12; Reading, 20; Northern Pacific common, 15; Northern Pacific preferred, 10.

With dollar wheat in 1897 the country is witnessing commercial and industrial developments beyond any recent anticipation.

If there be any bad factors in the situation, they are hidden behind impenetrable disguises.

SATURDAY.

About 150,000 shares of stock were dealt in yesterday, and throughout the market was strong. A few fractional declines were forced, but advances were almost uniformly the rule.

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About 20,000 shares of St. Paul were traded in, 5,000 shares of Rock Island, 17,000 shares of Burlington, and 1,100 shares of Northwest, and, without exception, every one of these, the conspicuous Grange stocks, scored fractional rises. In all of them a heavy short interest has accumulated.

That the week should close without further quotation smashes, that there should instead be betterment, came yesterday as a serious disappointment to most of the professional talent of the Stock Exchange, which, in great majority, has been ranged upon the bear side.

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Though there has been a great hullabaloo throughout the week of dreadful things imminent in the stock market, and though every day has brought crop-destruction tales in abundance the net results have been far from such as might be expected to follow such bear campaigning. Fewer stocks have gone dowr than have advanced.

In yesterday's market there seemed to be transactions significant of a return to the bull side of the market by operators who some time ago took profits on purchases made at much lower prices. In United States Leather, and in one or two of the other industrials, and in all of the Granger railroad stocks, this movement seemed in evidence.

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The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House showed an inspiriting gain in loans. In this there is much encouragement—evidence of increasing business activty.

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Government bonds were firm. There were no sales.

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In State bonds, $2,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 86.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	½	Mo. Pacific	⅛
Am. Tobacco	⅛	N. Y. S. & W. pf.	1¼
Chicago Gas	⅛	St. P. & Omaha	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	⅛	Southern Pacific	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅛	U. S. Leather	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	2½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
H. B. Claflin	½	Western Union	⅛
Laclede Gas	⅛		

Stocks Declined.

Bay State Gas	½	Oregon Short Line	½
Brook. Rapid Trans.	½	Pullman Car	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Rio G. West. pf.	1½
Manhattan	⅛	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	⅛
Norfolk & West. pf.	½	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cen. of Ga. 1st inc.	1	Or. Imp. 1st, t. r.	1
Long Is. Fy. 4½s	1¼	Or. Imp. con. 5s, 1st	
L. & N. 1st, Nash.	1	in. paid	1
F. & S. 1st	1½	P., S. & L. E. 1st	1
Ohio South. gen.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Brooklyn Elevated 1st, t. r. 1¾

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names four to six months to run, and 4¾@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $105,388,040; balances, $6,230,457; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $589,568.

Money on call in London ½ per cent. Discount in the open market, 1⅝@1¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and at $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83½@$4.83⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for demand, $4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.83@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—45c discount. Boston—5c discount @ par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c discount. St. Louis—80@60c discount.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 52@52½. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 51⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 40c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 345,065.03 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 24d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$3,211,140
Exports in the same period	28,779,521
Net exports	$25,568,381
Net exports, 1896	30,942,516
Net exports, 1895	24,220,288
Net exports, 1894	71,066,948
Net exports, 1893	24,486,456

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On the Consolidated Exchange 600 shares of Fortuna sold at 11.00 and 80 Standard at 1.65.

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On the Mining Exchange 200 shares of Annetta sold at .45¾, 1,000 Gold Magnet at .09½, 400 Miami at .37¼; 200 Argentum at .17@.17½, 1,000 Anchoria Leland at .98¼@.99, 700 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08½, 500 Elkton at .95, 1,200 Golden Fleece at .22¼@.23, 4,200 Jefferson at .05¼@.06, 500 Mollie Gibson at .20½@.21, 200 Portland at .66½@.67, 1,000 Specimen at .02½@.03, 500 Union at .23½@.24, and 1,500 Work at .04½@.05.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie, ⅝, to 17⅞; New York Central ¼, to 109⅜ Declined—Illinois Central ⅝, to 107; Atchison ¼, to 15⅛; Erie first preferred ¼, to 41¼; Reading ¼, to 18⅜; St. Paul, ⅛, to 94⅞, and Louisville and Nashville ⅛, to 60⅜. Canadian Pacific sold at 72⅝. British consols advanced 1-16, to 112 7-16, for money, and ⅛, to 112½, for the account. The Bank of England gained £80,000 bullion on balance. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 190.50, and in Lisbon at 47½. In Paris rentes declined 2½c, to 104f 87½c.

WHAT THE FACTS ARE.

Mr. Frank S. Bond, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, was a little surprised last week to learn that the wheat crop along the 6,000 miles of the St. Paul system had suffered terrific damage. Other officials of the St. Paul were equally surprised to learn of the melancholy failure which had overtaken the crops they had thought to be ripening in their territory. Of course these gentlemen did not take into consideration the facility with which stock-jobbing bears could both invent a tale and try to make other people believe it, no matter how idiotic it might be.

Mr. Bond has to do with facts in relation to traffic on his line, and has very little time to give to fairy stories regarding snow drifts and other idiosyncrasies that imaginative news agency writers may dish up for the gullible speculating public.

To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Bond said yesterday that there never was a time in the history of the St. Paul Road when the future for big earnings looked brighter than now.

"We have," said he, "just received reports from expert observers, sent through the country where our line runs. These reports are uniformly favorable. There is no change in the wheat situation, so far as any of our people have been able to discover. Our advices some time ago were that the greatest wheat crop harvested in years would be cut in the seven States through which the St. Paul line runs. Of course, people who are bulling wheat and trying to depress stocks may not like to acknowledge this stalwart fact; yet if they live long enough to see the crop marketed, they will be forced to admit that the original statements given out by St. Paul officials were moderate.

"In one or two places our correspondents advise us that the weight of the wheat may be slightly under what we thought it would be. This, however, is merely a surmise, as enough of the wheat has not yet been thrashed to enable any one to pass a final opinion on the quality of the cereal.

"I see on the financial page of THE TIMES this morning a telegram from President Hughitt of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, in which he says that reports regarding crop failure along his route are unfounded, adding that the prospect for a great increase in business was never better. This is precisely the situation with the St. Paul Road.

"Eastern people do not fully realize what these immense crops and high prices mean to Western railroads and Western farmers. For the last three years business in the West has been at a standstill. Farmers raised good crops but got very poor prices. The result was that they did little or no buying. This year the farmer has great crops, and a market for them everywhere at record-breaking prices. The result of all this will be that when the railroads have moved these immense crops to the market our cars will not go westward again empty, but will carry into that vast territory thousands of tons of merchandise. This is where we expect the great earnings to come from. Movement in west-bound freight has already increased enormously, but nothing compared to what can be looked for next year. The American farmer is wide awake and progressive. He bays when he is flush and economizes when the times pinch him. With the $300,000,000 which will be turned into the West in payment for cereals a new era of prosperity will dawn on that section of our country. All this simply means that our system and other well-equipped Western properties will be taxed to their utmost capacity from now on to handle traffic awaiting distribution.

"This prosperity is no fancied dream; it cannot be sidetracked by cheap stock market manipulation. Stocks may go up or down; that is no concern of ours. One thing is absolutely settled, and that is that the earnings of well-managed railroads will increase with the general volume of prosperity that is now spreading itself throughout the country.

"It is too early to make any predictions as to just what St. Paul will do, but I think I am making a conservative statement when I say that the earnings of our system will go beyond anything we have ever known This is no ephemeral boom in business. It is going to be lasting."

WHEN WHEAT WAS A DOLLAR.

"Wheat at a dollar!"—a joyous yell from hundreds of throats, a wild hurrah, striking terror to the heart of every doubter of National prosperity.

"Wheat at a dollar!"—an ominous sound to bear speculators, and they pause in their efforts to depress stocks.

"Wheat at a dollar!"—the pessimist and the calamity howler's avocation ceases.

Bears have met with trouble before when wheat was at a dollar, and the recollection of past events (particularly those of 1879) is not reassuring to the professional depresser of quotations.

"Wheat at a dollar" has been talked of often. No later than last Fall that goal was looked for, but the bulls were disappointed, and wheat got no higher than 94⅝ cents. But this was a remarkable recovery, the cereal having sold in August at 53 cents, the lowest price, with one or two exceptions, ever reached in Chicago. The exceptions were 50 cents in September, 1894, and 48¾ cents in January, 1895.

In war times dollar wheat was not a novelty, and for the several succeeding years that figure was often reached. But it is the record of the twelve past years that will prove most interesting and serve to show whether the stock market bears are wise in desisting in their efforts to depress prices.

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The relation between "wheat at a dollar" and stock market values cannot but prove interesting

In 1877, when times first began to show improvement after the panic of 1873, wheat sold as high as $1.77, and never fell below the dollar mark, the lowest being $1.01, in August. Here are some sample prices of railroad stocks in the latter month: Burlington, 104½; St. Paul, 31¾, having previously sold at 11 in April; Northwest, 35½, after selling in April at 15; Rock Island, 102, 20 per cent. above its price in April.

The following years were those of improving conditions throughout the country, whose phenomenal story has already been told in these columns.

The boom in stocks in the years 1879, 1880, and 1881 was but a reflex of the grain market, and the latter year wheat brought $1.43. Burlington in the beginning of that year sold at 182½, St Paul at 124¼, later reaching 129¼; Northwest at 136, and Rock Island at 142, with a later advance to 148⅝.

In 1882 and 1883 the dollar mark was reached, but not touched again till 1888, when in September in the corner engineered by "Old Hutch" it sold at $2. In that month Burlington sold at 116, St. Paul at 73⅜, Northwest at 116, and Rock Island at 112½. While these prices were not the best of the year, they were sharp advances from previous prevailing quotations, Burlington having sold earlier in the month at 109¼. St. Paul's price was an advance from 60½, also made in the same month; Northwest's rise in the month was 6¼ per cent., and that of Rock Island 7½ per cent. Northwest had previously been down to 102⅝ in April, and Rock Island to 100½ in July.

In 1889 wheat made its best price for that year, 108¼, in February, while in June it was 78. Burlington sold than at 111, St. Paul at 66⅝, Northwest at 109, Rock Island at 100⅝. With the low price in June Burlington was 100⅞, St. Paul 65, Northwest 106¾, and Rock Island 93¼. The following year the dollar mark was again passed, the highest figures being exactly the same as those of the preceding year, and were made in August, while the lowest, 74¼, was made in February. In the latter month St. Paul sold at 66⅞, Burlington 101⅝, Northwest at 107, and Rock Island at 88½. In August St. Paul sold at 72¾, Burlington at 106⅛, Northwest at 111⅝, and Rock Island at 91⅝.

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Up to last week's dollar record that price was reached for the last time in 1891, the quotation being 1.16, and later sold at 85. Burlington advanced in that year from 75¾ to 110, St. Paul from 51½ to 82⅝, Rock Island from 63⅜ to 90½, and Northwest from 102½ to 118¾.

It has long been a favorite theory of Wall Street, particularly of the bear faction, that higher prices for wheat mean lower prices for stocks; but enough evidence has been adduced here to show that the ratio of supply and demand plays the most important part in the prices of both the cereals and stock securities. It has been the case where our crops fell short and the price of wheat has soared through manipulation of prices and a cornering of the product, that stock values have receded, because the shortage meant less tonnage for the railroads and corresponding decrease in earnings.

But where, like 1879 and the present year, our crops were magnificent while those abroad were practically failures, the foreign demand caused a legitimate advance in prices, meaning more money for the farmers, unprecedented traffic for the railroads, heavy increases in earnings, and brighter dividend prospects.

The bears can find little to please them in "wheat at a dollar" under present conditions.

WALL STREET TALK.

About a score of important Wall Street men recently absent are expected back at business early the coming week. Of most consequence in the list is Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

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No less than three magnates of the Standard Oil Company are known to have been large purchasers of stock on the recent softness in the market. John D. Rockefeller is said to be to-day the largest individual St. Paul shareholder.

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Developments of consequence may be expected within the next few days in New York Central affairs. The company is rushed with business beyond all recent precedent.

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If plans known to be popular in high Wall Street circles do not miscarry, it is probable that the coal stocks will take on extra activity this week. In a dispatch received yesterday by Sidney W. Curtis from an important officer among the big anthracite companies it was said.

"Revelations are close at hand which will make it plain that coal trade conditions have materially changed for the better. Mr. Morgan's plans for the anthracite roads are complete. They are comprehensive. They will work quick changes from deficits to handsome net profits. The Reading Company particularly will be benefited."

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Gov. Flower's friends continue the stanchest bulls, and Rock Island is still in that quarter the special favorite.

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A significant feature in yesterday's market was the open resumption of activity by the commission house of A. A. Housman & Co. Throughout the recent rise Mr. Housman was the most conspicuous buyer among commission brokers; but a week ago he disappeared as a discernible factor in the market and throughout the recent reaction he has not figured in any traceable way—has been noticeably "out of the market." The fact that in Wall Street it is believed that Mr. Housman trades chiefly for the account of Standard Oil principals gives to the reappearance of his activity what is popularly regarded as special significance. Regarding market conditions. Mr. Housman yesterday said:

"It looks to me as if the reaction, such as it has been, is about over. The big men in the market at the start of the recent improvement are in the market still, and they are more confident now of the market's quality than they were when they started. I believe that during the coming week we shall see a new and determined move upward. The anthracite coal stocks, the Grangers, and some of the industrials, like Sugar and Leather, ought to share in the betterment. The stock market has stood recent tests magnificently. This is not merely my own opinion as an observing broker; it is the enthusiastically expressed belief of some of the shrewdest and strongest financiers in the country."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside security market during the past week activity has developed in a number of stocks not hitherto very conspicuous.

The new Glucose Trust issues have leaped into special prominence. A week ago Glucose common stock was about $40 a share. At the close yesterday it was 55 bid. Closing on Friday night at 49, it opened yesterday at 54, and, on what seemed to be confident purchases by insiders, rose above 55, at which figure it closed, with large bids in sight.

The preferred Glucose shares a week ago were approximately 83, and yesterday at the close were 90 bid. When originally the Glucose subscriptions were brought into Wall Street—the subscriptions including rights to specific amounts of both the preferred and the common shares—subscription quotations were 126. At the figures made yesterday subscriptions (no longer dealt in) were 168. The advances in these specialties have been phenomenal, but insiders are enthusiastically claiming that even yet intrinsic values are not reached. Important Stock Exchange houses are back of "outside" transactions.

Official quotation upon the Stock Exchange is expected soon. Points were in free circulation yesterday suggesting that by the time these shares are listed upon the Stock Exchange the quotation for the common will be 75 and the preferred above par. Not a human being in Wall Street knows a single thing about what these stocks are worth. The only warrant for activity is manipulation. A few New York and Chicago speculators have created a mystery, and they are "soaking" Wall Street with stuff which they took over at less than one-half of current prices. They are glibly talking about Glucose as a second Sugar Trust. After Sugar Trust was listed on the Stock Exchange the market price broke half in two.

Local gas stocks have been inactive and featureless during the week. The magnificent consolidation plans which were in sight only a little while ago have gone glimmering so far as Wall Street speculation is concerned.

The stock in which most substantial development has been shown during the week is New York Air Brake. About a week ago it was quoted nominally at 18 bid. An order has been in the market ever since to buy a single 100 shares, and without an offer of stock having been made the quotation has risen till yesterday 25 was bid, and still no shares offered, though the nominally asked price was 29.

Some activity developed toward the end of the week in the shares of the Electro-Pneumatic Company. A fractional advance was scored, but most of the transactions reported looked like unloading by tired out Philadelphia stockholders upon New York bidders.

Brooklyn Elevated, which only a week or two ago was selling at from 25 to 50 cents a share, has this week sold about $7 per share. The closing price yesterday was $6.50 bid, with offerings light at $7.50. During the coming week it is expected by insiders that there may be developments in the deal by which the Brooklyn Elevated is to pass into the control of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	202	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	192	193
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	77	79
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	6½	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	76	77
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	174	180
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	180	200
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	35	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	114	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	60	65
Kings County Traction	46	48
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	100
New Orleans Traction common	6	8
New Orleans Traction preferred	24	27
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	120	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	195
Third Avenue Railroad	152	155
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	81½	82½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	80	83
Union Ferry stock	65	66
Union Ferry 5s	104½	105¾

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	95	96
Indianapolis Gas stock	152	155
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock	55	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds	73	75

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	84	86
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	74	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	260	265
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	270	275
Madison (Wis.) stock	54	56
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	88½	90
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.	118	120
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105½	106½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	35	37
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	96	99
St. Paul Gas stock	48	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	130	132
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	140	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	27½	28½
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	87	88
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	103	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose common, when issued	55	55½
Glucose preferred, when issued	90	91
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	21	23
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	75	76
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	110	112
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9½	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	86
New York Air Brake Company	25	29½
New York Biscuit Company	104½	106
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	4	7
Pennsylvania Coal	340	365
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	308	310
Trenton Potteries	12	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	52
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	154½	155½
Worthington Pump Company pf.	89	92

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anuerson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	⅞	1
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	35	40
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	50½	52
New York & New Jersey Telephone	139	141
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	...
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	21	21¾
Trow Directory pf.	34	39
Wool Exchange	109	110

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

To Policy-Holders of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association.

We have been requested by numerous members of the above Association to call the attention of their fellow policy-holders, (who are now re-placing their insurance in other Companies) to the advantages offered by the
BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of the CITY of NEW YORK
IN THEIR
Five Year Renewable Term and Whole Life Policies,
Both of which are free from the petty restrictions and exactions so often found in Life Insurance policies.

If you will fill up the annexed coupon and send direct to the Company (or call personally) you will be furnished with our most advantageous proposition.
RICHARD MORGAN, President.

BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
HOME OFFICE, 31 NASSAU STREET.
RICHARD MORGAN, President.
EDWARD D. BUTLER, 1st Vice Pres. EDWARD T. HULST, 2d Vice Pres.
F. C. ELDER, Secretary. JAMES DENISON, Treasurer.
ADVISORY BOARD.
J. EDWARD SIMMONS, Pres. Fourth National Bank, N. Y.
CHAS. H. FANCHER Pres. Irving National Bank, N. Y.
STEPHEN BAKER, Pres. Bank of Manhattan Co., N. Y.
EBENEZER S. MASON, Pres. Bank of N. Y. National Banking Association, N. Y.
A. B. HEPBURN, Vice Pres. City National Bank, (late Comptroller of Currency U. S. A.)
WM. A. NASH, Pres. Corn Exchange Bank, N. Y.
TRUST

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Aug. 21, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
59	60	100	Alton & T. H.	60	60	60	60	.....
69½	70½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	70	70	70	70	.....
115	118	103	American Express	116	116	116	116	+ ½
13⅝	13¾	1,750	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	− ⅛
148¾	148⅞	4,931	Am. Sugar Refining	148¾	149	147⅞	148⅝	+ ⅛
115½	115⅝	1,132	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	116	116	115¾	115⅝	+ ⅛
91	91⅜	2,440	American Tobacco	91	92	90½	91⅜	+ ⅜
14⅝	14⅞	1,460	At., T. & S. F.	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	30⅞	3,828	At., T. & S. F. pf.	30¾	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	⅞	700	Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
13	14¼	20	Baltimore & Ohio	13	13	13	13	.....
6	6¾	50	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6½	6¼	6¼	6½	.....
13¾	14	4,020	Bay State Gas	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	− ⅛
33	34	210	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	33¼	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	− ⅛
120⅜	121¼	20	Brooklyn Union Gas.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	.....
53⅞	53⅝	350	Canada Southern	54	54	53⅝	53⅝	− ⅛
22⅛	23	3,595	Chesapeake & Ohio	23	23¼	22⅝	22⅞	.....
94⅞	95	17,160	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	94½	95	93¾	94⅞	+ ⅛
102⅝	103	1,850	Chicago Gas	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	18	9,575	Chicago Great Western	17⅝	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅝
18	20	900	Chi. G. W. pf., deb B.	19	20	19	19	+ ⅝
92⅜	92⅞	20,810	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	92¼	92⅞	92¼	92¾	.....
142⅜	143¼	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	143	143	143	143	.....
118⅝	119	1,145	Chicago & Northw.	118½	118⅞	118½	118⅞	+ ⅜
85	85½	4,663	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	84⅞	85⅜	84⅝	85⅛	+ ⅛
31½	32¼	300	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	31½	32¼	31½	32¼	+ ⅛
12½	12¾	570	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	12⅜	12⅝	12	12	− ⅛
33½	33¾	573	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	33	33½	33	33½	− ⅛
19¾	20	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	19¾	20	19¾	20	+1
85	86	50	Consolidated Ice pf.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	− ¼
188¼	189	225	Consolidated Gas Co.	189	189	188½	188½	− ⅝
160½	161¼	100	Del., Lack. & West.	161	161	161	161	.....
47	47¼	750	Denver & R. G. pf.	47	47¼	46¾	47¼	+ ⅜
40¼	40½	350	Erie	40⅝	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜	− ⅛
22⅜	23¼	100	Erie 1st pf.	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	− ⅛
36⅝	36¾	100	Erie 2d pf.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	− ⅛
36¾	36¾	1,115	General Electric	36¾	36¾	36	36¼	− ½
94¾	95¾	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	95	95	95	95	+ ½
104½	105	650	Illinois Central	104⅝	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛	− ⅜
10	10¼	100	Iowa Central	10	10	10	10	− ⅛
38	39	200	Laclede Gas	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	− ⅛
59	59¼	4,712	Louisville & Nashville.	59	59¼	58⅝	58⅝	− ⅝
104¼	104½	820	Manhattan Con.	104	104¼	103¾	104	− ⅛
24½	25	21	Minn. & St. Louis.	24	24	24	24	.....
200¼	205	1,605	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	200	200	200	200	.....
14¾	15	100	Minnesota Iron	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	.....
34⅝	34¾	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	.....
31	31½	1,645	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	31	31½	31	31½	− ⅛
31	31½	2,800	Missouri Pacific	31	31½	31	31½	− ⅛
31	31¾	300	Mobile & Ohio	31	31	30½	30½	− ⅝
105	105¼	105	National Lead Co.	105	105	104½	104½	− ½
5	6	5	National Lead Co. pf.	5	6	5	5	.....
22	22¼	520	National Linseed Oil.	22	22	21¾	21¾	− ⅛
94¼	94¾	1,215	New Jersey Central	94¼	95	93¾	94¾	+ ⅛
106¾	106¾	1,216	New York Central	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	− ⅛
119	121	30	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	120	120	120	120	.....
14¼	15	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
38	38½	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	.....
16¾	17¼	25	N. Y., Sus. & West.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	− ⅛
38	38½	1,060	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	38	38½	38	38¼	− ⅛
33¾	34	200	Norfolk & West. pf.	34	34	33¾	33¾	− ⅛
5⅝	5¾	210	North American.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	.....
17⅜	17⅞	1,760	Northern Pacific	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	− ⅛
48⅞	49	−5,380	Northern Pacific pf.	48⅝	49	48¾	48⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	16¾	300	Ontario & Western.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	.....
21⅞	22	100	Oregon Short Line	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	− ⅛
33⅜	33¾	1,855	Pacific Mail	33½	33¾	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
24⅝	25	520	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	24½	25	24½	24⅝	− ⅛
174½	175	101	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	174½	175	174½	174½	− ⅝
3¾	4	100	Quicksilver	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	.....
26⅞	26¾	14,330	Reading	26¾	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	− ⅛
53⅝	54	8,840	Reading 1st pf.	53⅜	54⅛	53	54	+ ⅛
31⅝	32⅛	1,000	Reading 2d pf.	31⅝	32⅛	31⅜	32⅛	+ ⅛
49	51	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	49½	49½	49½	49½	−1⅛
6⅞	7	436	St. J. & G. I.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	.....
45	45⅝	7	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	45	45	45	45	.....
6¾	7⅛	700	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
53¾	54	600	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	54	54	54	54	.....
19¾	20	35	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	20	20	19¾	19¾	− ⅛
6	6½	8	St. Louis Southw	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
13	13¼	400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	13	13	13	13	− ⅜
67⅜	67¾	1,650	St. Paul & Omaha.	67	67½	66¾	67½	+ ⅛
10⅝	10⅞	600	Southern Pacific	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	10⅝	1,048	Southern Railway	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
34	34⅜	2,322	Southern Railway pf.	10½	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
7½	8	48	Standard R. & T.	34½	34⅞	33⅞	33⅞	− ⅛
27¼	27⅜	3,590	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
		225	Texas Pacific	27¼	27¼	26⅝	27	− ⅛
11½	11⅝	5,672	Union Pacific	13¼	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅛
5⅞	5⅝	925	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11½	− ⅛
9⅞	9⅞	5,786	United States Leather.	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
63¾	70	12,350	U. S. Leather pf.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
16	16¾	900	United States Rubber.	68¼	68¾	67¾	68¾	+ ⅛
65½	66	230	U. S. Rubber pf.	16½	16½	15⅞	16⅜	− ⅛
17¾	17⅞	830	Wabash pf.	65½	65½	65¼	65½	+ ⅛
108	112	12	Wells-Fargo Express.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅛
91¾	92	817	Western Union Tel.	92	92	91	91¾	+ ⅛
23⅜	23⅝	210	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	9½	9½	9½	9½	− ⅛
10	11	200	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10½	− ½
Sales.		176,566						

Complete Bond Transactions.

At, T & S F gen 4s
10,000 ..... 80⅝
5,000 ..... 80⅝
Adjustment 4s
24,000 56
40,000 ..... 55⅝
10,000 ..... 55⅞
32,000 ..... 55⅞
28,000 56
10,000 ..... 56⅛
Austin & N W 1st
5,000 55
6,000 ..... 55¼
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
6,000 ..... 120⅜
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000 81
Canada So 1st gtd
2,000 ..... 110½
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
3,000 39
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
1,000 14
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
51,000 ..... 82¼
5,000 ..... 82¼
37,000 ..... 82½
Chi G L & C Co 1st
5,000 ..... 103⅜
Chicago & Mil 1st
10,000 ..... 138½
Chi. R I & P ext 5s
1,000 ..... 105⅞
4,000 ..... 105¾
Chi Term Trans. Trust Co certfs prop
5,000 ..... 44½
5,000 ..... 44¾
D M & Ft D 1st 4s
1,000 85
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
6,000 110
5,000 ..... 74⅜
10,000 75
Total sales 361¾

Erie 4s prior bonds
8,000 92
Green Bay & W deb B
5,000 7
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 97⅜
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
24,000 91
Installment paid
5,000 ..... 31½
L S & M So 1st cons
1,000 ..... 109⅜
Long Island Ferry 4½s
10,000 90
Louis, Ev & St L gen 4s
5,000 ..... 91½
Louis & Nash, Nash, Fl & Shef 1st
1,000 84
Unified gold 4s
5,000 ..... 83¾
Manhattan Ry con 4s
1,000 97
Manhattan Ry con 6s
9,000 ..... 96½
Minn & St L con 5s
2,000 ..... 105⅛
1,000 ..... 85½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 61⅜
Mo, K & T 2d
1,000 34
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
10,000 ..... 76½
10,000 76
Nat Starch Mfg Co 1st
5,000 104
N Y, O & W con 5s
1,000 100
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
5,000 ..... 57⅞
Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs
100,000 ..... 100½
18,000 ..... 100¾
10,000 101
6,000 101
5,000 ..... 101¼

Nor Ry of Cal 5s
1,000 ..... 89½
Ohio Southern G M 4s
1,000 13
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
10,000 100
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 1st Installment paid
5,000 31
5,000 ..... 31½
5,000 ..... 106½
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
1,000 ..... 92½
Income A 5s
7,000 ..... 50½
5,000 ..... 50¼
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
1,000 109
Rio Grande West 1st
1,000 ..... 79⅜
San An & Ar Pass 4s
24,000 ..... 62⅜
Scioto Val & N E 4s
24,000 84
So Pac of N M 1st
8,000 103
2,000 ..... 106¼
5,000 ..... 106½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
9,000 94
Standard R & T 6s
1,000 68
Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000 ..... 30½
25,000 ..... 30½
5,000 ..... 30⅜
15,000 ..... 30⅜
10,000 ..... 30⅝
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 101⅜
Union Pac ext S F 8s, Trust Co certfs
2,000 ..... 104½
Virginia Mid G M
3,000 103
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ..... 36½

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotatio ns for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97⅛	.....
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112¼
4s, c., 1907	112	112½
4s, r., 1925	125	125⅜
4s, c., 1925	125	125⅜
5s, r., 1904	113¼	113⅜
5s, c., 1904	113¼	113⅜
Currency 6s, 1898	102	..
Currency 6s, 1899	105	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102¼	..
Adams Express	155	160
Alb. & Sus.	175	..
Am. Coal	121	125
Am. Cotton Oil	18½	19½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	32¼	33¾
Am. T. & C.	91	94
Amer. Tob. pf.	112½	114
Ann Arbor	12¼	14
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	36¾
Boston & L. pf.	105	107
Brunswick Co.	2¾	3
Buff., R. & P.	22	22
Buff., R. & P. pf.	62	62
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..
Canadian Pacific	70¼	71¼
Capital Traction	55	58
Central Pacific	12	13
Chi. & Alton pf.	166	174
Chi. & E. Ill.	49½	50½
Chi & E. Ill. pf.	95	100½
Consol Ice	35	36
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	..
Cleve & Pittsburg	168	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1	2
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	4	5
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	6¾	7
Col., H. V. & T.	4¾	5¼
C., H. V. & T. pf.	15	25
Com. Cable	170	..
Consol. Coal	38	..
Del. & Hudson	118¾	119½
Den. & R. G.	12	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	11½	13
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..
Detroit Gas	35	36
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	123	125
E. E. I. of Brklyn.	115	117
Erie Tel. & Tel.	96	..
Ev. & T. H.	28	30
Ev. & T. H. pf.	42	45
Gt. Nor. pf.	126	132
G. R. & W.	39	42½
Homestake	35	..
Ill. Cent.	96	97
Ill. Steel Co.	41	47
Iowa Central pf.	34½	35½
Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	..
Joliet & Chicago	156	..
Kan. & Mich.	8¼	9
Keokuk & D. M.	4	4¾
Keokuk & West.	33	40
Kingston & Pem.	1	4
Laclede Gas pf.	90	94
L. E. & W.	16¼	17¼
L. E. & W. pf.	70	71¼
Lake Shore	174	176
Long Island	43	48
L. E. & St. L. pf.	1	..
Mah. Coal R.	128	..
M. C. R. R. pf.	100	115
Manhattan Beach	5	10
Md. Coal pf.	50	60
Met. Traction	120½	123
Mexican Central	5	6
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1⅝	2
Michigan Central	105	106½
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	86½	89
Morris & Essex	167	170
Nat. Starch	.....	7¾
Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	..
Nat. St. 2d pf.	25	35
New Cent. C.	5	7
N. Y. & E. R. Gas. 88½	.....	90
N. Y. & N. H.	178	179½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	75	80
Norfolk Southern.	65	72
Nor. & Western.	11¾	13
Northwest. Tel.	110	..
Ohio Southern.	..	6
Ont. Mining	4¼	6½
Ore. R. & N.	28	29
Ore. R. & N. pf.	62	65
Penn. Coal	340	370
Peo. & Eastern.	6	7½
P., C., C. & St. L.	19¾	20½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	55	59¾
Pitts., Ft.W. & C.	170	..
Pitts. & W. pf.	5	6¾
Quicksilver pf.	10¾	11
Rens. & Saratoga.	182½	186
Rio Grande W.	20	24
R. W. & O.	118	..
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	14½	15½
St. P. & Duluth.	22	26
St. P. & D. pf.	83½	..
St. P., M. & M.	122	125
St. P. & O. pf.	143	145
Sil. bullion certfs.	52	52½
Sixth Avenue	190	194
Standard Gas	131½	134
Standard Gas pf.	145	..
T. P. Land Trust.	8	9
Third Avenue	153	158
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	30	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	70
U. S. Express	45	48
West Chi. St.	110	..

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	328		
American Ex.	168	Merchants'	142½
Broadway	232	Merchants' Ex.	113
Central National	100	Metropolis	440
Chatham	200	Nassau	159
Chemical	4000	National Union	201
City	500	New Amsterdam	200
Commerce	204	New York	232
Continental	130	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	80
Corn Exchange	290	Ninth National	97
Fifth Avenue	3000	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Pacific	180
Fourth National	172	Park	256
Garfield National	310	People's	206
German-American	550	Prenix	100
Germania	110	Republic	155
Greenwich	300	Seaboard National	170
Hanover	160	Second National	425
Imp. & Traders'	330	Seventh National	100
Irving	825	Shoe & Leather	95
Leather Mfrs.	140	State of N. Y.	110
Manhattan	160	Third National	20
Mechanics'	215	Tradesmen's	102
Mech. & Traders'	192	U. S. National	180
Mercantile	110	Western National	120

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports, exclusive of specie, for the week were valued at $5,262,596, of which $1,005,048 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $464,234 and the exports of specie $1,004,725

THE BANK STATEMENTS IN DETAIL.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Perc'ge Res've to Dep's.
$2,000,000	$1,859,100	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. Ass.	$14,150,000	$2,020,000	$1,900,000	$14,380,000	27.2
2,050,000	2,152,500	Bank of the Man. Co.	14,742,000	2,786,000	3,944,000	18,469,000	36.2
2,000,000	1,008,900	Merchants' National.	12,641,800	3,252,900	2,109,900	16,537,600	32.4
2,000,000	2,021,100	Mechanics' National.	9,675,000	1,185,000	1,017,000	9,081,000	30.8
1,500,000	2,552,700	Bank of America.	22,084,900	2,514,500	5,149,400	26,948,900	28.4
1,000,000	245,900	Phenix National.	4,057,000	184,000	822,000	3,815,000	26.3
750,000	3,701,700	National City.	45,174,600	8,723,000	7,761,200	56,783,200	29.0
300,000	99,400	Tradesmen's Nat.	2,908,300	226,100	490,500	2,830,500	25.3
600,000	7,497,900	Chemical National.	23,429,900	4,304,000	4,085,000	24,110,000	34.7
1,000,000	176,000	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,704,200	866,200	800,500	5,021,900	29.6
1,000,000	1,679,100	Gallatin National.	7,004,000	981,100	1,007,000	6,153,900	32.3
300,000	165,200	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,236,600	183,500	120,900	1,091,000	27.8
400,000	228,600	Mech. & Traders'.	2,125,000	260,000	305,000	2,220,000	25.4
200,000	164,600	Greenwich.	1,038,300	105,800	311,800	1,107,900	37.6
600,000	402,300	Leather Mfrs' Nat.	5,017,200	871,300	366,800	2,612,500	29.1
300,000	496,100	Seventh National.	1,866,400	270,000	302,200	2,253,700	25.3
1,200,000	2,510,600	Bk. of State of N. Y.	3,081,700	170,800	591,900	2,970,800	25.6
5,000,000	3,472,400	Amer. Ex. Nat.	23,717,000	2,152,000	5,841,000	27,900,000	36.4
1,000,000	1,570,900	Nat. of Commerce.	23,430,900	2,642,000	2,848,100	21,365,100	27.1
1,000,000	971,200	National Broadway.	6,115,800	753,100	802,800	5,728,000	27.1
422,700	491,900	Mercantile National.	8,370,000	779,200	2,533,700	9,652,500	34.3
1,500,000	8,9,000	Pacific	2,431,400	434,100	653,900	3,057,300	36.8
450,000	978,500	Nat. of the Republic.	12,207,600	2,722,600	1,026,900	14,171,000	36.6
200,000	242,500	Chatham National.	5,807,500	568,100	891,700	6,774,900	26.8
1,000,000	558,700	People's.	1,916,600	184,700	531,700	2,577,400	27.4
1,000,000	2,111,400	Nat. of North Amer.	8,347,200	1,133,800	1,293,300	9,367,100	25.9
500,000	842,000	Hanover National.	28,047,700	5,629,100	2,372,100	28,647,300	27.9
600,000	389,800	Irving National.	3,019,000	348,500	479,300	3,112,000	26.4
500,000	270,400	M'k'et & Fulton Nat.	5,860,700	520,800	312,800	2,754,200	30.2
900,000	1,003,400	Nassau	2,496,400	153,700	558,600	2,948,000	24.2
1,000,000	1,305,600	Nat. Shoe & Leath.	6,886,700	1,468,400	1,300,000	10,893,000	25.4
1,000,000	1,813,200	Corn Exchange.	9,169,600	453,700	1,018,000	6,467,500	32.5
300,000	216,000	Continental National.	9,596,800	1,470,000	332,000	3,361,500	27.7
1,500,000	406,600	Oriental	5,419,200	676,000	1,700,000	10,893,000	27.1
2,000,000	5,519,900	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	23,306,000	3,255,000	5,538,000	28,311,000	33.6
250,000	3,189,400	National Park.	26,495,200	10,756,500	3,242,000	36,446,600	38.4
3,200,000	141,800	East River National.	1,261,100	167,900	135,500	1,130,700	26.7
1,000,000	2,025,800	Fourth National.	23,580,200	8,022,800	4,408,000	26,407,600	29.9
1,000,000	509,200	Central National.	8,384,000	1,537,000	1,112,000	10,271,000	25.7
300,000	677,000	Second National.	5,184,000	901,000	1,080,000	6,285,000	32.3
750,000	291,100	Ninth National.	3,441,600	471,700	866,500	5,141,000	40.3
500,000	7,105,100	First National.	22,708,700	3,634,500	4,174,000	23,437,800	32.8
800,000	334,700	Third National.	1,527,800	151,200	607,200	5,573,500	80.4
250,000	620,300	Bowery.	1,661,400	251,200	304,100	2,027,400	30.7
500,000	1,511 [illegible]	N. Y. Co. Nat.	4,487,800	893,100	221,100	5,250,200	28.6
500,000	296,600	German-American	1,119,000	546,100	612,500	2,412,000	49.2
200,000	546,100	Chase National.	7,215,700	1,387,100	461,000	4,480,300	28.4
200,000	685,800	Fifth Avenue.	2,232,400	247,000	1,028,900	2,884,500	28.4
500,000	636,100	German Exchange.	3,277,000	578,800	456,200	4,191,600	25.2
300,000	618,600	Germania.	7,038,200	1,055,800	481,800	7,924,100	25.7
200,000	776,900	United States Nat.	4,998,000	979,500	979,500	7,924,100	25.7
200,000	307,600	Lincoln National.	4,632,500	903,000	2,309,400	5,184,000	40.3
800,000	808,800	Garfield National.	1,661,400	827,600	827,600	5,573,500	80.4
200,000	334,700	Fifth National.	4,487,800	893,100	612,500	2,027,400	30.7
500,000	288,400	Bank of Metropolis.	5,225,000	1,387,100	461,000	5,250,200	28.6
200,000	539,600	West Side.	7,711,000	1,730,000	200,000	2,412,000	28.7
2,100,000	526,600	Seaboard National.	17,406,600	1,029,900	4,060,700	9,582,000	27.1
300,000	932,300	Sixth National.	4,782,000	780,800	1,045,000	1,540,000	30.7
1,200,000	780,800	Western National.	13,823,700	2,208,400	2,076,600	10,238,000	26.4
500,000	771,900	First Nat., B'klyn.	2,688,400	824,900	1,045,000	5,515,000	35.7
1,000,000	820,800	National Union.	4,418,500	588,100	623,200	15,624,000	27.4
250,000	253,300	Liberty National.	2,000,300	328,800	320,700	2,786,100	25.9
		N. Y. Produce Exch.				2,283,700	28.4
		B'k New Amsterdam				2,162,500	30.0
$48,000,000	$61,021,100	Total National banks.					
11,022,700	13,342,800	Total State banks.					

SPECIE IMPORTED INTO DISTRICT OF NEW YORK AUGUST 14 TO 20, INCLUSIVE.

American Gold Coin—

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
Saginaw	Sanchez	$241
Saginaw	Puerto Plata	150
Saginaw	St. Domingo	100
Venezuela	Curacao	184
Philadelphia	Curacao	6,445
Philadelphia	La Guayra	5
American Silver Coin—		
St. Louis	Southampton	434
Saginaw	Macoris	200
Philadelphia	Curacao	600
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Concho	Havana	309,200
Venezuela	La Guayra	6,884
Philadelphia	La Guayra	82,144
Philadelphia	Curacao	2,516
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Advance	Colon	2,658
Advance	Panama	475
Venezuela	Curacao	18
Ardanrose	Livingston	200
New York	Sanchez	1,300
Altai	Greytown	2,583
Saginaw	Macoris	2,800
Philadelphia	Curacao	83
Saginaw	Saginaw	198
Saginaw	Sanchez	4,579
Saginaw	St. Domingo	3,378
Saginaw	St. Domingo	10,393
Saratoga	Vera Cruz	775
Concho	Tampico	1,111
Altai	Colombia	758
Silver Bullion—		
Saratoga	Vera Cruz	40
Silver Ore—		
Segurance	Vera Cruz	13,538
Total		$464,234

SPECIE EXPORTS, PORT OF NEW YORK,

AUG. 16 TO AUG 21, INCLUSIVE.

Aug.	St'm'r.	Destinat'n.	Character.	Amount.
16.	Trave	Plym'th.	Silver bars	$13,800
16.	Trave	London	Silver bars	108,300
17.	Paris	London	Silver bars	410,750
18.	F. Bism'k	London	Silver bars	80,300
18.	F. Bism'k	London	Silver bars	14,300
20.	Campania	London	Mex. silv. coin	31,000
20.	Campania	London	Silver bars	338,700
20.	Campania	London	Chilean sil. coin	9,600
Total				$975,750

TOO LATE FOR LAST WEEK'S STATEMENT.

July.

31.	Elleric	Pt. Natal	Silver bars	375
Aug.				
13.	Etruria	London	Silver bars	21,000
13.	Etruria	London	Chilean sil. coin	7,600
Total				$1,004,723

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows an increase in reserve of $870,725. The banks now hold $39,753,450 in exc

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

The Storm.

* * * * * * *

"There was a poor old man
Who sat and listened to the raging sea,
And heard it thunder, lunging at the cliffs
As like to tear them down. He lay at
night;
And 'Lord have mercy on the lads,' said he,
That sailed at noon, though they be none of
mine!
For when the gale gets up, and when the
wind
Flings at the window, when it beats the
roof,
And lulls, and stops, and rouses up again,
And cuts the crest clean off the plunging
wave,
And scatters it like feathers up the field,
Why, then I think of my two lads: my lads
That would have worked and never let me
want,
And never let me take the parish pay.
No, none of mine; my lads were drowned at
sea—
My two—before the most of these were born.
I know how sharp that cuts, since my poor
wife
Walked up and down, and still walked up
and down,
And I walked after, and one could not hear
A word the other said for wind and sea
That raged and beat and thundered in the
night—
The awfullest, the longest, lightest night
That ever parents had to spend—a moon
That shone like daylight on the breaking
wave.
Ah, me! and other men have lost their lads,
And other women wiped their poor dead
mouths,
And got them home and dried them in the
house,
And seen the driftwood lie along the coast,
That was a tidy boat but one day back,
And seen next tides the neighbors gather it
To lay it on their fires."

* * * * * * *

—From "In Brothers. A Sermon." Jean Ingelow.

An Efficient Police Force.

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt in the September Atlantic.

There was a striking increase in the honesty of the force, and there was a like increase in its efficiency. It is not too much to say that when we took office the great majority of the citizens of New York were firmly convinced that no police force could be both honest and efficient. They felt it to be a part of the necessary order of things that a policeman should be corrupt, and they were convinced that the most efficient way of waging war upon certain forms of crime—notably crimes against person and property—was by enlisting the service of other criminals, and of purveyors of vice generally, giving them immunity in return for their aid; the ordinary purveyor of vice was allowed to ply his or her trade unmolested, partly in consideration of paying blackmail to the police, partly in consideration of giving information about any criminal who belonged to the unprotected classes.

We at once broke up this whole business of blackmail and protection, and made war upon all criminals alike, instead of getting the assistance of half in warring on the other half. Nevertheless, so great was the improvement in the spirit of the force that, although deprived of their former vicious allies, they actually did better work than ever before against those criminals who threatened life and property. Relatively to the population, fewer crimes of violence occurred during our administration of the board than in any previous year of the city's history in recent times; and the total number of arrests of criminals increased, while the number of cases in which no arrest followed the commission of crime decreased. The Detective Bureau nearly doubled the number of arrests made, compared with the year before we took office; obtaining, moreover, 365 convictions of felons and 215 convictions for misdemeanors, as against 269 and 105, respectively, for the previous year. At the same time, every attempt at riot or disorder was summarily checked, and all gangs of violent criminals were brought into immediate subjection; while on the other hand the immense mass meetings and political parades were handled with such care that not a single case of clubbing of any innocent citizen was reported.

Gold and Johannesburg.

Lionel Phillips in The Nineteenth Century.

From 1887 the gold-mining industry expanded by leaps and bounds. Those who are not witnesses of the almost magic growth cannot appreciate the feverish activity, the inventive capacity, and the habit of rapid decision which such a condition of life rears. The whole atmosphere is foreign to Boer traditions and manner of thought, which are obstinately opposed to progress.

The ordinary omnivorous reader has a totally erroneous conception of the great gold-mining industry and of the people who have built it. Thousands of otherwise not ill-informed people imagine that gold-mining is a species of satanic trade evolved for the purpose of robbing the unwary. I do not for one moment defend the many infamous projects that have been launched upon the world by unscrupulous persons, but I am not quite sure, from a moral standpoint, whether those who gamble in shares about which they know nothing, in the hope of planting them upon others who can be induced to give more, are not just as guilty as the wily promoter. It is only a question of degree, the voracious design being the same.

Leaving this aspect aside, however, you have an enormous legitimate business in the production of gold, somewhat similar, but of course on a smaller scale, to that of coal mining in Great Britain.

A strong, capable, and honest Government is required to cope with and resist many insidious temptations offered by schemers and adventurers seeking on all sides and in devious ways to fleece such an industry. This in a nutshell is the respect in which the Transvaal Government failed. One always looked with a tender eye as long as their errors could be attributed to slowness of thought and ignorance, but when it became obvious that the industry was being hampered by design, when, for instance, President Krüger stood up in the Raad and besought the members not to proclaim as a mining area the Pretoria townlands, on the ground that another population similar to that of Johannesburg might arise, and that a police force to manage them could not be found, the Uitlanders' patience became severely tried. The bolstering up of indefensible monopolies in favor of foreign concessionaires—principally German—at the cost of the mine owner, coupled with faulty administration and the absence of that assistance to which a staple industry is entitled at the hands of the Government, and moreover the contemptuous reception accorded to respectful petitions, filled the cup of the Uitlander.

The dynamite monopoly is a striking example of Boer incapacity—to use a charitable term.

A Reminiscence of Barney Barnato.

From The Contemporary Review.

In all Barnato's mining and industrial operations there was not a single feature of the working, a single apparatus or process used, with which he was not perfectly familiar. In all his company undertakings such a thing as a speech prepared by others for him to read was absolutely unknown, and no man ever labored more patiently or with more uniform success to convert the refractory when it was advisable. Both at Johannesburg and in London, the latter especially on an occasion fresh in all memories, he has had to confront angry critics, who, smarting under apparent loss, were not careful either as to the terms in which they denounced him, or the epithets they employed. But the results were invariably the same, withdrawal of all charges and renewed votes of confidence passed by acclamation without a dissentient.

While, however, no one could be more conciliatory, more pleasingly explanatory than he, when it was advisable, he could take it fighting, too, when his judgment approved, and then his attack was irresistible. "If you are going to fight," he said, "always get in the first blow. If a man is going to hit you, hit him first and say, 'If you try that I'll hit you again.' It is of no use your standing off and saying, 'If you hit me I'll hit you back.' D'ye understand?" "Yes, I understand," I answered; "but you are quoting Kingsley in 'Westward Ho!'" "Who was Kingsley and 'Westward Ho!'?" he sharply queried. After I had explained and quoted the passage from Drake's letter to Amyas Leigh, he said: "Ah! I did not know anything of Kingsley, but when he wrote that he knew what life was and he was right and I am right, though it is queer for me to get a supporter in one of your parsons. If he was a true man he would also have to agree with our law of 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth,' but being a Christian of course he couldn't do that. Pah! never let a man wrong you without getting square, no matter how long you wait, and never wrong a man if you can help it, because he will wait his time to get back on you and at the worst possible moment. I don't care whether it is Jew or Gentile, it is all the same."

This conversation occurred during an early morning drive about two years ago, when he had just arranged his scheme for the flotation of the Barnato Consolidated Mines, and was already laying off the lines on which the Barnato Banks were to be constructed and floated.

Epitaphium Citharistrae.

Stand not uttering sedately
Trite oblivious praise above her!
Rather say you saw her lately
Lightly kissing her last lover.

Whisper not, "There is a reason
Why we bring her no white blossom";
Since the snowy bloom's in season
Strow it on her sleeping bosom;

Oh, for it would be a pity
To o'erpraise her, or to flout her:
She was wild and sweet, and witty—
Let's not say dull things about her.

—From "The Dorian Mood," Victor Plarr.

Camel's Hair Shawls.

From The Textile World.

In Bokhara, where the finest and most expensive camel's hair shawls are manufactured, the camel is watched while the fine hair on the under part of his body is growing. This is clipped so carefully that not a fibre is lost, and it is put by until there is enough to spin into a yarn which is unequaled for softness. It is then dyed all manner of beautiful, bright colors, and woven in strips eight inches wide of shawl patterns of such exquisite design as with all our study of art and all our schools of design we are not able to rival. These strips are then sewed together so cunningly that it is impossible to detect where they are joined. Russia is the principal market to which these beautiful Bokharan creations are sent. From Russia they find their way all over the world, London, Paris, Vienna, and New York being the heaviest importers.

Besides these Oriental shawls there are beautiful woven shawls of Paisley, Scotland, the printed shawls of Lyons, and the filmy Llama lace creations, which, unlike the Oriental works of art, are within reach of the moderate purse. Special artists with pencil and brush are engaged in making designs for these shawls. While years, and sometimes a lifetime, were and are required for the manufacture of the Bokharan and Hindu shawls, at Paisley, if the pattern requires months in its designing, the weaving of the most elaborate pattern occupies only a week.

The cutting of the threads from the backs of the shawls, which was formerly a process requiring the combined labor of two girls an entire day for each shawl, is now done by a French machine in a minute and a half. Few of the grand dames who boast of costly Oriental shawls, rugs, and portières know that these same articles have probably seen service before they came into their possession; that the magnificent shawls in which they wrap themselves have enveloped the women of some harems, and the rugs and portières have draped their luxurious apartments. It is not uncommon to find a telltale darn that confirms this suspicion.

Character of Pierrot.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The name Pierrot is, of course, French, not Italian, and the features assigned him are French also. The land of his adoption has become his home. His late developments and the immense popularity he has enjoyed are due to the genius of Deburau, an actor at the Théâtre des Funambules. In a fine passage, Baudelaire, the author of the "Fleurs du Mal," contrasting with the clown, or English Pierrot, the Pierrot of Deburau, speaks of the latter as pale as the moon, mysterous as silence, supple and dumb as the serpent, erect and long as the gallows. Stupidity and imbecility were his principal characteristics when he was first introduced into the comedy of Molière. The costume he now wears was even then given him, white to the soles of his shoes, except for the tight-fitting black cap, with large, loose-fitting pantaloons, and with a linen cassock with huge buttons.

Marvelous vogue was assigned him after Deburau had restored him to favor. The history of the theatre in which he played was written, by Jules Janin, and Champfleury, Jal, and Théophile Gautier sounded his praises. Pierrot was at this time the type of carelessness and improvidence. Without a sou in his purse, without any dress other than that he wears to face the Winter cold or the Summer heat, he is always cheerful, animal, licentious, childish, irresponsible. He is a coward, a baby without a conscience or a sense of responsibility. He disputes with Harlequin for Isabella or Columbine, and is always worsted in the fight. Such is the Pierrot of Deburau, and after him of Paul Legrand.

Studying the Thames.

From "The Novels of Charles Dickens." F. G. Kitton.

In the opening chapter of "Great Expectations" there is an exciting scene among the marshes of the chase and recapture of Magwitch, which has its parallel at the close in a similar episode on the river, where Pip helps the convict to escape. As an instance of Dickens's desire for accuracy, it is recorded that he hired a steamer for the day in order to have a preliminary survey of the Thames, to make sure of the actual course of a boat in such circumstances as described in the fifteenth chapter of the third volume, and to discover what possible incidents might arise. Several friends, as well as members of his family, accompanied him on this unique excursion, and although he seemed to think of nothing but their enjoyment, his keen observation was ever on the alert, nothing escaping his notice on either side of the river.

Old Age.

It may be, when this city of the nine gates
Is broken down by ruinous old age,
And no one upon any pilgrimage
Comes knocking, no one for an audience
waits,
And no bright foraying troops of bandit
moods
Ride out on the brave folly of any quest,
But weariness, the restless shadow of rest,
Hoveringly upon the city broods;
It may be, then, that those remembering
And sleepless watchers on the crumbling
towers
Shall lose the count of the disastrous
hours
Which God may have grown tired of reckoning.

—ARTHUR SYMONS in The Athenaeum.

London Venison.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

The two kinds which reach London, red deer and fallow, are in season at different times, and probably need some difference of treatment in preparing for the table. The season for red deer venison opens in the beginning of July, is at its best in August and the first fortnight of September, and closes, or ought to close, when the stags begin roaring at the end of that month. Fallow bucks come into season in June, when the does are giving birth to their fawns; but the Winter fallow venison is the fattest and best, bucks and does being both in season. Most of the red deer venison which finds its way to London is Scotch—wild venison, shot in the forests. There is great difference in quality in this Highland venison. To be good, venison needs to be fat; and unlike most game the "artificially fed" deer, or rather the deer that enjoys the feed of a good English park, is better for the table than when picking up a hard living on a Scotch mountain. But there are varieties of Scotch deer; those on forests with plenty of low ground attached grow fat and heavy, and the meat is as good as that of an English park-fed stag. The only thoroughly bad British red deer venison is that of stags shot too late in the season, when they are "roaring."

At the end of October and beginning of November the flesh deteriorates rapidly, and is rank and poor, evidence, if any were needed, that the shooting ought to have closed earlier. But a good deal of Russian venison, shipped ready and cut up into joints, is very poor stuff. The same rules as to season govern the supply of red deer venison from English parks, but the weight and quality of the latter are superior to the Scotch. Most large proprietors find a sale for their spare venison near home, and consequently it is less common in the market. Red deer hinds are again in season in Winter. But the fallow venison is in every way better. Some is even stall fed, and the carcasses show almost as much fat as does small mutton.

The Stone Age in British Columbia.

From The Antiquarian.

When I arrived on this coast, in 1854, the Indians generally made and used implements of stone, such as arrow and spear points, knives, adzes, and axes, and continued to make and use them for years after that. The material they used was chert, jade, a black and gray slate, and a dark and gray basalt. I think I may have seen the process of making these articles when I first came here, but am not certain. However, I know pretty well how they were made, at least by the Indians inhabiting this island. A black bear skin was spread on the ground with the hair side down; then a flake of chert, of jade, or of basalt, first roughed out by striking two pieces together, was held on the bear's skin between the fingers and chipped into shape with another stone, or a bone, by gradual pressure. In this way they soon formed very perfect arrowheards, some having points as sharp as a needle.

The base of the weapon was worked out by simple pressure, then inserted in the cleft shaft, and securely held in its place with pitch, asphaltum, or a glue made of fins of the halibut. The larger spearheads were usually made of slate, split into flakes, worked out, and then rubbed until polished. Their adzes and axes were made of chert, jade, or basalt, and were of various shapes and sizes. Some of them were finely finished and polished, while others were rough and ill-formed. One class of them were evidently made to be used by holding in the hand, but the great majority of them had handles of some description.

The Man Who Flew in 1713.

From The Saturday Review.

He wrote to "Mr. Ironside" of The Guardian: "I have made considerable progress in the art of flying. I flutter about my room two or three hours in a morning, and when my wings are on can go above a hundred yards at a hop, step, and jump. I can fly already as well as a turkey cock. * * * Upon the next Thanksgiving Day it is my design to sit astride the dragon upon Bow steeple, from whence, after the first discharge of the tower guns, I intend to mount into the air, fly over Fleet Street, and pitch upon the May pole in the Strand. * * * This I doubt not will convince the world I am no pretender."

Well, this was written in 1713, and yet in 1897 the public still awaits the long-promised flying of man. Surely it cannot by that Mr. Maxim and other inventors with flying machines up their sleeves can have taken umbrage and hold back because we no longer have a May pole in the Strand for them to "pitch upon," for we know, as a matter of fact, that most flying men have found it easier to pitch upon their own poles than to steer for any particular goal. So the patient but tired world must perforce still wait perhaps for a few more centuries, and meanwhile scoff mildly just to shame inventors to greater efforts. Of course, the inventors will resent this as they ever have done.

The Bear and the Turkey.

From The National Review.

Russia is the choirmaster, and none dare oppose her wishes with regard to the Eastern question. If she had not been able to threaten India, the Armenian troubles might have been quickly settled by the appearance of our fleet at Constantinople, but we dared not send it there after Russia had said she would permit no interference with Turkey. Russia might easily herself have stopped the massacres, but for various reasons she refrained from doing so. Her object for years past has been to acquire a friendly ascendency over the Turk and to make him feel the necessity of leaning on her, and on her alone. Therefore she protected him.

In the seventies we (the English) thwarted her in an exactly similar case, when she was anxious to protect the Christians of Turkey, and it must have been a satisfaction to her to repel us on this occasion with the arguments we then used; more especially when by so doing she was winning the genuine gratitude of the Turk and proving to him how base we were. Besides, it would not be convenient for Russia if the Turkish Armenians were to become perfectly happy. She has a large population of her own Armenians on the other side of the border who not long ago were becoming too powerful, and she had to slightly suppress them. This has made them somewhat discontented. Russia, therefore, does not wish them to see that their brethren in Turkey are better off, perhaps, than themselves. Crete might have been handed over to Grece without any bother, but Russia again won the gratitude of the Turk by preventing it. The Emperor of Germany was only against it because he was bidding for the favor of Russia. The Russian diplomatists, by the way, are by no means pleased at the turn events have recently taken. They never meant the Sick Man to get on his legs again, and they perceive now that they made a mistake in according him too much support. If he is not checked he may perhaps soon be in a position to attempt to walk alone, and that would never do.

Brummell and the Decay of Dandyism.

From The Spectator.

How came it that a man of low birth, of only moderate fortune, and of no special ability was able to conquer London and to hold his conquest so long? Brummell was not the mere whim of a few years—the comet of a season. He was an absolute king from his first appearance in London society in 1790 till the fatal day in 1814 on which he ordered in the chicken from Watier's for dinner, went to the opera, and at the door got into a post chaise, drove to Dover, and left England for good. We believe the explanation is to be found in the fact that he had early imbibed the spirit, if not the words, of the motto which Danton borrowed from Bacon. "Boldness, boldness, and again boldness," was Brummell's motto. Whether in his sayings, his actions, or his dress, Brummell always did the bold thing.

Another maxim on which Brummell acted was that which recognizes the fact that the majority of both men and women like to be trampled on. Brummell early realized the value of this maxim, and, like Swift and Beau Nash in their several spheres, he scored a great social success by its use. Society came in crowds to be trampled upon and kicked. So much, indeed, did they like the process that when Brummell left England they ran over to Calais to enjoy the much-loved infliction. And Brummell had the good sense to give them what they wanted. The haughty debtor in exile was just as rude and just as arbitrary as the sovereign dandy. Thus, though we may despise Brummell, and congratulate ourselves on the fact that we have done with him as an institution, we cannot deny that the man knew human nature profoundly. No doubt he put his knowledge to selfish, ignoble, and paltry ends. Still, a person who has the courage to seize the wild ass, society, by the mane, jump on its back, and to ride it where and how he will, deserves his meed of wonder and admiration.

Shetland Wool.

From Chambers's Journal.

The chief characteristics of Shetland hosiery is the extreme fineness of the wool used. This wool is obtained from the native Shetland sheep, an animal of decidedly meagre appearance, and which a southern flockmaster would be inclined to "have none of." Nevertheless, this humble beast, picking up a scanty living on the bleak hillsides where its larger relatives would starve, produces wool of remarkable fineness; and when it is mentioned that the natural colors vary from black and white to an endless variety of grays, browns, fawns, and chestnuts of many shades, (locally called "moorit,") it will be seen that the Shetland people have ready to their hand raw material of the most suitable kind for their purpose.

In connection with the fineness of the wool, the method of taking it from the sheep is worthy of note. It is not clipped or shorn in the usual way; but at the proper season is literally plucked from the backs of the animals, it being averred that shearing tends to deteriorate the quality of every succeeding fleece; and, of course, to keep the yield of wool as fine as possible is a great desideratum. The plucking referred to usually appears to strangers to be a cruel expedient; but in reality the sheep seems to suffer no more from it than from ordinary shearing.

Recessional.

God of our fathers, known of old—
Lord of our far-flung battle line—
Beneath Whose awful Hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies—
The Captains and the Kings depart;
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Far-called our navies melt away—
On dune and headland sinks the fire—
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe—
Such boastigs as the Gentiles use,
Or lesser breeds without the Law—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard—
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding calls not Thee to guard—
For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord!

Amen.

—In the August Chap-Book.

The Make-Up of the Gutenberg Bible.

From The Publishers' Weekly.

The workmanship of the printer in his own proper field is wonderful when we regard the circumstances under which it was done, but it would not satisfy the requirements of a modern publisher or bookbuyer. It is of its own time, with the faults of that time in manner and matter. The promise of legibility which seem warranted by the bold and black types is delusive. The ordinary Latin scholar cannot read the book, nor refer to any passage in it with satisfaction. It is without title and paging figures. The blank spaces which indicate changes of subject and give relief to the eyes were seized by the illuminator. Verse follows verse, and chapter follows chapter, and one line chases another with grudging of white space and of tone relief which is not atoned for by the dabs of red in the rubrics, nor by the profuse wealth of ornamentation in the centre column and margins.

The composition is noticeably irregular, the lines are not always of uniform length. When a word was divided the hyphen was allowed to project and give to the right side of the column a ragged appearance. When there were too many letters for the line, words were abbreviated. The measure was narrow, and it was only through the liberal use of abbreviations that the spacing of words was regulated. The period, colon, and hyphen were the only points of punctuation.

How Ichabod "Surrounded Them."

From The Spirit of '76.

Cumberland, R. I., furnished her full proportion of soldiers during the Revolution, and when the war closed a number from other sections of the country came to make their homes in Cumberland, till there was quite a community of veterans in this part of the town, near the Ballou Meeting House, where was situated a tavern built very soon after the close of the war, famous for good cheer in the old staging days, kept by Major William Ballou, who gave the veterans a soldier's welcome. Seldom was a Winter evening so cold or stormy that a goodly number could not gather there and relate "their deeds of valor done." Many were the stories, grave and gay, told before the glowing logs of that wide fireplace, and some have been related from father to son until the present generation.

One of these old tales is told of Ichabod Howard, who was once assigned to picket duty. At some distance he saw seven Hessians of the British Army, who stacked their arms and climbed the trees for apples. Alone he approached them, and, leveling his gun at them, ordered them to surrender. They descended, and Howard, standing between them and their guns, shouted the names of other soldiers, telling them not to fire if the men would consent to go to camp, at the same time ordering the prisoners to march. The Hessians, believing that he was accompanied by others, and being forbidden to turn around on pain of instant death, marched before Ichabod Howard to camp, where the brave man delivered the prisoners to his commanding officer. When Ichabod was asked how he managed to capture seven men alone, he replied: "I surrounded them."

Two Sonnets.

I.

All love adepts, all faithful hearts who
wear
In love's sweet prime—his hour of blossoming—
The full, harmonious colors of his spring,
O think not when they fail ye shall go bare;

Take heart, his very mourning still is fair,
Ay, tho' the world its hail of pity fling,
Cutting as scorn, no meaner, earthlier
thing,
Can match the royal robe of Love's despair!

Put on his weeds, then, ye who fear to
sleep,
Because ye fear to wake to grief newblown;
Rise, bear sweet spices to the grave, and
weep
Love's balmy tears, there where by Love
o'erthrown,
Death leaves but empty cerements in a
heap,
And Love for love still rolls away the
stone.

II.

Fair friends of Love, who fear to take his
pay,
Counting his service loss, his joys too
brief,
Too much o'erweighted by his long-drawn
grief,
Try his conclusions, ere ye say him nay.

What though his servants walk at close of
day,
And hold sad commune o'er some vanished
chief,
Not for love's death, but birth of high belief,
Their hearts still burn within them by the
way.

They know their love is living, and take
shame
That they one moment sought him with
the dead;
They feel their love immortal, by the flame
That burns the brighter as it burns unfed.
So weeping, sing Love's praise, who could
reframe
The universe whence all but love had fled.

EMILY PFEIFFER in Spectator, January, 1877.

A Brave Man.

From Bouillet's Dictionary of History.

"Nicolas, Chevalier d'Assas, a French Captain in the Auvergne Regiment, born at Vigan in the Languedoc, while making a reconnaissance during the night of Oct. 15, 1760, at Klostercamp in Westphalia, met a column of the enemy which was advancing in silence to surprise the French Army. He was ordered to keep silent or else they would kill him. D'Assas at once cried out, 'A moi Auvergne—the enemy is here!' He was killed on the spot."

The German Government's Teachings.

From Harper's Weekly.

The German Government to-day preaches protectionism and passive obedience, tariff war against America, and police war against popular aspirations. The German papers cannot escape these influences, and preach hatred from day to day where they should preach the brotherhood of man. This is sad to contemplate, for Germany is naturally looked up to as a great reservoir of scientific and literary wealth. Germans used to be generous toward foreign countries—particularly toward England and America, which have sheltered their exiled brethren and paid wages to millions of their emigrants. Yet I scarcely ever see now a reference to England that is not dictated by spite. Even the great Jubilee of Queen Victoria calls forth malevolent observations in the official press of Berlin, and as for saying a good word for America, that would be regarded as treason. Our German friends must be sought in the ranks of the small Liberal section that dares to think for itself. Yet we all brag about the moral and intellectual triumphs of this nineteenth century.

Boycott in Many Languages.

From Notes and Queries.

A Petersburg newspaper, The Peterburgskaya Gazeta, of June 24, (July 6,) in referring to the Captain's recent death, remarks that not only have words derived from his name been adopted into French, (boycotter;) Dutch, (boycotten;) German, (boikottiren,) and other European languages, to express a systematic "cold shouldering," but that the term has even made its way into Russian in the shape of boycottirovat, (to boycott,) boycottirovanie, (boycotting, substantive.)

The Cobblers of Brussels.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The Emperor Charles V., being curious to ascertain the opinion of his subjects regarding himself and his government, often departed incognito to public and other resorts to glean information. His boots needed repairs, and one night at Brussels he wended his steps to the establishment of a cobbler. Unfortunately, it was St. Crispin's Day, and instead of discovering the cobbler engaged in his work he found him with his acquaintances celebrating his patron's festal day. The Emperor, however, stated his wants, and for the performance of the duty offered a tempting gratuity. "Know you not, my friend," said the hilarious cobbler, "that this day is sacred to the pious patron of our art, St. Crispin? For the nonce I have renounced work. Were you the Emperor Charles V. himself, I'd not do a stitch; but if you will come in you shall drink with us to the health of St. Crispin. We are as merry as Charles V. can be." The stranger accepted the offer of hospitality, and while he was contemplating their rude pleasure instead of participating in the same, the jovial host accosted him thus: "I suppose you are some courtier, politician, or some other personage in the State, but whoever you be you're heartily welcome here. Drink a bout, Sir. Here's Charles V.'s health." "Then you love Charles V.?" queried the Emperor. "Love him?" echoed the son of St. Crispin, "aye, aye. Certainly I love him. I love his long noseship well enough, but I should love him much better were he to tax us a little less."

Shortly after this conversation the Emperor departed, by no means displeased with the bluntness of his host. The next day the Emperor sent for the cobbler, and in answering the summons he feared that a terrible reception was in store for him. The cobbler was ushered into the presence of the Emperor, who, observing the man's anxiety, hastened to appease his dire forebodings by promising to grant any reasonable wish he might express. Crispin took heart, and requested that his sovereign and late visitor would permit in future the cobblers of Flanders to bear for their arms a boot with the Emperor's crown upon it, and that in all processions the Company of Cobblers should take precedence of the Company of Shoemakers. The request was conceded by the Emperor, and these high and honorable distinctions are still held and cherished by the cobblers of Brussels.

To Keep Paris Clean.

From Good Words.

To do this work and to remove the 2,500 cubic meters of rubbish, there are 149 brigades of sweepers, numbering 3,345, in conjunction with 550 rubbish carts, and 1,075 horses.

From before dawn till long after sunset one sees in Paris the street cleaners in their peaked caps and watermen's boots or sabots hard at their work of sweeping, swabbing, or watering. Each hour of the day brings its particular work for them. From 4 to 6:30 A. M. they have to wash and sweep the pavements and streets, and in Winter cast gravel on the asphalt (315,470 meters) and wood paving (368,300 meters) of the city. From 6:30 till 8:30 four of them and a woman sweeper accompany the scavenger's dustcart to clear away from the dustbins the refuse which the chiffonniers have discarded; from 8:30 to 11 they are again at work sweeping, cleaning, watering, and flushing the gutters, till these almost assume the form of little mountain torrents. From 11 till 1 they leave off for déjeuner, and then they are hard at work again cleansing streets and benches, and in Winter, from 7 till 9 P. M., it is their duty once more to throw gravel over the wood and asphalt pavements.

The Liquor Business in Politics.

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt in the September Atlantic.

The liquor business does not stand on the same footing with other occupations. It always tends to produce criminality in the population at large and law-breaking among the saloon keepers themselves. It is absolutely necessary to supervise it ridgidly, and to impose restrictions upon the traffic. In large cities the traffic cannot be stopped, but the evils can at least be minimized. In New York the saloon keepers have always stood high among professional politicians. Nearly two-thirds of the political leaders of Tammany Hall have been in the liquor business at one time or another. The saloon is the natural club and meeting place for the ward heelers and leaders, and the barroom politician is one of the most common and best recognized factors in local government.

The saloon keepers are always hand-in-glove with the professional politicians, and occupy toward them such a position as is not held by any other class of men. The influence they wield in local politics has always been very great, and until our board took office no man ever dared seriously to threaten them for their flagrant violations of the law. The powerful and influential saloon keeper was glad to see the shops of his neighbors closed, for it gave him business. On the other hand, a corrupt Police Captain, or the corrupt politician who controlled him, could always extort money from a saloon keeper by threatening to close his place and let his neighbor's remain open.

Postage Stamps and Their Collection.

From Chambers's Journal.

Thousands of people, young and old, now find pleasure and profit in stamp collecting, a pursuit which extends year by year, the price of genuine specimens of early stamps rising continually with the demand. There are now about fifty dealers in stamps in London alone, and the collector may be found everywhere. One dealer, Mr. W. J. Palmer of the Strand, estimates the value of his stock at over £60,000; and last year he sold upward of a hundred thousand stamps, while he examines from five to ten thousand every day. The varied uses to which stamps are put may be judged from the fact that a customer bought 20,000,000 of the commoner sorts for papering walls of houses and public buildings. It is estimated that there are 500,000 stamp collectors in the United States, the C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Company of St. Louis employing alone about 130 persons in the conduct of a very large business. Sensational prices are given for rare stamps. American local varieties bring from £250 to £500; one of Livingston, Ala., has sold for £140. One of the ten specimens of the Brattleboro stamp has sold for £250; the twenty-cent St. Louis (1845) for about £500; a pair of Post Office, Mauritius, are worth £600, (two have been sold for £870,) and a set of the five British Guiana, first issue of 1850, will fetch £1,000. An unused Transvaal stamp with error "Transoral" has sold for £50. One of the most valuable English stamps is the nine-penny straw-colored Queen's head with hairline of 1862 which is worth £30.

Among valuable collections is that of Ferrari of Paris, which is said to be worth £250,000. That of the Duke of York is worth between £30,000 and £40,000; Rothschild's about £100,000, and that of the late Czar of Russia £150,000. The collection which Mr. Tapling left to the British Museum was worth £70,000. There are now collections in the Berlin Imperial Museum, also at Amsterdam, Vienna, and Dresden.

An Ode of Horace.

(Horace, Book I., Last Ode, "Persicos odi.")

To feast in high state
Like a Persian, I hate;
Wreaths of linden I care not to braid.
Then cease, boy, to look
Through each leafy nook
For the Summer's last rose ere it fade.

The myrtle alone
Has a charm all its own;
I forbid thee aught else to entwine.
It is fairest for thee,
It is sweetest for me,
While I quaff 'neath the close-arching vine.

—J. R. in The Spectator.

The Growth of Public Expenditure in Europe.

From the August Yale Review.

The French Government in 1820 levied taxes of 939,000,000f.; in 1840 this sum had risen to 1,235,000,000f.; in 1860, to 1,962,000,000f.; in 1880, to 3,130,000,000f., and in 1895 the sum reached 3,375,000,000f. It has been calculated how much Government in France has cost per hour at various periods in this century. Under Napoleon I. the hourly expenditure was 150,000f.; under Louis XVIII., 119,000f.; under Louis Philippe, 150,000f.; under Napoleon III., 249,000f., and in 1882, 463,000f.

Evidently we are far distant from the time of Charlemagne, that great and powerful sovereign who met the expenses of his vast empire by selling the grain crops of his domains. It is a curious phenomenon: never did public expenditure increase so prodigiously and reach such colossal sums as when taxes could be imposed only with the consent of the taxpayer himself. Still more striking has this become, now that the people's representatives themselves discuss and propose the need of new outlays. In our modern parliaments it seems more and more true that the progressive increase of public expenditure has no limits.

It is not possible to make close calculations. The political organization of the various European States varies greatly. But adding the annual expenses of local, national, and federal governments in Europe, the result is about 25,000,000,000f. That is to say, a sum which the human mind, in spite of every effort, cannot comprehend. Increase it further, and we shall enter more and more into the realm of the inconceivable. But it appears that neither the politicians nor the economists of our time stand in fear of the inconceivable. This, in fact, is how the matter stands: the politicians prefer to discuss as little as possible this phenomenon of a public expenditure steadily and irresistibly growing. The so-called Liberals call it fatal; the Radicals describe it complacently as democratic.

George Washington's Whereabouts.

From The Critic.

In the latter part of July the following advertisement appeared in The London Times:

TO AMERICANS.—To be Sold, the best authenticated HOUSE of GEORGE WASHINGTON, near Banbury, consisting of an ancient manor-house, containing seven bedrooms, three reception rooms, kitchen, and offices; stabling and outbuildings, and a farm let off and producing £195 per annum, comprising in all about 210 acres. The Freehold to be Sold for a very moderate sum.

As the island of Barbados was the only foreign land ever visited by Washington, it would have been wiser to address the above advertisement "To the Marines," instead of "To Americans." The manor-house is probably the one that Washington's ancestors occupied.

The Shepherd.

Beside her cot, with shading hand,
She searched the hills at eventide;
Each scaur and heathery track she scanned
Until her shepherd she descried.

So be it given thee to behold,
My heart, when life's last air grows chill,
Thy shepherd moving by the fold
At sundown on the heavenly hill.

GEOF. WINTERWOOD in Good Words.

Religious Enthusiasm.

Lyman Abbott in The Outlook.

There seems to be nothing that men are so afraid of as religious enthusiasm. I do not quite understand it. If there is an election pending, all those who have any interest in the election set to work to create enthusiasm. They write articles in the newspapers, make speeches on the platform, organize military and semi-military companies, plan barbecues, scatter tracts. Their aim is to make one-half the people believe that if the other half of the people carry the election the United States will go to pieces. They want to create an enthusiasm of fear and an enthusiasm of hope, and for the three or four days before the election if you read the papers on either side you are sure the other side has no chance. For the aim in politics is to create a political enthusiasm. It is so in business.

For my own part, in my business relations, I would a great deal rather have a man who is enthusiastic and not sound in judgment than a man who is sound in judgment and has not any enthusiasm. And I will tell you why. If he has enthusiasm, I can educate his judgment; but if he has only judgment, I have never yet found a way of kindling his enthusiasm. We want enthusiasm in politics, we want enthusiasm in business, but we are afraid of it in religion.

Pay of the Grecian Architect.

From Chambers's Journal.

The French school at Delphi has lately unearthed two slabs of limestone which bear an inscription which is of great interest, dating as it does from the fourth century before Christ. This inscription, which consists of about two hundred lines, gives the price of work for building operations in Greece at the period named, and from it we learn that an architect was paid at the rate of under £30 per annum. This is not a great sum, even if its purchasing power is multiplied, as it should be, by five or six.

A Lay Sermon.

"Ye gentlemen who serve the British drama
With all the wit and wisdom of your pen,
Who from a highly cultivated Karma
Evolve your views of manners and of men,

I would but ask, as one whom oft an order
Admits, a worshipper, within your fanes,
Why, by degrees, your plays are growing
broader?
(I trust the word sufficien 'ly explains.)

Has decency so far gone out of fashion
That ye must needs, to catch the English
folk,
Dip for your plots in troubled pools of passion,
And bait your lines with spicy équivoke?

Why are your personages so full-blooded,
Why nail such scarlet colors to your mast,
And hold aloft as 'She-who-must-be-studied'
The Lady of th' apologetic past?"

—COTSFORD DICK in The Ways of the World.

Trouble About S and F.

From Notes and Queries.

Two instances of various readings, possibly from confusing s and f, may be worth giving.

In the Rev. A. B. Grosart's edition of Giles Fletcher's poem "Christ's Victory and Triumph," the reading in Part III., Stanza 44, is "And as he fought * * * to fly from his own heart." The editor remarks on this: "I read fought; but I am not sure that sought is not intended." In Griffith & Farran's "Ancient and Modern Library" the reading is sought.

In the Wesleyan Methodist Hymn Book (Hymn No. 126, v. 2) the present reading stands:

In nature's strength I sought in vain
For what my God refused to give;
I could not then the mastery gain,
Or lord of all my passion live.

This reading appears to have been adopted by John Wesley in 1780. But what Charles Wesley wrote was quite different:

In nature's strength I fought in vain,
For, what my God refused to give,
I could not then, &c.

Iron Working in Central Africa.

From The Geographical Journal.

The working of iron is certainly the most advanced art in this region of Africa. The ore is mined, smelted, and fashioned by the natives with great skill. Outside many of the villages stands the village smithy, merely a roof of shade boughs and grass supported by stakes. Here congregate the village gossips, who justify their presence by an occasional turn at the bellows. The tools are primitive, a rock for an anvil, a weighty stone for the sledge, and pieces of iron bound to wooden handles for the finer shaping and ornamental work. The bellows consist of two goatskins, each furnished with an open mouth like a purse, and connected up by a piece of bamboo pipe to a narrow clay union nozzle about nine inches long.

The blower sits on the ground, seizes the mouth of each skin in either hand, and raises and lowers them alternately, first with the mouth open and with a quick upward stroke to take

MILLIONS DUE IMPORTERS

Customs Adjudged by the United States Courts to Have Been Illegally Collected.

TREASURY KEEPS ALL IT CAN

Protests of Hundreds of New York Merchants Judicially Sustained, but Without Effect—Business Disaster Might Have Been Averted.

There are a great many importers in New York who assert that the United States Government owes them money which they cannot collect. The amounts thus claimed to be due range all the way from $5 to $200,000, and the alleged aggregate is several millions of dollars. This floating indebtedness of the Government represents import duties collected by customs officers, which the courts have decided to be illegal. Hundreds of New York merchants have had their protests against what they regarded as excessive import duties sustained by the United States Supreme Court, and yet they have not been able to get back the extra money which they were forced to pay into the United States Treasury in order to get possession of their goods.

Repeated efforts have been made within the last four years, on the part of the importers, to get the Treasury Department to take this matter up and agree upon a basis of settlement. A large proportion of the New York merchants who hold claims of this character have placed their interests in the hands of counsel, and frequent but ineffectual conferences have been held in Washington between the lawyers and the officers of the Treasury Dpartment. The present Administration has displayed a fair and considerate spirit toward the long-suffering importers, and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury William B. Howell has promised to look into these neglected claims without delay.

Treasury Keeps What It Gets.

As far back as tariff legislation has extended in this country, the records show that questions have continually arisen regarding the dutiability, under the law, of various imports. Collectors have from time to time imposed excessive duties on imports, the importers have invariably protested and fought the cases through the courts to successful issue, and yet there are no instances, in recent years, where the Government, after being beaten in the United States courts, has acknowledged its error by refunding the amounts wrongfully collected. Some of the New York importers declare that the ingenuity of the Treasury authorities has been more actively exercised in keeping them out of their money after favorable court decisions than it was before the adjudication in justifying the original offense.

Up to 1864 importers who considered that they had been unjustly dealt with by the customs officers had the common law right of recovering from the Collector—by suit. If the verdict was in favor of the importer, an execution was obtained against the Collector and he had to satisfy the judgment. Consequently, moneys in dispute were not turned over to the United States Treasury, but were held by the Collector until the dispute was properly adjudicated.

In Section 2,931 of the Act of 1864 it was provided that an importer becoming dissatisfied with any act of the Collector of Customs could file a protest within ten days after the liquidation of the entry and appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury within thirty days thereafter. Should the appeal be decided against the importer, he could bring an action in the nature of a suit at law to test the legality of the Collector's act, and have the suit tried "before a court and jury." With regard to the qualifications of the plaintiff the law reads: "Any person who shall have made payments under protest" may maintain an action at law.

The old law relating to the collection of customs did not specify the kind of protest that should be made, whether it should be oral or in writing, so that claims were often made to the Collector when he could not find any protest on file, and the money that should have been paid back to the importers passed into the United States Treasury. It was to prevent such confusion that the specific clause was put into the new law.

The Schlesinger Case.

Mr. Charles Curie of the law firm of Curie, Smith & Mackie, which makes a specialty of Custom House cases, in discussing this subject a day or two ago said: "A case came up for trial on an importation made in Boston some time in 1880. It reached the United States Supreme Court and was argued on Jan. 13, 1887. The merchant's name is Schlesinger, and the imported some steel bars. As the goods were examined on the wharf in Boston, no part of the importation was retained by the Government, but the importer, after paying duty and receiving his certificate of entry, was permitted to take possession of all of the goods. Subsequently the Collector made a further demand on Schlesinger for additional duties, claiming that the importation should pay a higher rate than was originally assessed. The importer declined to pay the additional duties demanded, whereupon the Collector brought suit. The case was tried and was decided in favor of the importer, and upon appeal to the United States Supreme Court the decision was affirmed. The courts held that, in view of the law as found in the Revised Statutes, the importer was justified in not paying his money and in resisting the demand made upon him in the manner he had chosen.

"This would seem to be a decision which was equitable and just to the importer in the case cited. Previously the courts had held, and the Treasury Department regulations had always held, that in order to give the importer any rights he should first pay his money, before proceeding by protest, appeal, and suit. And in all the contested questions between the merchants and the Government, under the Revised Statutes from 1874 to 1883, and under the act of 1883 up very nearly to the act of 1890, that had been the rule governing the department officers in the courts. Since then the Government on several occasions has raised the question of the right of the importer to recover his duties where he had paid his money on the demand of the Collector, after obtaining his goods; and the Government has also raised the question whether, besides filing a protest within ten days after liquidation, as the law of 1864, Section 2,931, Revised Statutes, requires, he ought not to have also filed a protest on or before the payment of the duties, according to the wording of the act of 1845, Section 3,011.

Held Upon a Technicality.

"For the last four years, upon this technicality, the United States Government has withheld and is still withholding the moneys of merchants which long ago were decided by the Federal courts to have been illegally exacted. There is no doubt that the amounts involved in these cases will aggregate several millions of dollars. Exact figures cannot be ascertained until the Government makes up the claims. The problem of how to get the Government to see that it is its duty to have these matters properly settled is the question of the hour.

"Some officials of limited experience, but high in office, have made the extraordinary assertion that these claims should not be paid except on a judgment of the court which is in effect about the same as saying that the Government's obligations with respect to its indebtedness to the merchant importers of the United States is to be indefinitely postponed—inasmuch as there are thousands of such cases pending, and the Federal courts of this circuit have never yet tried more than thirty tariff cases in one term, and there are never to exceed four terms in a year.

"There are several hundred New York houses interested in this question. I have reason to believe that the Government owes various firms sums ranging from $5 to $1,000,000. I know of some instances where, if the Government had paid the 'refund' amounts adjudged to be due, certain houses which were forced to default would be in business to-day."

Letter Carriers' Claims to be Settled.

Assistant Superintendent Hurt of the Free Delivery Post Office Service at Washington visited the New York Post Office yesterday to investigate the claims of letter carriers for overtime service prior to 1893, the year in which a regulation preventing the carriers from doing overtime work went into force. The claims submitted to the Postmaster General at that time amounted to many thousands of dollars. A large number of these have been settled. Those still to be disposed of range from $450 each to much smaller sums, and will probably keep Mr. Hurt busy for two weeks.

Classified Business Directory.

ART GALLERY.

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STABBED BY HIS ROOMMATE.

Drunken Quarrel of Two Frenchmen May Cause the Death of One of Them.

A quarrel between Frenchmen in a room they shared at 19 Minetta Street, ending in the stabbing of one of them by the other, with probably fatal effect, early yesterday morning. The injured man, who lies in a critical condition in St. Vincent's Hospital, is Emile Murra, forty-seven years old, employed as a kitchen hand in a Thompson Street restaurant. His assailant, Auguste Jougelet, forty-two years old, a hodcarrier, had roomed with him a long time. They had never before been known to quarrel.

The trouble arose on account of Mrs. Maggie Reilly, twenty-seven years old, a friend of Murra. He had found her seated in Washington Park with her baby, weeping because she had been dispossessed. Her husband is a sailor, now at sea, and she could not pay the rent of her quarters at 25 Downing Street. Murra took her home, and when Jougelet came in and found her there an outbreak was threatened at once. The men quieted down, however, sent out for beer, and drank it with the woman.

Jougelet showed an inclination to quarrel every now and then, growing more abusive as he grew more drunk, and finally drew a knife without warning and stabbed his roommate in the stomach several times. The latter ran down stairs with his wound gaping frightfully, and fell into the arms of Patrolman Peterson, who had heard the noise of quarreling.

An ambulance call was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital, whither the injured man was taken, and the policeman went up stairs, where Mrs. Reilly, who had been screaming at the top of her voice, pointed to a room where Jougelet lay on a mattress feigning sleep. He was arrested. He declared that he had stabbed Murra in self-defense, after the latter had tried to choke him to death. Mrs. Reilly denies this, and says that Murra made no effort to hurt Jougelet, but was set upon before he had time to escape. Jougelet was held in Jefferson Market Court to await the result of Murra's injuries. Mrs. Reilly is in the House of Detention.

Pushed His Brother Out of Window.

Willie Braun, three years old, a son of Harris Braun, a tailor living at 224 Clinton Street, died at 10 A. M. yesterday in Gouverneur Hospital of injuries received in a fall from a fourth-story window, through a skylight to the basement, where S. Glaser, a shoemaker, lives. The child's father had left him and his brother Abraham, four years old, at home. While both were at the window about 7:30 A. M. little Abraham, as he afterward admitted, pushed Willie out. He landed amid broken glass on Glaser's five-year-old boy, Meyer, who was asleep. The latter was badly bruised and cut, and his parents, who were sleeping near by, were also hurt by flying glass. Glaser took his bleeding son under one arm and Willie Braun under the other and carried them to a neighboring drug store. Willie was afterward taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where he died.

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FROM LONDON TO ANTWERP

Tribulations of an American Tourist Who Tarries for a While in England's Capital.

TIPS INCREASE WITH TRUNKS

The Great Liverpool Station—Incidents of the Voyage—Holland, and How It Appeals to a New Amsterdamer—Belgian Customs Officials.

ANTWERP, Aug. 7.—For the last time in my behalf Mary went out to the front steps with the whistle and called up a four-wheeler. For the last time the porter of that square in London followed the cab to my door to collect his commission on my trunks. Down came the trunks, with the assistance of a second porter, a sort of unauthorized bird of prey, who followed the real porter in hope of catching some stray crumbs from his table. And his hopes were not entirely groundless, for, learning that the coach was bound for Liverpool Street Station, he ran along beside, a distance of several miles, and was in at the death for a second tip for unloading. It was the real porter, however, the one with the blue and white badge on his arm, from whom it was hard to break away. He had loaded and unloaded my baggage so many times, always without a break of a scratch, that we were like old friends. We shed no tears, but he wrung my hand hard at the final moment, and urged me to return to that square and have my trunks handled in the future.

The baggage for which I had and still have the pleasure of dispensing tips is of that increasing kind that must warm a porter's heart. When my big porter-friend first handled it in midwinter it was simply a steamer trunk and a satchel—which was just one steamer trunk too much. Then reinforcements came over from Liverpool, and the tips had to be increased from a shilling to a hawf-crown. Then still more came up from the Isle of Wight, until at the going away the cabby took mental surveys of his vehicle to see whether it would stand the strain.

"You had better not try it," I told him while he and the porters were making things fast with straps and ropes. "You will break down. I will call a hansom to carry part of the stuff."

Development of a Tourist's Baggage.

"Ow, naw, Sir!" said he. "H'I can tike double that and not brike down. Hit's all right, Sir." So we started, the coach swaying as a ship might with her ballast and all her cargo up in the crosstrees; and we did not brike down—he carried us sifely to the stition.

Liverpool Street Station is the London starting point for Antwerp by the Great Eastern Railway and the Harwich boats. And Harwich is evidently a seaport on the east coast of England, though the traveler "via Harwich" learns little of the town except that he reaches it by rail and quits it by steamer. It gives a sort of object lesson in English history, however. When one takes Macaulay's accounts of William of Orange's voyages from Holland to England, particularly the one voyage that made a considerable impression on Great Britain, it seems as though William were really making long sea voyages—like a trip around the Horn, or by Suez in the direction of Australia. But when you take the steamer at Harwich at 10 o'clock in the evening and wake up at 6 next morning and find yourself sailing across Holland up the River Scheldt, William's voyages seem less formidable.

The Liverpool Street Station is said to be the largest in Europe except one in Frankfort-on-Main, and I can testify that it is a maze of glass houses and tracks and offices and waiting rooms. On the day before my exit from London I had explored its office regions, and a curious thing had been said to me in each of them. I had come with a ticket and a line of introduction to Sir William Birt, the General Manager, and he had immediately said:

"That is as good an introduction here as if it came from the Prince of Wales or the President of France."

Weight of an American's Signature.

After such a beginning there was nothing for me to do but pull up my collar a little higher and look dignified. It can hurt nobody, I think, to say that the man whose signature was equal to the Prince's or the President's was George H. Daniels of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. My conversation with Sir William was principally about ninety-pound rails and Westinghouse brakes and such matters, and then he proposed to take me in to see Mr. Drury, his first assistant, and Mr. Gooday, the Continental Manager.

"These gentlemen have both traveled in America with Mr. Daniels," said he, "and I see you have letters to them also." And that is what I am coming to, though slowly and awkwardly.

"When you see Mr. Daniels," said Mr. Gooday, "I wish you would tell him that we are waiting for him here."

Then there came out gradually a part (I am sure it was only a small part) of the story of the visit of these two English railroad men to America, under the chaperonage of Mr. Daniels. I knew what it meant when they told me that he had harnessed up one of his special trains and taken them to Washington, Chicago, Niagara, Montreal, and Newport. It was no plainer, not a bit, when Mr. Gooday patticularly added:

"We came home none too soon. That drink you call the cocktail over there is very powerful, and people drink it even in the early morning."

Then another curious thing was said; it seemed to be a day of curious sayings: "When you go aboard the steamer," said he "please mention your name to the chief steward." Was not that odd? And was it not rather the name of Daniels that should have been mentioned to the chief steward? Ah, a rare old monarch is the railroad king!

No Trunk Checks in England.

Londoners tell me that there is no occasion for keeping a watchful eye on the trunks when once they are in the "luggage van"; that they are perfectly secure without further care, and that I give myself too much trouble about them. But I cannot bring myself to that blissful state of mind. In America I have my checks, and can reasonably expect to receive either the trunks or their value. But in England I have nothing to show for them, generally, and I am not yet able to see what is to prevent some other passenger's going to the van at the end of the journey, if I am not there, and claiming them and taking them away. However, on the Harwich route they weigh the trunks and charge so much a pound for carrying them, and give a receipt for a certain number of "pieces." Each trunk is then labeled with a big, foreign-looking yellow tab, reading "London to Antwerp," and the traveler need trouble himself no further about them till he lands in Belgium.

There is no need of the warning cry of "All aboard!" for an English railway train. Porters run along the platforms and slam and lock the doors, and everybody knows what that means. Soft cushions welcomed us in the carriage that was to carry us to Harwich, and by a minute after 8 o'clock in the evening we were dashing through cuts and tunnels, with nothing in sight (though it was still broad daylight) but bare brick walls. Very little of the town is to be seen in approaching or quitting London, for nearly all the tracks are depressed. Soon, however, we were out in the open, flying across a handsome part of the inland, with good farms and comfortable houses everywhere. In the two hours between London and Harwich the train ran at express speed, with no stops, and drew up at 10 o'clock on the pier close beside the steamer. The platform was brighter with electric lights than any part of London I have seen. It was a sort of parting verification of the often-repeated saying, "Every little town in England is better lighted than London."

A Clean Amsterdam Steamer.

The Amsterdam, the steamer that lay ready to carry us away from Merrie England, was so spic and span and bright and tight looking, so brilliant with electric lights, that it was easy to imagine ourselves in America instead of on the east coast of England. The good impression of her was heightened, no doubt, as it was only natural that it should be, by finding that the mention of my name to the steward opened the door for me of one of the best staterooms I ever saw—a big family room on deck, with beds for five or six persons, to be divided at will with thick curtains. There was no cause for vanity over such attention, for I knew perfectly well that my name for the occasion should have been spelled D-a-n-i-e-l-s.

For an hour we sat on deck under the awning, eating a luncheon from the restaurant below, which was still open and sending its emissaries out to take orders and deliver goods; not positively eating all that time, perhaps, but alternating it with watching the passengers. There were scores, possibly several hundreds of them, and the prevailing language was French, with some Hollandish, and a dash of English. The ever-present Englishman, in the long, checked ulster and the steamer cap, was there, of course. I suppose a Malay ship, crossing the Indian Ocean, could not sink without carrying down that objectionable Englishman, in the plaid ulster, with the arctic expression and the "Aw, really!" ever ready at the tongue's end. I need not describe him with more particularity, for doubtless you know him. If you have ever traveled a mile from your street door, you have met him; and having met him you are sure to love him as much as I do. I wonder that the good Englishmen do not exterminate him, for their own sakes—for he is no more a sample Englishman than the cowboy is a sample American. I have been traveling about Antwerp with some remarkably clever and obliging Englishmen, who join with me heartily in execrating the deep-voiced humbug in plaids and monocle. It is their own saying that he is always a humbug, making up abroad for the snubs he is compelled to bear at home.

There are many lights about Harwich Harbor—presuming, of course, that there is a harbor, as I suppose there must be. Many of these things must be taken on faith in traveling by night. As long as all goes well you reasonably imagine that your ship is seaworthy and her officers competent; but do you know when her hull was built, when her boilers were inspected, how much steam she carries? If you stop to worry about these things you merely spoil the pleasure of the journey. Faith is the great thing in traveling, next to a fat pocketbook. Indeed, there is nothing better than presumptive evidence that we went to Harwich at all that night, or crossed the North Sea to Holland. The time table said that we were to do these things; and we reached some place with lights and a wharf, and spent the night on a broad water that was very smooth and more phosphorescent than any other water I have seen north of the tropics. But when I say that we went to Harwich and crossed the North Sea, I say it without any positive evidence.

Realism of the North Sea.

This North Sea has been well handled by the British novelists of a nautical turn, who let no bay or cape or headland escape their pens. I can only say that it was extremely black when I saw it, and smooth as a lake. At 6 o'clock in the morning we were steaming up a river that grew gradually narrower as we went on, with low banks of rich green, and fields of the same emerald, and no trees except those in long rows, so far away that it was impossible to tell what sort they were, and all looking exactly like the supernatural trees furnished with the children's Noah's arks—that is, on every tree the lowest branches began at exactly the same height, and the highest branches were all of precisely the same altitude; and in diameter no tree could have varied six inches from its neighbors. And here and there were windmills, their great arms revolving slowly in the cool morning breeze; and occasionally a house, its steep tiled roof declaring beyond peradventure that there were barrels of sauerkraut and schnapps in the cellar. And let that last sentence, if you have no objection, be a lesson to us both on the folly of judging from appearances. For those houses looked, certainly, as if they had those savory things in their cellars; but when houses are built on land that lies some feet lower than the river bed, how can they have anything in their cellars but water?

That was Holland. It was not necessary to take Holland on faith, for everybody knows it by the pictures of it. Those windmills and dikes and things could belong to no other country. Pen pictures of it might prevaricate or exaggerate, or worse, perhaps; but the art of the pencil and brush is beyond question. It cannot lie, except when it reaches its very highest and most profitable estate—and that is, of course, when it is used for advertising purposes. Give him a windmill and a dike in black and white, and the magazine reader in Oshkosh or Tucson will tell you instantly that that is Holland. Add a gondola and a group of camels and a grove of palm trees, and it is still Holland while the windmills remain. So true is art.

The First Sight of Holland.

Naturally, some emotion must be aroused in the breast of the traveler who sees Holland for the first time. Anything that has long been familiar by name but very distant in fact is supposed to arouse emotion. And on the deck of the Amsterdam at 6 o'clock in the morning, with a stiff, cold wind blowing, my emotion came. It was not, I confess freely, exactly the kind that I expected; perhaps Holland is too small a country to have any appreciable effect upon so great a capability for feeling. I realized at the time that the proper thing was to have a thrill somewhere. Whether or not this present Holland is the real land of the Oranje Boren, that we celebrate once a year in New Amsterdam in champagne, song, and Dyspepsia Story, is a question that you can answer for yourself; I am not going to commit myself at this distance from trustworthy maps; but we who venerate Peter Stuyvesant's wooden leg should at least have a sensation on entering Holland. Mine came in the form of a coldness of the extremities and an emptiness of the stomach. "Are those folks in No. 3 never going to get up? Am I to stand here admiring this swamp till I become an inanimate object? A restored Dutchman from New Amsterdam?" So I rapped loudly on the door of No. 3, and through the southern part of Holland we sat contentedly at the breakfast table, oblivious to all the charms of the flat scenery on the east and west banks of the Scheldt. You may stir up all the romantic notions you wish beforehand, Mr. Intending Traveler, but that is what it amounts to when the time comes.

First Sight of Antwerp

By 8 o'clock the ship was within sight of the cathedral spire of Antwerp, and passengers were looking after their baggage, most of which had been put on deck. That was ominous, betokening the coming of Custom House officers. Holland lets the through baggage pass on, but Belgium takes it in hand at once. On shore were curious old buildings in strange shapes, and odd boats with odder crews—for I am glad to say that Antwerp is true to art, and looks just like its pictures. Antwerp is a rare old town to see from the water, or from any other point; and even the dread of having to open trunk after trunk for inspection could hardly mar the pleasure of seeing it. The big cathedral bell was ringing; boats with rudders twenty feet wide were drifting past us. And as the beauty of the scene increased, so did the dread of the Belgian customs decrease; for report said that the officers were very lenient, and let everything pass. I soon found that to be true. My man had one trunk opened, and one satchel, and for the rest there was only a smile and a nod of the head. I think that was because the officer hit upon my trunk and examined my wardrobe; and concluded, with great judgment, that the owner of such an outfit could not afford to smuggle anything. It was the work of two or three minutes; and passengers and baggage were officially passed into Belgium.

"Is there a place on the wharf where baggage can be stored for a few hours?" I asked one of the deck hands. It was a wise time to ask it, too, for the man spoke English; and I was prepared by common report for the remarkable difference between French as we learn it in America, and French as it is spoken in France and Belgium.

"I don't think so," he answered. "Maybe you can find a place."

That was not an encouraging beginning; and it is not well to move a truckload of trunks into a town in which you do not even know the name of a hotel. A porter or two carried everything ashore, however, and I opened negotiations with the uniformed man who seemed to be in charge.

"Was there a place where I could store my trunks?" It is not necessary to repeat my mediaeval French.

"Nong, nong, nong, Monsieur!" and he waved his hands wide apart—to show, doubtless, that he had no storage warehouse in his arms.

"But the magazine?" I insisted; "is there no room in the magazine?"

Ah, grand idea! I saw it gradually working its way into his head. True, the magazine is there expressly for storing baggage in. But my question seemed to open new vistas before him.

"Oh, oui, oui, oui, Monsieur! Tres bien! tres bien! Certainement! Le magazin!"

So in the trunks went to "le magazin," and away I went into the town in a street car, which must have made good time, for with seeming ease it bowled past a milk wagon drawn by three dogs and a woman in wooden shoes. In ten minutes I was sitting in my own room, looking across the square straight at the big doors of the Antwerp cathedral. WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

Letter Carriers to Go West.

The City of New York will be represented at the National Convention of the Letter Carriers' Association, to be held in San Francisco, Cal., on Aug. 28, by a delegation of seventy men. They will be accompanied by a band of fifty pieces, and will on their way to the Western coast stop for a day or two at Chicago, Omaha, Denver, and Salt Lake City. The association of the United States is made up of about 15,000 members.

TRIBULATIONS OF CHICAGO

Revelations of Shocking Corruption in the City Service, and Wealthy Men Implicated.

A WESTERN TAMMANY FORMED

Civil Service Board's Futile Attempts to Promote Reform—Gov. Tanner and His Administration of State Institutions—Serious Charges Published.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The past week has brought revelations of the most barefaced frauds in the Water Works Department of the city. A conservative estimate gives $500,000 as the sum of which Chicago has been robbed during the last two years. But, in addition to direct stealing, there can be no doubt that through lax methods of administering the department the city loses more than $1,000,000 each year, and that is a low estimate. This has been going on to a greater or lesser extent since there have been any water works, and why the local press should refer to the present exposures as astounding it is difficult to say.

Only very unsophisticated citizens can be surprised at any degree of corruption, no matter how great its magnitude, for the rottenness of the department has long been notorious. The details of the present investigation make manifest the most unabashed fraud, and an effrontery in the pursuance of criminal methods that indicates long familiarity, coupled with the utmost confidence of escaping punishment. The truth seems to be that each successive crop of thieves rested secure in the certainty of being followed in office by fellows of their own stripe, who would find their profit in imitating scoundrelism instead of exposing it. Under such circumstances no extreme caution was necessary, and events justified their sense of security for many years, until now, for the first time in a long period, a man possessed both of honesty and business ability has been placed at the head of the department, in the person of Commissioner McGann.

The most discouraging feature of the whole nasty business is the low standard of morality and public spirit among the supposedly better class of citizens that is brought to light. To cheat the city seems to be considered no sin by otherwise honest men, and to enter into conspiracies and connive with fellows whom they know to be thieves does not appear to them dishonorable.

Gov. Tanner Is Accused.

Gov. Tanner's administration has again been brought into unpleasant notoriety through serious charges made by persons formerly connected with State medical institutions. In the first instance, Dr. Clarke Gapen, for many years Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum and a man of high professional and social standing, comes out in the newspapers with the accusation that he was approached by an emissary of the Tanner Administration and informed, if he wished to retain his position, he could do so by paying $25,000 annually for the privilege. Dr. Gapen was told by this go-between, who claimed to be fully authorized to make the bargain, that by paying the stipulated price he could have the asylum to run it as he pleased and make whatever he could out of it. The doctor refused to have anything to do with the fellow, and in a short time was removed from his independency.

Talking over the matter, Dr. Gafen expressed the opinion that every institution in the State had been farmed out in this manner to the highest bidder. If there is an investigation of this charge, which is not probable, the investigators will be appointed by Gov. Tanner or his friends.

Tampered with City Documents.

So numerous are the methods of defrauding the city that it is a difficult task to keep track of them as they come to light. Almost each day has its specific revelations, and the discovery of rascalities which in other cities would arouse a storm of indignation, scarcely cause a ripple on the surface of events. An unusually bold attempt at swindling has recently been uncovered in the office of the City Architect. R. Bruce Watson, a former employe, who had been discharged from the office several months previously, has declared that he was to have a thrill somewhere. Whether or not this present Holland is the real land of the Oranje Boren, that we celebrate once a year in New Amsterdam in champagne, song, and Dyspepsia Story, is a question that you can answer for yourself; I am not going to commit myself at this distance from trustworthy maps; but we who venerate Peter Stuyvesant's wooden leg should at least have a sensation on entering Holland. Mine came in the form of a coldness of the extremities and an emptiness of the stomach. "Are those folks in No. 3 never going to get up? Am I to stand here admiring this swamp till I become an inanimate object? A restored Dutchman from New Amsterdam?" So I rapped loudly on the door of No. 3, and through the southern part of Holland we sat contentedly at the breakfast table, oblivious to all the charms of the flat scenery on the east and west banks of the Scheldt. You may stir up all the romantic notions you wish beforehand, Mr. Intending Traveler, but that is what it amounts to when the time comes.

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himself to be a figurehead. At any rate, the outlook for reform is equally in the extreme.

Asphalt for Cyclists.

Since a communicating boulevard has been opened between the south and west sides, some time ago the city turned Jackson Street, which is in the heart of the down-town business centre, over to the Park Commissioners, whose jurisdiction over the streets and roads in their care is absolute, and is distinct from that of the city. Jackson Street is now Jackson Boulevard, and is paved with the smoothest of asphalt, and reserved exclusively for light vehicles and bicycles. This enables people down town to drive from the south to the west side with perfect comfort, and is a godsend to the wheelmen.

It will interest many to know how a perfect asphalt street should be built, and, as Jackson Boulevard is considered up to the best modern methods, the details are worth knowing. The pavement proper is eleven and a half inches thick. It rests on a thick layer of macadam, which was heavily rolled after the street was graded, and consists of two four-inch layers of concrete, separately rolled and packed. The concrete, which was laid almost dry, is composed of Utica cement, stone, and fine sand, the most important innovation being the laying of this concrete in two distinct layers. The contractors demurred at first, as it adds materially to the cost of their labor, but its advantages were so apparent that they not only adopted the suggestion, but have followed the same plan on other work. On the concrete is next laid a one-inch layer of binder, composed of fine stones and asphalt, and on this are laid the two inches of wearing surface, which complete the eleven inches of paving, and which is composed of from 75 to 85 per cent. of fine lake sand, mixed with asphalt, oil, and a small proportion of lime.

The cost of laying the new roadway was $2.89 per square yard, and there are between the river and Michigan Avenue something over 15,000 square yards. This is a pavement which, as no heavy traffic is permitted, may be expected to stand long service.

Another boon for bicyclists is the proposed laying of asphalt strips on Michigan Avenue from Jackson to Ohio Street. This will give a connecting road fit for wheeling between the north and south divisions of the city, something badly needed. These strips will be five feet in width on each side of the street.

If this first experiment proves a success other connecting links of the same kind will be put down, so that cyclists may reach the parks and boulevards on all three sides of the city without riding over rough and dangerously crowded streets. It was at first expected to do this from the fund secured by means of the tax on wheels, but since this has fallen through the city will make an effort to pay the expense out of the general street fund.

The exceedingly temperate weather of this month has brought the death rate in Chicago down to a phenomenally low point. The mortality of the city seems to be constantly decreasing, anyhow. In proportion it is lower than that of any great city in the world. The deaths from lung diseases have especially been few, till many are suggesting Chicago as a resort for consumptives. The filth of the city is, however, a subject of disgrace. With so little money for proper expenditures, and with political garbage contractors doing no work for the little that is available, the streets are in a deplorable condition.

LEGAL NOTES.

GAS ESCAPING FROM STREET MAINS.—A judgment secured by Carl Armbruster, who owned a greenhouse and was a florist, having premises in the City of Auburn, against the Auburn Gas Light Company for $2,000 for injury to his plants from escaping gas, has been upheld by the Fourth Appellate Division, except that the recovery has been reduced to $1,500. Presiding Justice Hardin, who gives the opinion of the court, which was unanimously concurred in, holds that gas works are embraced within a class of erections which are not within the ordinary and usual purposes to which real estate is applied; and where plants are destroyed by the gas escaping from street mains, and entering greenhouses upon private property where the plants are, the owner thereof may recover from the gas company owning such mains the damages caused by such escaping gas.

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WALKING OFF A PLATFORM ADJOINING HIGHWAY.—Marcellus K. Warner recovered judgment for $1,000 in the Supreme Court, in Cataraugus County, in an action against the village of Randolph. The plaintiff at night, and in a place not lighted in any manner, walked off the platform, adjoining a highway, at a point unguarded by a railing) between the building, in front of which the platform was constructed, and a bridge maintained by the village. On the trial there was a conflict of evidence as to whether the point at which the plaintiff fell was near the building and outside the highway, or near the bridge and within the line of the highway. A charge by the court to the jury to the effect that only in the latter case could the plaintiff recover was held by the Fourth Appellate Division, which affirmed the judgment, to constitute a fair statement of the liability of the village. Photographs, which were stated to present a fair representation of the general features of the scene of the accident, were held to be admissible as evidence.

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STAKEHOLDER OF A WAGER OTHER THAN A GAME.—Frank Miller received $400, of which $100 was contributed by Joseph Liebman and $300 by L. Fisher, under a paper signed by Liebman and Miller, stating: "If Bryan is elected, Frank Miller pays Liebman $400." In a suit by Liebman, in the City Court, against Miller, to recover the funds deposited by him, the General Term of that tribunal affirmed judgment in favor of the plaintiff, holding, by Justice McCarthy, that the person who received the money was a "stakeholder" within the meaning of the revised statutes, and was liable to one who deposited moneys with him under such agreement; but the depositor need not bring his action within three months after he had made the deposit, as Section 14 of the statute did not apply to a wager upon an event unassociated "contingent," but referred only to wagers made in playing or betting upon a game.

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FALLING OF THE BOOM OF A DERRICK.—A recovery by Mary Reed, as administratrix, in her suit in Brooklyn against William H. McCord, for damages for the loss of her husband, Patrick Reed, who was killed by the falling of the boom of a derrick which was being used in the erection of the ironwork of an eighteen-story building, at Broad Street and Exchange Place, in this city, has been unanimously affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. The Court held, by Presiding Justice Goodrich, that the failure of an employe in charge of the drum of the hoisting engine to see that a clutch or dog, which fitted into a rachet, to prevent the drum from revolving in a direction which would allow the rope to run off it, was in place, was sufficient evidence of negligence on his part to justify the court in submitting to the jury the question whether the master was guilty of negligence where the accident occurred by reason of the rope running out rapidly from the drum and allowing the boom of the derrick to which it was attached to fall.

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INSURING LIFE FOR WIFE'S BENEFIT.—In a suit by Antonia Klotz, a widow, against Charles Klotz, the brother of her deceased husband, she alleged that defendant induced her husband to become a member of a benefit society and to name the brother as his beneficiary, upon an express oral promise by the brother that he would, upon the death of the husband, pay the plaintiff, his widow, a fixed sum from the proceeds of insurance. A judgment given on the trial in favor of the plaintiff has been reversed by the General Term of the City Court, which held, by Chief Justice Van Wyck, that the allegations did not constitute a good cause of action enforceable by the widow against the brother, both because no sufficient legal obligations existed between the promises, the husband, and the wife, not a party to the agreement, and also because the husband was under no legal or equitable obligation to insure his life for his wife's benefit.

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DELIVERY OF SKIMMED MILK.—A suit brought by The People of the State, in Livingston County, for the recovery from Thomas Spees of certain penalties for violation of Sections 20 and 23 of the Agricultural law, presented some singular features in reference to the manufacture of cheese. The complaint alleged that the defendant did sell, supply, and bring to be manufactured to a cheese factory impure and adulterated milk, in violation of Sections 20 and 23 of the act. On the trial, the court granted a non-suit, upon the ground that the complaint failed to state facts constituting a cause of action, as it did not allege that this was not a "skim cheese factory." The Fourth Appellate Division unanimously sustained plaintiff's exceptions, and granted a new trial, holding, by Justice Green, that the complaint was sufficient—that it need not aver that the factory in question was not a "skim cheese factory," although if the evidence established that the milk so furnished was simply pure skimmed milk, an averment that the factory was a full-cream cheese factory would be an essential constituent of the cause of action.

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WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES

Secretary of the Treasury Gage Not Moved by Anti-Civil Service Clamor.

GOOD EXAMPLE FOR EMPLOYES

How the Commissioner of Pensions Continues to Swell the Treasury Deficit—New York Monuments at Chattanooga—A Claimant Who Suggested a Play.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Among a few Republicans in office and out of it—the latter hoping to get in—there has been shown a disposition to predict an early overthrow of the civil service law as the result of the President's recent order requiring that the grounds for dismissal shall be preferred in writing against every person to be dismissed from the classified service. The grossest view taken of the damaging nature of the President's order is that the President, convinced by Gen. Grosvenor or some one else, that the law is odious, has taken the way of Gen. Grant to get rid of a bad law; he will enforce it so strictly that its opponents will be stimulated to heroic efforts to overthrow the iniquity. There may be some such opinion entertained by others, but office holders under the protection of the civil service law, and it is not altogether wrong to say that the law does "protect," are more willing to take the chances of strict enforcement of the law than to have it trifled with by a President who would say nothing and do his utmost to break down the law by constant evasion of it. Public Printer Palmer, who indulged in extensive partisan removals before the President issued his order, will not assert that the order has helped him in his partisan object of stripping the Printing Office of all Democrats, male and female. The Illinois Republican Association, a club conducted as most State organizations have been, to advance the office-seeking inclinations of Illinois people, does not take the view that Grosvenor suggests it should. Its members have concluded that their occupations are gone, and in September they will go out of business, although it has been suggested that they may hold together for picnic occasions and festivities. This seems admirable, for it will be a charitable thing, by and by, for those Illinoisans who have obtained office to "chip in" of their earnings to contribute to a fund to help the friends of Senator Mason to get home without traveling on the trucks. This Illinois Republican Association has been no better and no worse than other State associations. They seldom "landed" anything large, but the approval of State associations has been regarded as guiding to a very slight extent in the selection of messengers, laborers, charwomen, and the like. It will be distressing to those who agree with Gen. Grosvenor to hear of the dissolution of other State associations; but the fact that the Illinois association has gone out of business may lead other State paesrisans to avoid a repetition of the appearance of organized opposition to the President and his Administration.

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Secretary of the Treasury Gage sticks to his desk and to Washington very faithfully, contenting himself with a residence out at Chevy Chase, instead of running away to a Summer resort for recreation. Chevy Chase is not quite as alluring as Saratoga or the Adirondacks, or one of the quiet Long Island shore resorts, but it is 300 feet above the Potomac River, only a few miles from the Treasury by two electric lines, and it overlooks the city and a wide extent of Maryland country. Long before Chevy Chase Circle is reached the asphalted streets of the city have been passed, there are woods in sight, there are no nuisances anywhere about, and there is nightly a breeze laden with the fragrance of fields and ripening crops. A swarm of people go by the house in which the Secretary is living, but they do go by, on their way to a lake not far off, or to a resort some distance away on the banks of the Potomac, where there are music and beer, to say nothing of smoke. It is not so far away from the Treasury that the Secretary cannot get to his desk at 9 o'clock, thus following his own long-established habit of getting at his work in good season, and at the same time setting an example of punctuality to some seventeen hundred persons, some of whom have recently needed to be reminded that they were expected to render a day's service for a day's pay. "We all need a shaking up now and then," said the Secretary, a day or two ago when he was asked about the operation of the rule newly applied to get clerks down at 9 o'clock. "I need to be shaken up myself, now and then. It's not a new rule, but merely the application of an old one and an effort to comply with the law. I think it is having a good effect." And now it appears that the "shaking up" is to go further, and that there is to be tried a system of efficiency marking that will discover whether there are any employes who do not come up to the average of usefulness. If this is rigidly carried out, some drones, who make work hard for the industrious, will certainly be discovered and be subject to dismissal, under charges. This observation system contemplates rewards as well as penalties. Tardiness, slowness, inaccuracy, quality of work, suggestiveness, are to be taken into account. Employes who find new or quicker ways of doing certain things will add so much to their efficiency record. Those who contrive to prolong their tasks may drop below an average that will be considered too low to justify the Government in retaining the incompetent persons. This record is to be referred to when an employe asks for promotion. There are many employes who despise all talk of efficiency and efficiency records. The Government got along without efficiency years ago, they argue, and it ought to be able to live now in the hands of incompetent persons. Secretary Gage, however, will encourage competent persons, even if in so doing he make the civil service law popular instead of odious. Meantime, he is saving some money by cutting down offices that are needless.

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The "professional" comrade ought to be highly gratified with the ability manifested by the Commissioner of Pensions to keep ahead, in expenditures, of the "march of prosperity." The statements of the receipts and expenditures of the Government, issued from day to day, tell the story of how the pensions are sapping the Treasury faster than high taxes can replenish them. Since June 30, the end of the fiscal year, the Government has expended nearly $25,000,000 more than it has collected. Half of that deficiency was created in the first half of August. Of the $72,760,000 or more expended since the fiscal year began, more than $25,000,000 has been expended in pensions. In the month of August alone more than $10,000,000 has been put out to pensioners. The late President Garfield could never have accounted for this gross swelling of the pension rolls. His estimate of $24,000,000 a year as the extreme limit of the pension expenditures has long since been discounted. An analysis of the figures shows that Commissioner Evans has put the machine in the way of outrunning all records. The payments for the first days of August on the authority of the Government statement was $9,855,000, or more than half a million of dollars a day. If this rate is kept up, the expenditures will exceed half a million a day. At that rate they will reach more than $180,000,000 a year, and it is expected that they will reach $160,000,000. They have never been higher than $158,000,000 in a year, and they had dropped to $140,000,000 a year until the political exigencies of the Republican Party seemed to demand that the taxpayers should be required to make the Republican Party more popular, regardless of expense. And yet the pension agents say that the next Congress is to find new ways for spending money for pensions, and these pension agents, who look to the Republican Party to make their business better, are demanding new ways of absorbing the taxes to requite affectionate patriotism. Commissioner Evans has only to keep on as he has begun to get the annual pension expenditures up to $200,000,000 a year.

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New York State has been setting a good example to other States interested in marking the battle fields about Chattanooga, Tenn., with appropriate monuments. Some of the States, in what has proved to be injudicious haste, rushed to that neighborhood to acquire sites and raise monuments, of good material and appropriate design, but largely for the purpose of indicating the position of regiments until, when other regimental organizations had followed this example, a great many small monuments accumulated, thus producing a monotonous effect and depriving the sites of that effective prominence that might have been secured. New York was rather backward in seizing upon the points to which it was entitled by the participation of the troops from that State, but something was gained by delay. The money was expended was not wasted in providing small monuments. Instead of expending it in that way it has been principally devoted to the erection of two extremely fine monuments, one on Lookout Mountain, near the Craven House, and another on Orchard Knob, between Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, at the point from which Gen. Grant and Gen. Thomas observed the carrying of Missionary Ridge on Nov. 25, 1863. The Lookout Mountain monument, besides being on the face of a steep mountain slope, is about forty-five feet in height, a superb shaft with a base upon which will be inscribed in bronze the names of the officers and the regiments that took part in Gen. Hooker's movement by way of the Wauhatchie Valley to the right and rear of Gen. Bragg's position. The Orchard Knob monument is pronounced by good and competent judges to be the finest monument on the whole battle field. That, too, is about forty-five feet high, including the vigorous figure of a soldier that surmounts the beautiful Ionic column. The base of this monument will be inscribed with the names of commanders and of the men they directed in the battle. Both these monuments will be among the most conspicuous on the field.

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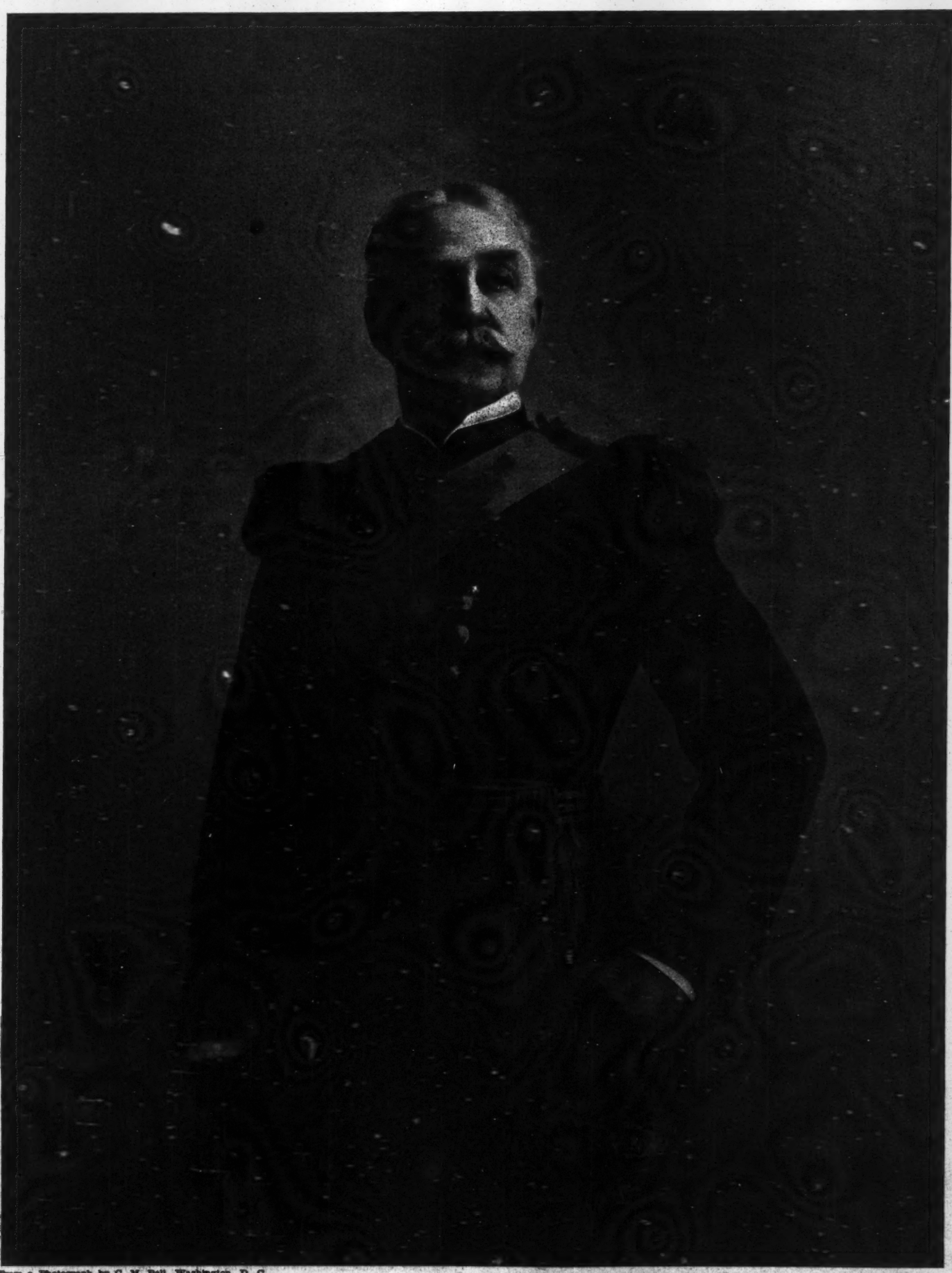
Before long those persons who take an interest in the operations of the Union and Confederate Armies that are described in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge will be able to go over those interesting operations by the aid of a set of superb topographical charts prepared under the direction of the Chickamauga Commission. These charts are ample in size—about two by three feet—and they indicate as accurately as the study of reports by Union and Confederate authorities, field maps, current reports, and recent visitation and personal comparisons can make them. The person who has made some study of the campaign of Gen. Rosecrans can follow his movements after he reached the country south of Chattanooga, his disposition of the forces under his command, the efforts of Bragg to drive him off, the successive desperate assaults that compelled Gen. Thomas to fall back, and the skillful manner by which that sturdy commander withdrew from a field tactically lost to a position of strategical superiority. It has been the intention of Gen. H. V. Boynton and his associates on the Chickamauga Commission to make these

The New York Times.

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

COPYRIGHTED. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second-Class Matter. VOL. XLVI....NO. 14,355.

SIXTEEN PAGES. FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 28, 1897. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.



From a Photograph by C. M. Bell, Washington, D. C.

NELSON A. MILES,

MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDING THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

The New York Times.
Illustrated Weekly Magazine.

Published by
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY,
41 Park Row, New York.

Single Copy.....5 Cents
Per Annum..... $2.00

MAJOR GEN. NELSON A. MILES.

THERE is in Washington no more familiar figure among the many conspicuous public men to be seen at the National capital than that of Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who commands the army of the United States. His stature, fine military figure, and generally distinguished appearance are sufficient to command attention anywhere, but to those who are acquainted with his active and brilliant career in the army these circumstances of nature only increase the interest which is excited by the incidents of a life full of honorable achievement, and in a career possible only in a country that extends its highest honors to those who have the genius and the determination to grasp them.

Nelson Appleton Miles is just fifty-eight years of age. He was born at Westminster, Mass., Aug. 8, 1839, and came of stock that was strong and venturesome. His ancestors were among the pioneers in a rugged land, and some of them participated in the struggles of the colonists for independence, and later in the war of 1812. Like many other boys who have risen to eminence in this country, he was reared on a farm until the ambition to move in a larger sphere of usefulness sent him, with an academic education, to the City of Boston to seek employment.

The blood of battling ancestors stirred in his veins when the sounds of war were heard in 1861. He was then in mercantile employment, in what capacity his accounts of his early struggles do not mention, but in September, after the call of President Lincoln and under pressure of the anxiety created by the disaster of Bull Run, he was among those who were offering their services to defend the Union. Raising a company of volunteers, he was made Captain of it, expending in the fitting out of the command not only a thousand dollars given to him by his father, but twenty-five hundred other dollars contributed by men who were stimulated by his patriotic efforts in behalf of his country. His youth—he was but twenty-two—led the Governor of Massachusetts to decline to give him a commission as Captain, fearing that he was not yet prepared to discharge the responsibilities of a command, and he was commissioned, after demurring to the reduction in rank, as First Lieutenant of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

The hesitation of the Governor of Massachusetts was not shared by those officers who had opportunity to observe the qualities of the young Lieutenant. The quality of his services was such as to commend him very soon to the favorable consideration of Gov. Morgan of New York. Nine months after he had received his commission as Lieutenant he was by Gov. Morgan made Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixty-first New York Volunteer Infantry, four months later he was advanced to Colonel, and very soon after that, at the earnest request of Gens. Meade and Grant, he was a Brigadier General of Volunteers and was winning honors in frequent engagements with the enemy.

Miles's career with the Army of the Potomac was one of great activity. He was in all the engagements of that army except one, and he was excluded from that in consequence of wounds received in a hotly contested fight. Among the battles in which he was engaged were Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Gaines's Mill, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Nelson's Farms, Malvern Hill, Cedar Mountain, Second Manassas, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. He was severely wounded at Fredericksburg and terribly wounded at Chancellorsville.

As he rose in rank and command he gained valuable experience. He had commanded regiments, brigades, and divisions when, in February, 1865, he was in command of the Second Army Corps, although not yet twenty-six years of age. Never before had an American officer at that age commanded so large a body of soldiers. At the closing event, the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865, Gen. Miles commanded the First Division of the Second Army Corps, the largest of all the divisions of the Army of the Potomac. His command was so close to the centre of events that it was through his lines that all communications from Gen. Grant to Gen. Lee and the replies to the Union commander were passed prior to the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. And it was through the lines of Gen. Miles's command that Lee passed to make his submission to Gen. Grant.

The Government he has served has not been unmindful of the services of Gen. Miles to his country. On May 12, 1864, he was brevetted Brigadier General of Volunteers "for distinguished services during the recent battles of the Old Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia"; on March 2, 1867, he was brevetted Brigadier General for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia"; on the same day the brevet rank of Major General was conferred upon him for similar services at Spottsylvania, and he had been already, in 1864, brevetted Major General of Volunteers for his "highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign, and particularly for gallantry and valuable services in the battle of Reams's Station, Virginia." It is historical that the flags of his corps were inscribed with a list of a greater number of engagements than any other corps of the army, and it had captured in a single day as many battle flags, cannon, and prisoners of the enemy as it lost in the entire four years of the war.

After the war he was for a time in command of the District of North Carolina, during the period of reconstruction, and in September, 1866, when he was mustered out of the service as a Major General of Volunteers he was transferred to the regular army as Colonel of the Fortieth Infantry. Three years later he was transferred to the Fifth Infantry, in 1880 he was promoted to be Brigadier General, in 1890 rose to be Major General, and in 1895 succeeded to the command of the army upon the retirement of Lieut. Gen. Schofield.

Between his employment in the field in defense of the Union and his promotion to the command of the army, Gen. Miles was frequently distinguished for his operations in the West against hostile Indians. In his "Recollections" he dwells at length upon the incidents of the campaign of 1875, against the Kiowas and Comanches, and upon his successful efforts in 1876 to subjugate the hostiles under Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, Lame Deer, Spotted Eagle, Broad Trail, Hump, and other Sioux, Cheyennes, and allied tribes. Later on, after he had reduced Sitting Bull to submission, he conducted a campaign against Chief Joseph and his band, in 1878 gave chase to the Bannocks, who were turbulent in the Yellowstone Park country, and in 1886 he was prominent in the operations in Arizona and New Mexico that resulted in the capture of Geronimo and the imprisonment of the hostile and troublesome Apaches in an Eastern fortress.

Gen. Miles, like many other army officers, has learned from his association with the Indians in many campaigns to sympathize with the savages in some of their grievances against the powerful race and Government with which they have uselessly contended, and he defends himself stoutly for his agreement with Geronimo that he should not be too harshly dealt with if he would surrender. He finds some satisfaction in the reflection that the final campaigns in which he was engaged appear to be about the last to be expected of that kind; that the prospect of further resistance to white domination is over, although there are still Indians who cherish the hope that the day will come when they will resume the occupation of the lands once owned by them and now almost wholly occupied or claimed by the white men.

Gen. Miles has reached the highest honors of the army while in his prime, and although his hair and mustache are gray his figure is splendidly erect, his carriage alert and vigorous, his eyes as keen as ever, and his interest in the army as great as it was in those youthful days in 1861 when he was considered too young to be trusted with the commission of a Captain. He spends most of his time in Washington, his office being in the large room on the second floor of the War Department Building that was formerly occupied by Schofield, Sheridan, and Sherman. Everybody knows him, and he is followed with the same sort of interest that was felt in his illustrious predecessors.

E. G. D.

CHULA-LONGKORN,
King of Siam.

SOWABHA PONGSRI,
Queen of Siam.

CHULA-LONGKORN, KING OF SIAM

THE same avowed motive that caused Li Hung Chang to visit New York is said to be the influence that impels the King of Siam to come hither—that he may place a mourning wreath upon the tomb of his dear friend, Gen. Grant.

The latter, in his journey around the world in 1877-8, visited the King at the royal palace in Bangkok, and a pleasant intimacy sprang up between the two. The King held such a high regard for Grant that he again invited the American to visit him in 1883. To this invitation Grant replied with a courteous letter of thanks and declination. "I and my family," he wrote, "retain the liveliest recollection of our visit to Siam and of your kind hospitality, and would much enjoy a second visit. But at my time of life I can hardly expect ever again to take so long a journey."

The King was deeply moved when he heard of the death of his American friend, and at once expressed the desire to visit the United States, a wish which is now about to be gratified.

The King of Siam, Chula-Longkorn I., is by no means a common man, even when viewed in the light of present social culture. Twenty years ago he dressed like one of his native idols and was revered as the possessor of the White Elephant and the pink umbrella. Now he is arrayed like an Englishman, and swings a cane. Just as the Mikado has dragged up Japan from Oriental barbarism, so Chula-Longkorn is seeking to drag up Siam.

Beginning life in a half-civilized environment, of the inequality of the sexes, of individuals, of classes, of beliefs, of opinions, and all the gorgeous and extensive modes and trappings of a spectacular Oriental potentate, Chula-Longkorn has grasped with eagerness all the knowledge that the so-called civilized Occident was able to bestow. This knowledge has been directly employed or has given rise to ideas which he has used for the benefit of his country, without offending its traditions or ancient customs.

He was born Sept. 21, 1853, and was the favorite son of his father, the late King Monghut, who died in 1868. The right of primogeniture and of regal inheritance in Siam is somewhat similar to the selection of a Kaiser for the German Empire, so the Senabodee, or Supreme Council, of Siam was called upon to appoint a King. Chula-Longkorn was crowned on Oct. 1, 1868. But as he was then only fifteen years old, Chow Phya Somdetch Surawongse, head of the Senabodee, was made Regent. On Nov. 16, 1873, Chula-Longkorn, having reached his majority, according to the Siamese law, assumed full control of the kingdom.

The young King had been carefully educated. Through an Englishwoman, Mrs. Leonawens, who was governess at the royal

palace, he acquired an admirable knowledge of French and English, which languages he writes and speaks with wonderful facility and correctness of expression. By the native teachers he became proficient in the Pali, Hindostanee, and Malay languages and the Laos and Cambodian dialects. He has always been eager to entertain Americans and Europeans, and by their influence more than half the commerce of Siam is now in the hands of aliens.

Chula-Longkorn is a deep student of human nature, and has been able to keep himself free from adventurers, while listening to all that the honest and intelligent tourist

MRS. CHARLES POOR.

MISS REBECCA HYDE.

MISS WINFIELD WELLMAN.

MRS. MACKAY SMITH.

may say. The King is a voracious reader, and his library in Bangkok is well stocked with the current European and American periodicals and with popular French and English novels of the day. There is also an excellent reference library in the palace, where the King spends many hours of the day.

And how has he profited by his enormous accumulation of book knowledge and his prolonged conversations with intelligent strangers? Slavery has been practically abolished. Direct taxation has been done away with. New canals have been opened, new roads, railways, and telegraph lines constructed. Rivers and shoals along the coast have been sounded and lighthouses and buoys set up. Postal facilities have been established, the whole legislative, judicial, and executive procedure has been reorganized, and religious liberty has been proclaimed. Probably the greatest peaceful social revolution in the world has taken place, all within twenty years and without any fuss.

The ideal aim of the King is now said to be to emancipate the female sex. In Siam woman is still the creature of the seraglio, subject to the whim of her lord and master. It is this problem that Chula-Longkorn is now employed in studying abroad. Against him he has the traditions and selfish customs of his Rajahs, and with him only his own weight of individuality and the prestige created through many successful reforms. His success is doubtful, for he knows as well as his Rajahs know, that the women of Siam are in no condition to be emancipated to-day. They must be educated to a realizing sense of their position, that the initiative may come from them.

The Siamese law obliges the King to take a half sister for his first wife, as Queen, and in 1862 Chula-Longkorn married the Princess Savangvadana, who has born him four children, two sons and two daughters. The King following the Siamese custom has nominated his eldest son, Somdetch Chowfa Maha Vajirunhis, Crown Prince. The Prince is nineteen years old. But in the seraglio behind the royal palace in Bangkok are 600 women, daughters of Rajahs, who are also wives of the King. Their narrow, isolated life is never disturbed by the propaganda of the New Woman.

The accompanying photographs of Siam's royal pair were recently taken in London, and are pronounced to be excellent likenesses. Chula-Longkorn is a handsome man, according to the Siamese standard. He is about 5 feet 6 inches in height, with a cream-colored complexion, half almond eyes, and a mustache showing out under a semi-flat nose over rather full lips. In her portrait the Queen is represented as clad in "panung," its nearest synonym in English being trousers. The panung is one part of the historical Siamese costume to which the natives of every rank and class cling, while in other respects adopting the garb of the European. The panung is a piece of silk four or five feet in length wound round the legs so that the appearance is not unlike that of knickerbockers. The color of the silk is a subject of artistic taste among Siamese women, who exercise great care and discrimination in ascertaining the prevailing color of the furnishing of a room in which they are to appear, so that the hue of their panung may not seem an unsightly gaud in contrast.

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

MISS JULIET THOMPSON.

JULIET THOMPSON, ARTIST.

MISS JULIET THOMPSON is one of the most promising young artists of the day. She developed a decided taste for art when quite a child, and was never happier than when allowed to use her paint brush or crayons. She commenced to study when very young, and prides herself on not having taken lessons anywhere but in her native place, Washington, D. C. Her first course was taken at the Art League in Washington, where she studied for two years. From there she went to the Corcoran School, and before long her work was noticed and she won a medal.

Later on, still progressing and devoting every moment of her time to her art, Miss Thompson received an award, a bronze medal, from the Atlanta Exposition.

We have had the pleasure here in New York of seeing some of her best work. At the annual exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts, Miss Juliet Thompson generally has some good piece to show, and the very first time she sent a portrait to the Academy it obtained a place "on the line." The same compliment was paid her in Philadelphia, where she has exhibited her work at the Academy of Fine Arts in that city. Among the well-known artists who have been Miss Thompson's instructors and have given her every hope for a brilliant future in her profession are Mr. Hinckley, Mr. Andrews, and Mr. Messer. When Hubert Tos, the Dutch artist, who has made such a success of his portrait painting and pastels in this country, as well as in Europe, was in Washington, he saw Miss Thompson and admired her work, giving her every hope of success. Her picture of Miss Hyde, of which a copy is given here in the group of some of her best portraits, was on exhibition in Washington at the Cosmos Club in May of this year. The pastels of Mrs. Mackay Smith, Mrs. "Charley" Poor, and little Miss Wellman are considered among Miss Thompson's best efforts. She intends to make a specialty of portraits, and to devote herself entirely to that branch of pastel drawing.

THE GREEN LANES OF THE PAST.

I care not to gaze at the years coming on,
Thick-mantled in mist and with doubts overcast,
But would rather stray back to the days that are gone,
Along the green lanes of the past—
Across the cool meadows of memory, where
The birds ever sing, and the wild waters fall,
And the laughter of children is borne on the air,
And love shineth over it all.

The painter may picture the future in dyes
That rival the rose and the rainbow, and still
It may leave him at last but a guerdon of sighs,
And a hope that it failed to fulfill;
The poet may sing of the splendors supreme,
Of the opulent ages, far-coming and vast—
I question him not, yet I ask but to dream
On the old quiet hills of the past.

The past is my own—there is nothing uncertain
In all its wide range, and my title is clear—
While the future, at best, is a face on the curtain,
That fades as my feet draweth near;
Then give me the blossoms, the birds, and the bowers,
And every loved scene where my soul clingeth fast,
Like an evergreen ivy that mantles the towers
And feeds on the dews of the past.

—JAMES NEWTON MATTHEWS in July Ladies' Home Journal.

ROCKWOOD HALL, TARRYTOWN.

IDEAL HOMES ON THE HUDSON.

F the thousands of sightseers who constantly stream into New York and go away with the impression that the rich men of the city live in dull and dreary-looking mansions, crowded into what is known as the fashionable quarter, few if any take the trouble to go just a little beyond the city limits and see the residences that for picturesque situation and beauty of landscape rival the far-famed manors on the Rhine or Thames.

But twenty-five miles from the Grand Central Station, on the majestic Hudson, stands a village, the historic Tarrytown, the home of Washington Irving and the scene of a fierce encounter of Colonial times, which boasts of homes unexcelled by any in this country, and inferior to but few estates in the Old World. One of these is the rural abode of William Rockefeller, and extends over an area of 800 acres of hill and vale, a delight to the eye and a model of the genuine country home.

It is situated about two miles from the village proper on the Sing Sing Road, formerly called the Old Post Road, and lies nearly midway between Tarrytown and Scarborough, although for purposes of taxation it is under the jurisdiction of Tarrytown. When Mr. Rockefeller first acquired it it was a wild though decidedly pretty piece of woodland, in the centre of which was the Aspinwall mansion. Now it is called Rockwood Hall, and is transformed into a park, which, though retaining to a great extent its naturalness, shows the careful touch of the landscape gardener and the practical hand of the grader.

There are in all three entrances to the place, all embowered in a wealth of shrubbery and floral decoration, two of which are flanked on one side by handsome stone keeper's lodges, while the third, or centre, gate is unwatched save by silent, stately oaks that cast their shadows around it. This entrance opens into the principal driveway leading directly to the stables and the dwelling house, which is on top of a hill overlooking the entire park.

A prominent architect, who viewed the house immediately after its completion, characterized it as "majestically plain and substantially good." It is built of native stone, from the quarry at Hastings-on-the-Hudson. The style followed is on the Scotch castle order, with a broad terrace surrounding the house and a large open façade fronting a bowerlike entrance. To the rear and sides are a number of trees grouped in irregular form and giving the light gray building a decidedly verdal background.

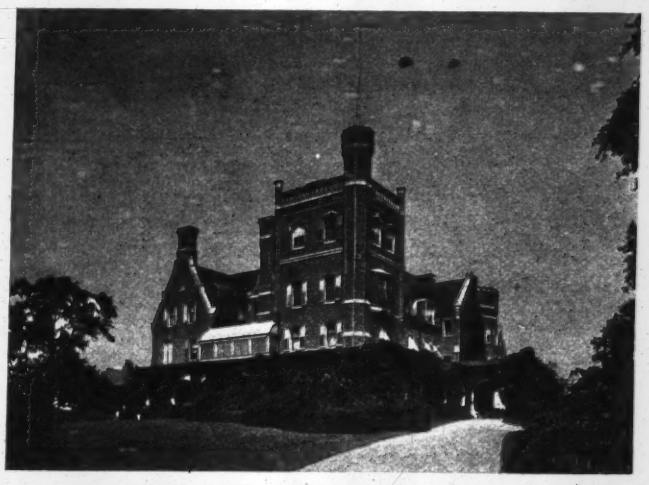
On either side of the façade are huge flower pots containing some choice specimens of tropical plants. Several small beds of domestic flowers fill in the space encircled by a stone walk. Winding drives and paths, some macadamized and others in their natural form, lead in every direction from the front of the house to the different portions of the estate, while to the left is a pasture of several acres devoted exclusively to a flock of Southdown sheep, the particular pets of Mr. Rockefeller. The fat, chubby little innocents are in charge of a shepherd who hails from the same region whence the flock was imported, and they receive the utmost care.

Close by is another pasture, given up to a herd of fine Jersey cattle, the purveyors of milk and butter to the Rockefeller domestics and the corps of household servants.

Some 600 or 700 yards away from the house, almost hidden from view by dense shrubbery, is the commodious stable building, part of which is occupied by the Superintendent of the estate, Mr. M. B. Hawks. This structure, and well may it be called that, was built from the stone taken out of the old Aspinwall mansion. Besides the accommodations for the horses and carriages, there is a large court, with a wooden floor, which may be utilized for all kinds of sports when inclement weather makes a stay in the open air impossible.

Almost every bit of shrubbery on the place came out of the original woodland, and by careful transplanting and trimming it has assumed so fine a form as to be counted among the features of the estate. Whenever possible this shrubbery has been grouped in tasteful arrangement, splendidly offsetting a stretch of pasture or banking the side of a hill. In the midst of a thick growth of hedges is a small lake some two acres in extent, well stocked with fish, and especially some excellent varieties of brook trout. These toothsome specimens of the finny tribe were netted in Northern New York and taken to the lake in tanks. They were very small when they arrived, but now some of them will easily tip the scales at a pound and a half. Of course fishing is reserved for the members of the family only, and any intruder on that spot is liable to find a muscular keeper, who would not hesitate for a moment to deal summarily with the prospective poachers.

Fishing is not the only sport that the fortunate occupant of Rockwood Hall can indulge in on the grounds. Small game of every variety can be found there at all times. Especially numerous are gray squirrels, of which it is calculated there are nearly 1,000. The place fairly teems with fowl, both wild and domestic. Of the latter some fine peacocks, guinea hens, turkeys, and fine breeds of chickens are to be met with at every step. A unique lot are a number of wood pigeons, which were trapped in England, in St. James's Park, and brought here by order of Mr. Rockefeller. They are said to be the only wood pigeons in the possession of any private individual in this country, and naturally it will take some time for them to become domesticated. At present they are confined in a large cage, but it is expected that by the time the net rots they will be sufficiently accustomed to the place to stay, even if liberated in the woods. It is this that Mr. Rockefeller has set his heart on. He wants to have them run wild in the woods and multiply in sufficient numbers to furnish some sport.



ANOTHER VIEW OF ROCKWOOD HALL.

Where the estate borders on the river a charming little boathouse has been erected stocked with craft of every kind. Yachts, rowboats, canoes, and everything necessary for nautical sport may be found there. Every opportunity is afforded the visitor of a nautical turn of mind, provided he be a guest of the house, to utilize the magnificent Hudson River.

Mr. Rockefeller maintains his own electric plant, and both the house and grounds are lit and heated by electricity. On either side of the drives and paths are electric lamps, and no prettier sight can be imagined than the view obtained from one of the upper-story windows when the lights are all turned on and sparkle amidst the wealth of trees and shrubs.

One of the quaintest sights at Rockwood Hall is the poultry plant, with its immense incubators and the hundreds of little chicks running around in the wake of the larger hens, who make frantic efforts to escape from the artificially hatched brood. Of course the poultry plant is for the exclusive use of the household, and not for business purposes. What chickens are raised there are consumed on the estate or sent to friends.

The greenhouses and conservatories form no inconsequential feature of the farm, as Mr. Rockefeller likes to call Rockwood Hall. Rare palms and exotic flowers are there in profusion, and some very good varieties of grapes and tropical fruits are raised. The main house of the conservatory is quite an elaborate affair, some 250 feet in length and about 40 in width. It is divided into a number of compartments, serving for their several purposes. A collection of fine orchids deserves special mention.

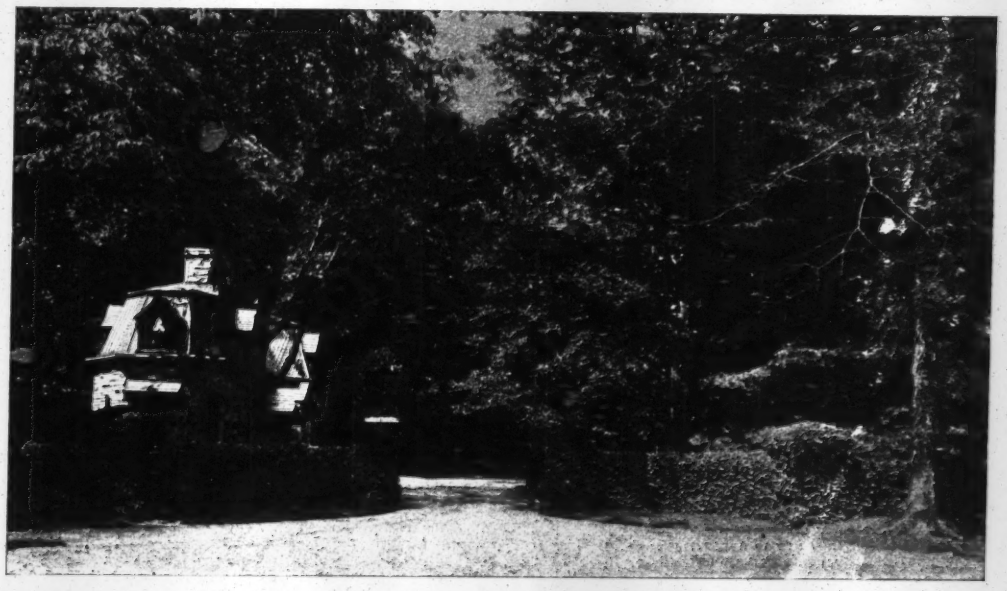
The consideration of Mr. Rockefeller for the wants of his guests is well illustrated by the perhaps trifling fact that in his house may be found one of the finest collections of bicycles possessed by any individual. Almost every make is represented, and the men or women who have become used to a certain make of wheel and want to ride around the grounds need not bemoan the fact that they have left their wheel at home. All they need do is to go to the stable and take their choice. The chances are much in favor of their getting their favorite make.

To sum up, if ever there was an ideal home of a man who loves nature and despises artificiality, that home is the one occupied by Mr. Rockefeller. Nothing is lacking to make life at Rockwood comfortable. With plenty of healthy, home-raised food, fresh, balmy air, opportunities for every sport and facilities for every form of work, what more could be desired?

Another Summer residence charmingly situated in Tarrytown is that of John D. Rockefeller, just off the Bedford Road and about two miles north of Rockwood Hall. While not as elaborate in any way as the house occupied by William Rockefeller, its situation is, if anything, better. It is on the top of a steep hill and exposed to any little breeze that is so welcome during the sweltering season. The house is plain in the extreme, and almost hidden from view by a glen of trees. A few hundred feet away is an observation tower some 80 or 90 feet in height, and a trip to the top is well worth the trouble of climbing the tortuous stairway. The panorama unfolded to the eye from that elevated position is one worth going miles to see. For an immense distance, in fact as far as the eye can reach, a succession of hill and vale, pasture and forest, becomes visible, while through it all, in majestic calmness, flows the Hudson River.

At present the grounds of Mr. Rockefeller's place are rather unattractive, due to the extensive improvements which are about to be made, but when completed according to the plans, the place will be of exceptional beauty. Even now the main entrance presents quite a pretty appearance. There is a woeful lack of macadamized road at the approach to the grounds, which detracts in a great measure from the actual merits of the surrounding territory. Still Mr. Rockefeller has at great expense graded most of the roads in the vicinity and has made them passable, a thing which formerly was almost impossible when rains had turned them into a virtual quagmire.

At Scarborough, a place about five miles



MAIN ENTRANCE TO WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER'S ESTATE.

distant from Tarrytown, is another magnificent estate, the property of Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard. Some of the most noted social functions of the famous Hudson River residence district have been held in the mansion which forms the crowning feature of the place. It stands on an almost level piece of ground on the crest of a long, gradually ascending hill in the midst of 400 or 500 acres of natural forest land, and is built on the old Colonial plan. Massive pillars support a balcony on the front, and a capacious terrace flanks the main entrance. The background is formed by a deep glen of oaks and willows, while in the foreground a dense growth of shrubbery encircles a beautifully laid bed of flowers.

As with Mr. Rockefeller's place, Mrs. Shepard's home has every comfort and facility right on the grounds, though not to such a large extent.

One of the main features of this Summer retreat is the beautiful Pompeian garden, where every known variety of domestic flower is grown, the beds being grouped around a series of pillars and forming a charming and restful spot in the cool of the evening when the fragrance of the budding plants, coupled with the breeze wafted from the glens near by, gives the fortunate visitor and guest a very foretaste of Paradise.

POMPEIAN GARDENS ON MRS. SHEPARD'S ESTATE.

THE SINGER'S PRIZE.

The tall house lowers grimly,
  Deformed by smoke and rain;
And the bleared sunshine dimly
  Blinks on the window pane.

Though sore and numb her fingers,
  And slowly fades the light,
The girl nor rest nor lingers,
  But sews from morn till night.

Her bright young face is sunken,
  And falls her gentle breath;
Her fair young form is shrunken,
  To fit the robes of death.

And I think of the woodland shadows
  That she has never seen;
Of the wonder of song in the meadows,
  When all the world is green.

But now the close lips quiver,
  The nimble hands are slow—
The voice she dreams of ever
  Rings in the room below.

The mad young poet is singing,
  With only a crust to eat;
But a fountain of light is springing
  Up from the narrow street.

And whether he sings in sorrow,
  Or whether he sings in glee,
He hopes that the world to-morrow
  Will list to his melody.

And I think though his heart were burning
  With words no man e'er said,
The world would be turning and turning
  If to-morrow he were dead.

Only, both late and early,
  The girl, as maidens will,
Dreams when the voice comes clearly
  Up to her window sill.

A brave face has she found him,
  A manner frank and gay,
And long ago has crowned him
  With myrtle wreath or bay.

A good sword clanging loudly,
  A plume on waving hair,
A cloak that drapes him proudly,
  Such as the players wear.

So whether in glee or sadness
  He sings, he has won the prize,
When he brings the light of gladness
  To a dying maiden's eyes.
—J. R. S. in Blackwood's Magazine.

THE CRUISE OF THE ALABAMA.

The Alabama took in coal at ten different ports, and from first to last she consumed 1,786 tons, about 133 tons going to the bottom with her after the combat with the Kearsarge. Between August, 1862, and June, 1864, she took on board stores (in all departments) to the total value of $28,003, and the amount of property she destroyed upon the high seas was estimated at $5,200,000. In the twenty-two months of her active life she captured upward of 2,000 prisoners, of whom 1,010 were paroled. Between the date of her commission and May 30, 1864, she spoke and boarded no fewer than 386 vessels of all flags and nationalities. But in the fortnight that intervened between the end of May and her own tragic death the Alabama boarded sixty-one merchantmen, this great increase seeming to demonstrate, at all events to the sentimentally minded, that she had presage of her approaching dissolution, and redoubled her efforts accordingly. It was in the eternal fitness of things that even as she gave up the ghost the Confederacy should be flickering to its inevitable end.

In the same twenty-two months this hardened "corsair" sank one ship-of-war, burnt twenty-five full-rigged sailing ships, seventeen barques, four brigantines, and six schooners; held to ransom one steamer, five sailing ships, one barque, one brigantine, one schooner; released one ship and one barque; sold a barque, and commissioned a barque. What a record! In round numbers, the ships ransomed represented $562,250, burnt $4,353,575, sunk $160,000, sold $17,500, and put into commission for service $100,986. Well might the Federal War Secretary meditate darkly upon the stringing of Raphael Semmes to his own yardarm—provided he could be caught. Small wonder that the newspapers found on board the prizes, and eagerly devoured by the privateersmen, contained little save exaggerated accounts of the Alabama's speed, skill, and piratical depredations, together with plan upon plan for her arrest.—Cornhill Magazine.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S VILLA.

WOULD AN AMERICAN-BORN PRINCESS BE SNUBBED?

I have been asked for information about the Royal Marriage act by a young American lady, writes Henry Labouchère in London Truth. I suspect a design on some unmarried grandson of the Queen. The question is, Can a Prince or Princess marry under that act, subject to the following conditions: To have attained the age of twenty-five, to have given a year's notice to the Privy Council of intention to marry a particular person, and to have within that period escaped the intervention of Parliament to forbid the banns? The Royal Marriage act was contemporaneous with the hoisting of the flag of revolt by the American Colonies.

The American young lady wishes to know whether a Prince marrying in this way loses royal rank. I should fancy not, though his relations would have a right to cut him. However, the posterity sprung from morganatic marriages are on such a favored footing now in England that I cannot conceive any fairly respectable American-born Princess being snubbed there. By the way, I was told that a wealthy brewer's daughter had some years ago the refusal of a morganatic Prince, who has since climbed to higher than serene altitudes. She had a dot of £17,000 a year, and is now the wife of a Cheshire magnate who hopes soon to have a title. She refused because she thought the word "morganatic" meant bar sinister. In a way it does and in a way it does not. The morgan, "left-handed" arrangement was a device of Luther to restrain the unspeakable grossness of the Landgrave of Hesse and other German Princes who accepted the doctrine of justification by faith and not by works.

HEARTSEASE.

While o'er my life still hung the morning star,
  Dreamy and soft in tender-lighted skies;
While care and sorrow held themselves afar,
  And no sad mist of tears had dimm'd my eyes:
I saw Love's roses blowing,
  With scent and color glowing,
And so I wished for them with longing sighs.

The brightest hung so high and held aloft
  Their crimson faces, passionately bright;
The gay, rich, golden ones escaped me oft.
  And hedged with sharpest thorns the lofty white:
From all my eager pleading
  They turned away, unheeding:
Among Love's roses none were mine of right.

Yet, of sweet things, those roses seemed most sweet
  And most desirable until a voice,
Soft as sad music, said: "Lo! at thy feet
  A little flower shall make thy heart rejoice."
And so, the voice obeying,
  I saw in beauty straying
A wealth of Heartsease, waiting for my choice.

Great purple pansies, each with snowy heart,
  And golden ones, with eyes of deepest blue;
Some "freaked with jet," some pure white ones apart,
  But all so sweet and fresh with morning dew
I could not bear to lose them,
  I could not help to choose them,
For sweet Content sat singing where they grew.

So, now, Love's roses shake their scented leaves,
  But tempt me not to their enchanted quest;
I gather Heartsease set in dewy leaves
  And am content—for me it is the best.
Be glad if, sweet and glowing,
  You find Love's roses blowing—
I sing through life with Heartsease at my breast.
—MARY A. BARR in The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

MRS. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD'S RESIDENCE, SCARBOROUGH.

THE AGE OF DEER.

Romance has played a prominent part with regard to the longevity of deer, says a writer in Chambers's Journal. What says the Highland adage?

Thrice the age of a dog is that of a horse,
Thrice the age of a horse is that of a man,
Thrice the age of man is that of a deer,
Thrice the age of a deer is that of an eagle,
Thrice the age of an eagle is that of an oak tree.

This is to assign the deer a period of more than two hundred years; and the estimate is supported by many highly circumstantial stories. Thus, Capt. Macdonald of Tulloch, who died in 1776, aged eighty-six years, is said to have known the white hind of Loch Treig for fifty years; his father for a like period before him, and his grandfather for sixty years before him. So, in 1826 Macdonald of Glengarry is reported to have killed a stag which bore a mark on the left ear identical with that made on all the calves he could catch by Ewen-MacIan-Og, who had been dead one hundred and fifty years. Analogous stories, it may be noted, are told in countries on the Continent of Europe, where deer are to be found in any number. But, alas! the general opinion among experts would seem to be that thirty years or thereabout is the limit of a deer's life.

SMOKING ROOM, LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB.

LARCHMONT yachtsmen are very proud of their clubhouse, and they have every right to be, for it is the handsomest house of its kind in the world. There is no clubhouse for yachtsmen on this side of the Atlantic that can compare with it in any way, and it is much better than the Castle of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes, England, or the other British yacht clubhouses.

One reason for the Larchmont yachtsmen having such a fine home is that all the members take a personal interest in it, and every one will do all he can to add to its art treasures, its library, or curios, and so help to beautify the interior of the house. When the late Lieut. Henn was here some years ago with his yacht Galatea, to race for the America's Cup, he paid a visit to Larchmont and sailed a few times on the waters of Long Island Sound. He then declared that those waters were the finest yachting waters in the world, and became so much interested in the Larchmont Club that he paid other visits and made many friends there.

The Larchmont Yacht Club was organized on June 20, 1880, and the first home of the yachtsmen was a boathouse belonging to the Larchmont Manor Company. This was soon replaced by another and larger house, and then came a third. In 1887 the club had grown so that still larger quarters were looked for, and the present house, which was built by Benjamin F. Carver, was purchased for $100,000. The grounds at the back of the house cover twelve acres. Since then the house has been improved and enlarged, and there is very little left to remind one of the house as it appeared when first purchased by the club. Only last year the building was nearly doubled in size, and many improvements were made, which cost the club $50,000. The building itself is a pretty and a comfortable one, but it is the interior that attracts such attention everywhere, and many persons have traveled long distances to look at the art treasures of the Larchmont yachtsmen.

Except on the side facing the water, the clubhouse is embowered in magnificent trees. There is an oak standing near the entrance to the grounds which is indeed a monarch of the forest. Near by is a clump of beeches, whose great, straight, gray trunks are a feature in the landscape. The clubhouse proper, in front of which floats the blue and white vertically striped pennant of the club, has a spacious veranda around it where meals are served during the Summer. This veranda and the balcony on the upper floor are two of the most fascinating spots of the whole building. The water front is protected by a sea wall built of stone. From it an iron staging projects over the water, ending in a great float where the launches from the yachts take on or land their passengers. The inner harbor, except on the south, is practically landlocked. On the left is Flagler's Point, or Long Beach Point, on which stands the house of H. M. Flagler. On the right is Fleming Point. The Long Island shores can be seen in the distance, and the view from any part of the clubhouse is always picturesque and pleasing.

DINING ROOM, LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB.

The main entrance to the house is on the north side. A winding roadway leads through the club grounds to a great porte cochère where steps lead to the main hall. This hall is wainscoted in oak, and its timbered ceiling is supported by columns of the same wood. A great mahogany mantelpiece rises nearly to the ceiling at one end of the hall, and over it is a handsome oil painting of the Defender beating the Valkyrie in one of the races for the America's Cup. Big easy chairs are scattered all over the hall, and the walls are covered with pictures painted by many of the most famous of marine artists. In one corner is a piano, and on the side opposite the mantelpiece, standing at the foot of the stairs, is a handsome suit of armor, a copy of one made by Benvenuto Cellini. Over the doors are oil paintings by M. Burns, and around the sides of the ceiling are the private signals of some of the members of the club.

The hall terminates in a large octagon-shaped reading room. On one side is a handsomely carved mantel, over which is the inscription, "Well befall hearth and hall." Over this mantel is a speaking likeness of the late Caldwell H. Colt, who was at one time a Commodore of the club. On another wall is a painting of ex-Commodore Harry M. Gillig, and on the others are famous oil paintings by famous artists. In the front of this room are big plate-glass windows, which command a fine view of the Sound.

One of the prettiest rooms in the house is the reception room for ladies, which is at the right of the entrance, just off the main hall. This room is finished in old rose and white, all the woodwork is painted white and the walls are tinted rose color. The mantel is of Delft design, and the grate is an old-fashioned hob. On the hard-wood floors are rare rugs, and the pictures on the walls, mostly black and whites, are dainty works of art. There is a table in the middle of the room, and a small writing table stands in one corner. On this table are two Saracen head pieces, which are between 400 and 500 years old.

The dining room is at the eastern end of the building. It is used in the Winter and in bad weather, when it is too cold or too wet to dine at the tables on the veranda. There is a large open fireplace at one end of the room, with a tiled mantel, on which are

arranged a lot of pewter mugs, which were collected in the ale houses and beer gardens of England and Germany. Some members of the club made the collection, and when they were brought here the members of the club purchased the mugs and had their names engraved on them. They are to always hang in the clubhouse. The walls of the dining room are fairly covered with pictures, nearly all of which are in black and white, and above these are more private pennants of the members.

At the other end of the house are the billiard room, café, lounging rooms, and the offices. The billiard room has four tables and is decorated in the same style as the main hall. More pewter mugs and plates are arranged around the walls, as well as innumerable pictures. At one end of the room is an open fireplace, around which the members congregate in the Winter and sail over again the races of the Summer. The café, which is, of course, very near to the billiard room, is also deccrated with pictures, the most prominent of which are enlargements of photographs of the foul of the Defender by theValkyrie during the last series of races for the America's Cup. A room for the barber adjoins the café, and even this is a little gem as far as artistic arrangement goes and the walls are all covered with pictures. Another small room is the headquarters of the Rocking Chair Fleet, an organization formed of the members of the club who do not own yachts and who think they are thus allowed to criticise those who do own yachts and who race them.

On the next floor are the library, reading rooms, card room, model room, and bedrooms. The stairway leads from the main hall, and the walls from top to bottom are covered with pictures. At the head of the stairs is a Persian Room. This is paneled with beautiful silk embroidery and all the draperies are of Persian fabric. Moorish locks are fitted to the doors, and Persian rugs are strewn on the floor. Antique lanterns are suspended from the ceiling, and luxurious divans invitingly ask one to rest. In the rooms devoted to the library the book shelves reach half way up the walls from the floor and above them are more pictures. There are pictures everywhere, and all of them are originals. There are no copies in the house, and the collection of marine black and whites is the finest in the world. Every artist who has drawn a picture that has attracted attention has a picture on the walls of the Larchmont Yacht Club. The library, too, is very fine. Every week fresh donations of rare books are made, and the wealth of marine knowledge that those shelves hold is simply amazing. In the model room are more treasures for yachtsmen. The models are all made to scale, and one can easily compare the old and the modern boats. On the walls hang such famous yachts in miniature as the Vigilant, Defender, the two Valkyries, the Galatea, Genesta, Amorita, Sachem, Colonia, Emerald, Titania, Katrina, and hosts of others just as famous.

LADIES' RECEPTION ROOM, LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB.

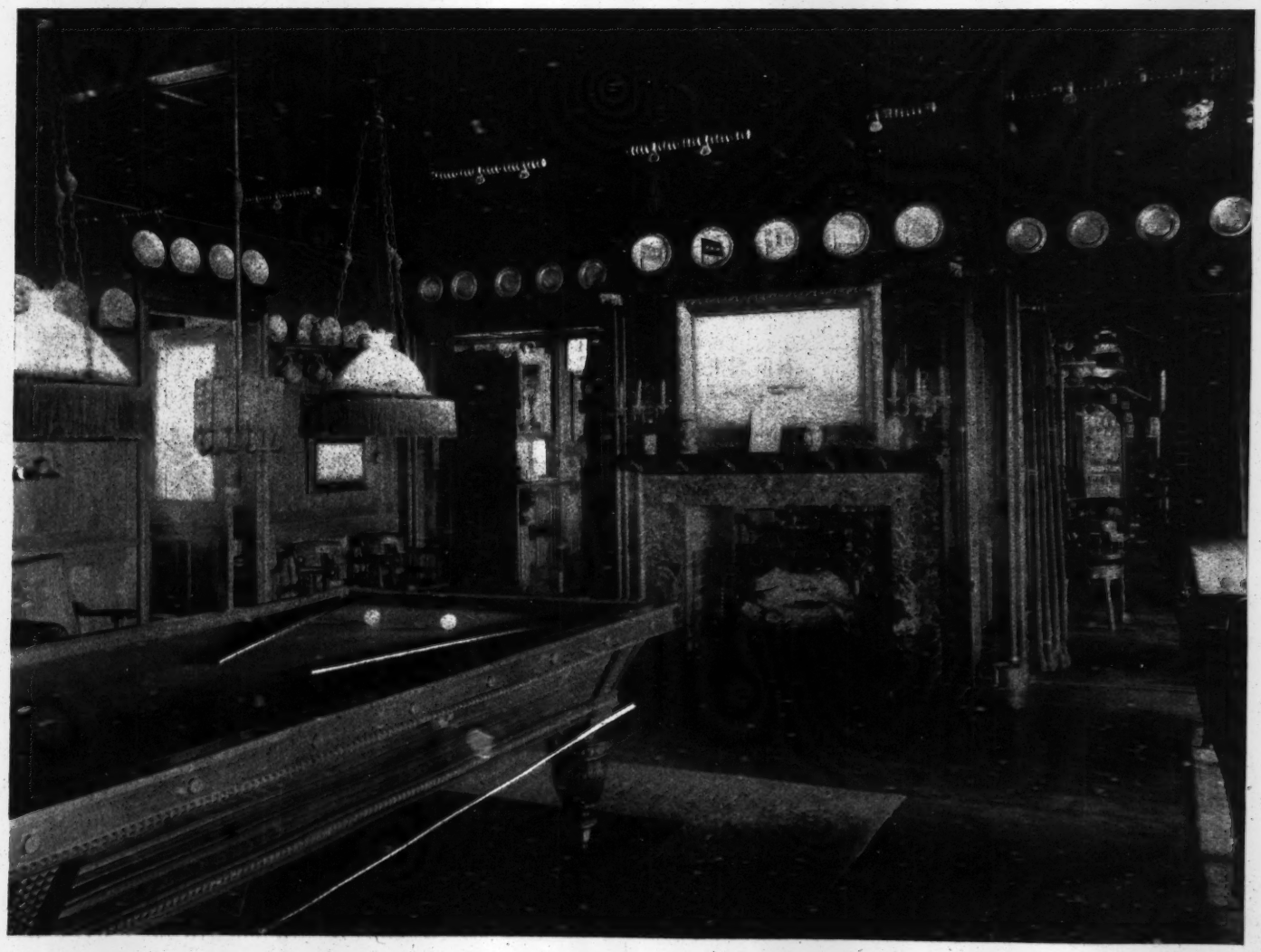
Good management, good fellowship, and good sport have made the Larchmont Yacht Club what it is. The members all work together to make the club the best in the world. They have taken the lead, and are determined to keep it. Clarence A. Postley, owner of the schooner Colonia, is the Commodore; Edward S. Hatch, owner of the yawl Huron, is the Vice Commodore, and Charles F. Ulrich, owner of the schooner Carlotta, is the Rear Commodore. The Secretary of the club is Edward J. Greacen, and the Treasurer is William Murray, the Measurer is John Hyslop, and the Fleet Surgeon Dr. Charles F. Roberts. The Trustees are the Commodore, Secretary, the Treasurer, Harry M. Gillig, Augustin Monroe, Eugene L. Busche, Oswald Sanderson, William B. Jenkins, and Francis M. Scott. The House Committee is one of the hardest worked of all the committees, and is largely responsible for the success of the club. The Chairman is Augustin Monroe, who is a host in himself, and his associates are Commodore Postley, William Murray, Edward J. Greacen, and William B. Jenkins.

The Larchmont Club has more yacht racing than any other yachting organization in the country, and the Regatta Committee is another one that is hard worked. During the recent race week of the club, the members of this committee had to be content with four hours' sleep each night. The members are John F. Lovejoy, H. C. Wintringham, and Howard W. Coates, all experts in racing law, and as a result the Larchmont regattas are always well managed.

The Art Committee is responsible for the beautiful clubhouse, to a large extent. It has collected the art treasures, and has arranged them artistically in the clubhouse. This committee is Horatio R. Harper, Theodore D. Rich, and Edward F. Caldwell. The Library Committee is Frank D. Shaw, William G. Scott, and C. M. Hamilton. Among the artists who have pictures on the wall of the Larchmont Club are M. Burns, Warren Sheppard, J. G. Tyler, Julian Rix, Herbert Vos, Archie Gunn, Carleton Chapman, E. M. Ashe, C. Henke, Frederick Remington, and I. de Thulstrup, Frederick Cozzens, and L. Shafer. If the art treasures increase this year as they did last the clubhouse will have to be enlarged again this Winter to find space to hang them.

A. F. ALDRIDGE.

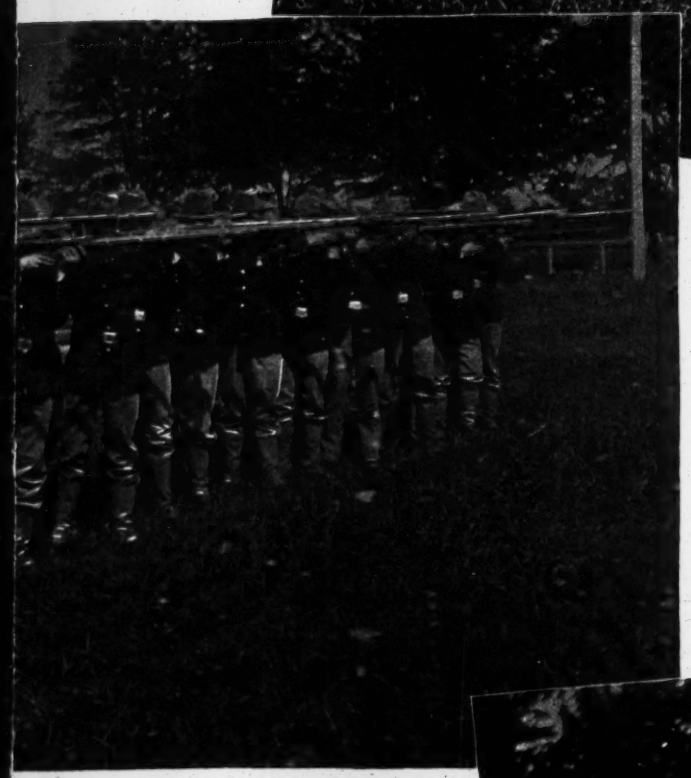
—George M. Pullman's "Castle Rest" in the Thousand Islands is one of the show places in that interesting section of the St. Lawrence River. It is an island of three acres, and rears its picturesque head conspicuously near the centre of the river.



BILLIARD ROOM, LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB.

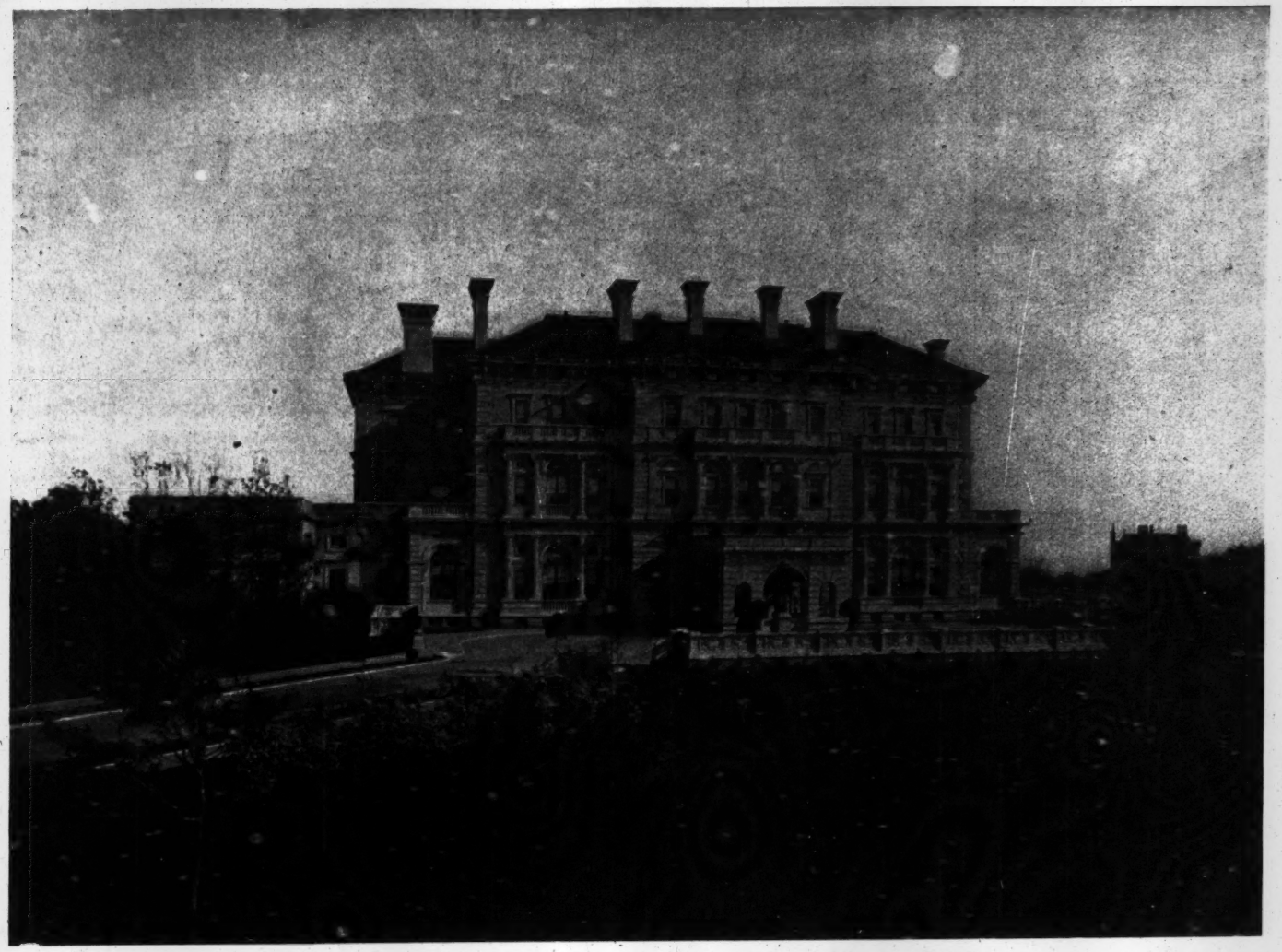
1.—A "Good Four"; Dr. Cochran of the Thirteenth Regiment at Pistol Practice. 2.—Marksmen at Lunch; One Way of "Loading." 3.—Busy All Along the Line. 4.—Volle

INCIDENTS OF A DAY'S PRACTICE BY NATIONAL



y Firing Company C, Ninth Regiment. 5.—Squadron A at Carbine Practice. 6.—Coaching a Seventh Regiment Recruit. 7.—A Fresh Supply of Ammunition.

GUARDSMEN AT THE CREEDMOOR RANGE.



"THE BREAKERS," CORNELIUS VANDERBILT'S NEWPORT RESIDENCE.

NEWPORT—PAST AND PRESENT.

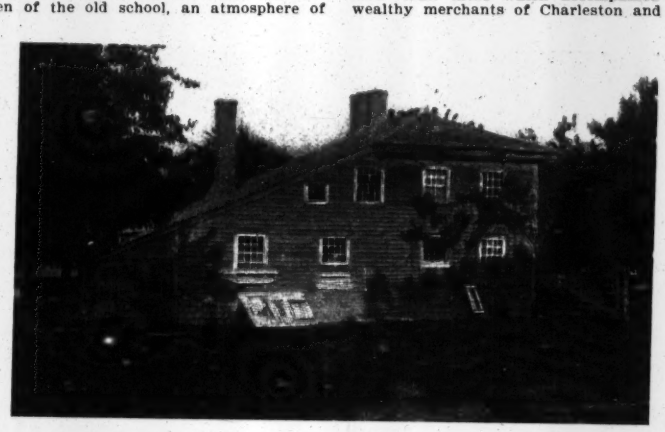
AQUIDNECK—Isle of Peace—is the Indian name of Newport Island, that little piece of land some thirteen miles long, which almost closes the eastern part of Narragansett Bay. The misty airs blown in from the neighboring ocean and warmed by the Gulf Stream, which sweeps in a great curve almost within 200 miles of the coast directly south of Newport, and which airs give the land and waters, especially in Summer, a marvelous softness and charm—was probably the reason for the Indian title. The three centuries which have rolled away since the Indian was first visited by white men on Newport Island, to soon after depart from his old hunting ground, have brought, as elsewhere in America, and especially along the Atlantic seacoast, great changes to Newport Island.

It must be confessed that the visitor within Newport gates in this present year of grace, who, knowing nothing from experience of the social conditions which govern the life of the successors of the red man, and who looks upon the social panorama as it unfolds itself before him, would hardly consider the Indian title as appropriate to the Isle of Aquidneck to-day. For the sons and daughters of men who have chosen to make Newport the most fashionable of American Summer resorts and the most noted of American watering places all over the world, have not carried out their intentions and ambitions without a certain friction and controversies, the echoes of which rarely reach the outside world. A Catholic divine, after a visit to Newport in the season, once wittily said that Newport differed from Protestantism only in that the former was a collection of warring sets, rather than sects. Be this as it may, the social storms and breezes which constantly agitate the isle where every prospect pleases cannot affect the onward movement of Newport or dim to any extent its reputation as the most fashionable and exclusive Summer resort of the country.

This brief sketch of Newport has to deal more with its natural than its social life, and has for its subject the development of the place during recent years. The illustrations given herewith of two of the oldest houses on Newport Island, Vaucluse and Bishop Berkeley's old abode, with those of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's modern palace, the Breakers; Mr. Henry G. Marquand's typical Summer villa, and that last and novel creation of one of New York's younger architects—the country clubhouse, near Bateman's Point, tell the story of the contrast between Newport life of old and modern days more forcibly and vividly than can any cold pen-picture. It is a far cry indeed from the rough, peaked-roofed cabin where the great idealist wrote the immortal line, "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way," to the gray stone mansion overlooking the same seas and filled, from cellar to ceiling, with the rarest and richest art products of both the Old and New World, from whose terraces a modern American Croesus can watch the same everlasting thunder of the long Atlantic swell which the good Bishop contemplated years before. Not as great, perhaps, but still interesting, is the contrast between the fine old country mansion of Vaucluse, about two miles from Newport, on the western shore of the island, and around which cluster so many memories, to the graceful modern wooden villa of New York's well-known patron of art, Mr. Henry G. Marquand. There are many other old houses in and around Newport which might also be illustrated to carry out this story of contrast and changes which the years bring, but Vaucluse and the Bishop Berkeley house have an individual historical value and interest which make them, while thoroughly typical of old Newport days, particularly interesting.

The present generation of men and women who pass the Summer days away at Newport in the pursuit of pleasure, in dancing, driving, dining, yachting, and golfing, and the majority of the visitors who resort there to look on at the passing show and to contemplate the picture of perhaps the best-ordered and appointed Summer life in the world, have probably little idea that the charms and advantages of Newport as a Summer resort were known and appreciated a hundred years ago by the people who of all in this country at that time certainly by tradition, education, and experience, knew best how to enjoy and appreciate the luxuries of life. Even before the Revolution some of the old families of Charleston and Savannah, of Richmond and Wilmington, were accustomed in late June or early July of each returning Summer to set sail on the small brigs or schooners, in many instances their own property, which traded between the Southern ports and the little Rhode Island town, and with their servants, their horses, and, last but not least, their famous old sherries, ports, and madeiras, to pass the heated period of the year on the cool shores of Newport Island. They found there, did these men and women of the old school, an atmosphere of social refinement, of quiet, well-ordered life—a town "hallowed by pure lives and peaceful deaths," with which they were thoroughly in accord, and to this town and to its people they became much attached; while between them there grew closer relations still, for there were frequent intermarriages between the sons and daughters of these old Southerners and those of the old Rhode Island families. Mr. Ward McAllister, in his curious, but not uninteresting and in some ways valuable, contribution to the social history of New York, "Society as I Have Found It," dilated, it will be remembered, at considerable length on the relations of the Southern cities and Newport up to the time of the civil war. Himself a member of an old Georgia family, his boyhood Summers were spent at Newport, and his reminiscences of the old life there were revelations to many of the so-called Summer residents of the place today.

It is not perhaps generally known that Newport was at one time a commercial port of importance, and that the amount of tonnage which annually entered and left her harbor and her imports and exports exceeded those of New York. Then were the halcyon business days of Newport—then did her wharves groan with the freight heaped upon them, for the most part composed of the fruits, the sugar, the coffee, tobacco, and, let it be whispered, the rum, of the West Indies and the nearer South American shores. If the records of old Newport are correct, and no one has yet impeached their accuracy, it would appear that occasionally a long, low, and rakish schooner would drop her anchor in Newport harbor and would proceed to disembark her passengers, who were hardly of a society color and whose home was the west coast of Africa. In other words, there were other slaves brought to Newport in old days and from thence distributed through New England than those which accompanied the wealthy merchants of Charleston and Savannah as family servants on their annual Summer outing. But these literal and metaphorical black spots on the page of Newport's history were but a concomitant of the times, and when the Abolitionists, the first to unfurl the banner of universal freedom in America, had begun their work, some of their chief supporters were to be found among the cultivated and intelligent people of Newport.



BISHOP BERKELEY'S HOME IN OLD NEWPORT.

The town, founded early in the seventeenth century, grew rapidly after 1740, and so was one of the most desired of prizes by the British in the Revolutionary War. The part that Newport played in this war is familiar to all students of American history. Her harbor and the surrounding waters were the scene of many a spirited naval skirmish, and there the great fleet of Admiral De Grasse assembled before it sailed for Yorktown. The Revolution, while it checked the material progress of Newport, in no way dimmed the social life of the place. The town was filled almost continuously with officers of the British fleets and later with those of the French. Bret Harte has immortalized the visit of Admiral Rochambeau to Newport in his moving poem of the old haunted house near the harbor, and up to within a few years there were old ladies still living in Newport who could recall the gayeties of the time when the French fleet made it its headquarters. For twenty years after the Revolution Newport still enjoyed commercial prominence, but then its fortunes began slowly to decline, and from 1830 until 1860 it passed through a long period of business depression. Its trade, even with the West Indies, had gradually slipped away to Boston and New York, and only the whaling industry and the mackerel and cod fisheries supplied the needs of its citizens. Then came the breaking of that fashionable wave which, almost imperceptible at first, grew gradually in extent and volume till it brought prosperity back to the place. The breaking out of the civil war found Saratoga, Long Branch, and, perhaps, Sharon Springs and the White Mountains the chief and only watering places or Summer resorts of wealthy New Yorkers, and, in fact, of the wealthy residents of all the larger American cities. They were accustomed to resort to Long Branch for the heated days of July and to Saratoga and the White Mountains for the August period. There had grown up rows of stately villas along the east bank of the Hudson and on the wooded heights of Staten Island and nearer Westchester County. A few families who had tried Newport came back enthusiastic as to its climate and its healthfulness; but their reports had little credit, and for some years little influence. When the war broke out, however, a general feeling of uneasiness, especially after the first reverse of Bull Run of the Northern arms, led to a desertion for one Summer by other families of influence of their Hudson River or Staten Island homes and a trial of Newport. There were no villas in those days, either on the cliffs or along the harbor, and Bellevue Avenue was hardly more than a country road. The Ocean House and a few hospitable old town mansions accommodated these visitors, and this was all. A Summer or two

more and things changed, and Newport began to take her place among American Summer resorts.

JAMES B. TOWNSEND.

THE CREEDMOOR SHOOTING RANGE.

A day at Creedmoor is always eagerly looked forward to by the average member of the National Guard of the State of New York. Not because there is so much fun in it—for there isn't—but because it is the ambition of every boy in blue to wear the marksman's badge, and, if possible, the sharpshooter's and expert's medal. Frequently enough the trip to the shooting grounds is made at a great personal sacrifice, especially by men whose employment is such that a day off is not easily obtained or means the loss of a sixth of a week's pay. Yet the latter consideration is by far the lesser of the two. It is the reluctance of the employer to dispense with a man's services for a whole day that bothers a good many men most.

To secure the required permission many a plausible tale has been concocted for the occasion. Relatives' funerals, violent headaches, sickness in the family, and similar excuses have more than once been brought into requisition to afford a soldier a day's shooting on the range.

This season's practice began May 6 and lasted until May 28, during which time every regiment, squadron, battalion, and separate company was represented by a more or less full complement. About a month later camping season commenced, and Creedmoor was deserted. Now supplementary practice and sharp and expert shooting will be carried on every Saturday until Nov. 1, when Creedmoor will again sink into its wintry slumber until the next May.

Never before in the history of the two local brigades has so much success attended the efforts of the officers to promote the general efficiency of the State's troops. Not only has the weather been almost invariably favorable, but the zeal and conscientiousness of the men have been truly wonderful. Company would vie with company to make the better showing, and the eagerness of each man to make the highest possible score has been most marked. Regiments composed for the greater part of laboring men and mechanics, who in former years would come down in very small numbers, this year could show an attendance of at least 50 per cent., and in many cases even 75 or 80. All this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the rules for qualification as a marksman have been made more stringent, and for that of a sharpshooter and expert still more so.

A day at Creedmoor has, as everything else in which a lot of healthy, able-bodied young men take part, its humorous side. There, for instance, is the raw recruit, the object of badinage and the victim of the military practical joker the world over. He has probably never shot a gun of respectable proportions in his life. Such a thing as record is unknown to him. His First Sergeant instructs him how to hold it, how to aim, how to adjust the sight, and the numerous other little details of shooting at a target, but never a word about looking out for recoil. "Oh, that's dead easy," says the recruit to himself. The target at a hundred yards looks as big as a house, and of course he is bound to hit it somewhere. All confident, he raises his rifle, aims carefully, properly obeys to the letter the instructions about sights, pressure on a trigger, and such, and pulls away. Then comes the awakening. The "dead easy" remark was but a dream. He simply had not counted on the recoil, had held the butt of the rifle easily and jauntily against his shoulder, and the consequence—well, the ball went into a cornfield beyond the targets and the aspirant for marksman's honors was feeling himself all over to see whether he was all there. "These things can kick like mules," he says, with a very wry expression of countenance while vigorously rubbing his right jaw and shoulder.

This is practically the initiation, and hereafter the recruit learns that holding the rifle as tight and close against jaw and shoulder as possible will materially help the aim and do less injury to the body. At the second shot the former instructions are usually forgotten, and all thoughts are concentrated upon getting a tight grip on the rifle.

Shooting at a hundred yards is done standing, and for the old hands that part of the practice is considered mere child's play. At 200 yards a kneeling or sitting position is maintained while at 300 yards the marksman lies prone. Of course the number of men who can shoot at the same time is necessarily limited, and the temporary idlers make the best of their opportunity while they are not engaged. When that bugbear, the Inspector of Rifle Practice, is not around, they own the place, and certainly assert their right of possession. While doing all they can to assist their comrades, as far as qualifying is concerned, they show but little mercy to the green hand, and failure to make the requisite score brings with it a penalty which they exact to the fullest measure. The poor unfortunate is jeered at, called all sorts of humiliating titles, and accused of every conceivable degree of incapacity, until in sheer despair he hies him to the original 100-yard range and tries all over again.

The old hands, and especially those that pride themselves on the possession of numerous marksmen's buttons acquired during practice at the armory, seem to think that for them to miss putting a bullet on the target is one of the few of this world's impossibilities. But the unexpected happens, be it through the very overconfidence, by grace of a sudden gust of wind that steers the bullet off, or through a wrongly adjusted sight. Then the trouble commences. The poor marker is at once accused of being asleep and recourse is had to the "kicking station."

This much-visited spot is in official language the chief scorer's office. It is connected with the butts where the targets are situated by means of telephone and its guiding spirit and ministering angel (or the reverse in the opinion of the man who dares dispute one of his decisions) is Sergt. George R. Kelly of the Second Battery of Artillery, chief scorer and clerk of the Twenty-second Regiment.

When a man thinks that the marker has done him an injustice, he first of all gets the scorer to put up a red flag, which means that the target he is scoring must be shot at, and then repairs to the "kicking station." Then he tells his troubles to Sergt. Kelly, who immediately telephones to the Superintendent of the butts and asks him to have the target hauled down and examined. Usually the reply comes back that no shot had struck it, and the marksman has really made a miss. But who could expect a soldier to take the word of a marker? "What, I made a miss!" comes the exclamation, as if such a thing were utterly impossible. He means to argue the point and the chief scorer sets his teeth. This determined act accomplished, and all further argument is just that much breath wasted. The "kicker" is simply made to understand that the marker's decision is final and if then he is not satisfied, he suddenly finds himself on the outside of a green-painted booth wondering what had happened during the last minute. In the choice language of Sergt. Kelly, "a protestant had been summarily disposed of, likewise ejected, and also sent about his business."

Sergt. Kelly is an old hand in the National Guard, and every inch a soldier, thanks to the training he received under that strictest of disciplinarians, Major Nathaniel Blunt Thurston, affectionately yclept by his friends "Peggy," who but recently completed twenty years' service in the Twenty-second Regiment. The adjective which forms Major Thurston's middle name is to the man and manner born. Blunt he is, straight from the shoulder in every action, but a better commander it would be difficult to conceive of. Quick, decided, and positive, he inspires confidence in his subordinates, and while exacting unqualified obedience and respect when wearing his sword, he is "hail fellow well met" as soon as he unstraps his belt. The feeling of the company of which he was Captain for many years toward him was shown at the time he was promoted Major and placed in charge of a battalion. His subaltern officers and men at the time presented him with a token in the form of a gold watch, which he prizes above everything else in his possession.

To this man comes the "kicker" as a court of last resort. The Major institutes an investigation on the aforementioned lines with the same result as a rule. Then the "kicker" is apparently satisfied. He has done all he could to vindicate himself in the eyes of his comrades, and now goes ruefully back and tries it over.

Shooting at the range usually commences at 9 o'clock in the morning, and is kept up all day until 6, with but one intermission—the hour allowed for luncheon. Five minutes before 12 o'clock an old army horn sends its rasping ear-splitting warning to scorers, markers, and soldiers that the time for satisfying the inner man has almost arrived. Rifles are hastily stacked, score cards gathered, targets pulled down, and the march to the clubhouse begun, where anything from a sandwich to a course dinner can be obtained at a moderate cost.

This time-honored resort is presided over by Caterer "Tim" Scully, the "mother of the Guard," as he is known to every member of the Guard in this vicinity. He has given his cordial approval of that title, and protests vehemently against the substitution of the male equivalent. "I take care of the boys," says he. "Providing for them is a thing anybody could do, and a person that takes care of the boys is of necessity a mother, so I am perfectly satisfied with my sobriquet."

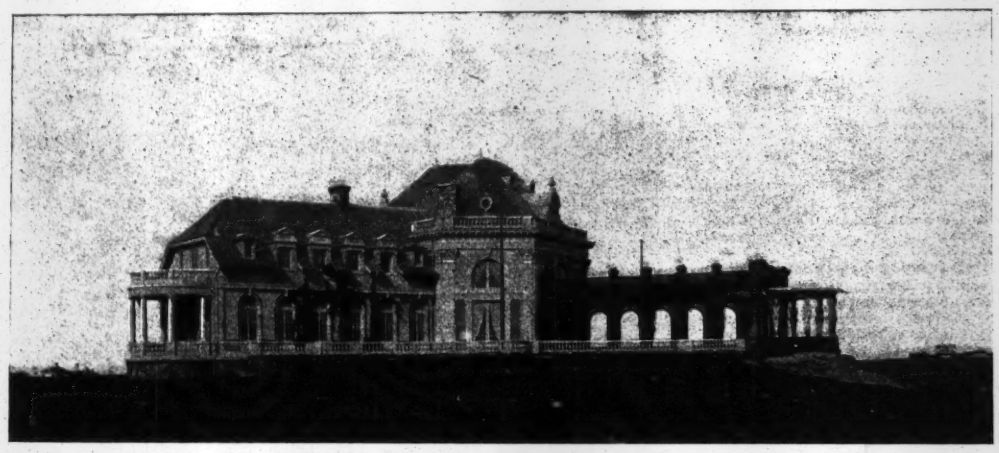
Dinner at the clubhouse is an informal affair, except that separate places are provided for the officers, who enjoy the privilege of a well-appointed dining room. For the men huge tables are provided in the main hall, and care is taken that they do not suffer for want of victuals. A morning spent in the open air gives the men an appetite that sorely taxes the resources of the kitchen, but no man goes hungry if "Tim" can help it.

Five minutes before 1 o'clock the same horn summons the men back to the day's work, and, speaking of that horn, the man who invented that piece of machinery had better avoid Creedmoor and the armory of any regiment the members of which had ever heard the thing sound. It is posted on the chief scorer's office, and to the uninitiated looks like an ordinary black wooden box with a brass funnel-like attachment. Hidden from casual view is a crank, however, and when that crank is turned the men in the immediate vicinity run as if possessed. The noise created by that operation would send a woman into hysterics and ruin the nerves of an executioner. No description could do it justice or injustice, but the man that has ever heard it and sees Sergt. Kelly apply his delicate hand to the crank fervently wishes he could be made deaf for at least one minute. A first lesson on the violin is a Beethoven symphony compared with the sound emitted by that horn.

Once more before the close of the day does the machine send forth its shrill warning; this time, however, its noise is forgotten in the welcome thought that the day's work is done. At 6 o'clock a blast calls the scorers to headquarters. Officers issue their orders, the men draw up in line for the march to the station, scorers turn in their cards at the office, markers, heaving a great sigh of relief after a continuous five hours' stay in the butts, plod their way wearily homeward, and the day's work is done.

On the homeward train all is merriment, bustle, and good cheer. Scores are being compared, the day's shooting discussed, and resolutions formed for the next meet. The ride is but of thirty or thirty-five minutes' duration, and on arrival at the station the boys fall in for their last march of the day to the armory, where arms and uniforms are stowed away until next drill night. The day passed at Creedmoor, in spite of "kicks," burns, and disappointments, has done every one good, and the boys are half sorry it's over. But it will come again!

N. M. RODKINSON.



NEWPORT GOLF CLUBHOUSE.

THE OLD VAUCLUSE PLACE.

HENRY G. MARQUAND'S VILLA, NEWPORT.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILROAD

AMONG the great engineering feats of this century the Trans-Siberian Railroad, now in progress of construction, is likely to prove the greatest. When completed it will place Europe in direct communication with the extreme East, at present only accessible by the long route through the Suez Canal and across the Indian Ocean. The journey from Paris, as a starting point, to Vladivostok will then be performed in from ten to twelve days instead of the month and more which it now takes to reach the east coasts of China and Japan by steamer.

Being the shortest route to the East, it will naturally follow that it will be the one most used. Siberia, which has hitherto enjoyed an unenviable reputation, owing, perhaps, to its being so little known to the outside world, even to the Russian himself, cannot but be benefited to a large degree by this great undertaking. The opening up of railroad facilities, it has long been conceded, does more toward the modernizing of a country than perhaps any other of the many civilizing influences at work to-day. And this will doubtless prove true even in the case of inhospitable Siberia. What is now a wild expanse of dreary wastes may in time to come be transformed into a "smiling land of industry."

From St. Petersburg to Vladivostok is 50,000 kilometers, (9,162 miles,) or one-fourth of the earth's meridian. Our own transpacific railroad, connecting New York with San Francisco, at present looked upon in the light of a mammoth undertaking, is only one-half of this distance.

At the time of writing the work is only half-way completed, and it will be well on in 1900 before a through train will run to the Orient. But such as it is at present, a journey to Vladivostok may be performed by utilizing those sections of the line already completed, and performing the remainder of the journey by boat on the lakes and rivers. The western terminus, or more strictly speaking the starting point of the line, is at Tscheleabinsk, some 2,000 kilometers (1,745 miles) from Moscow, a journey of from three to three and a half days. Innumerable difficulties beset the path of the engineers employed in the construction of the line, but as far as possible these have been mitigated to some extent. A train of carriages replete with everything necessary for the prosecution of the work, as well as for the comfort of those employed on the line, follows close in their wake, dispensing comforts, if not luxuries, as it goes. Even a traveling chapel on wheels, with a priest or two in charge, has been provided.

The peculiar nature of the ground over which the line passes renders the undertaking, so far as the laying down of the rails is concerned, neither difficult nor hazardous, as was the case with our own New York to San Francisco line. This has resulted in much more of the work being already executed than would at first thought be expected, and in some places, so adaptable to this civilizing influence has the land shown itself, that as much as three to six kilometers (two and one-half to five and one-half miles) of rails have been laid in a single day. Other places, however, have retarded the work to a considerable extent, especially where rivers (branches of the Obi, Vemessel, and Lena,) have to be crossed. And on account of the long and rigorous Winter which prevails in Siberia, the work of laying down bridges is anything but speedily accomplished. In Summer, however, the work is pushed rapidly forward, the rivers being then free from ice.

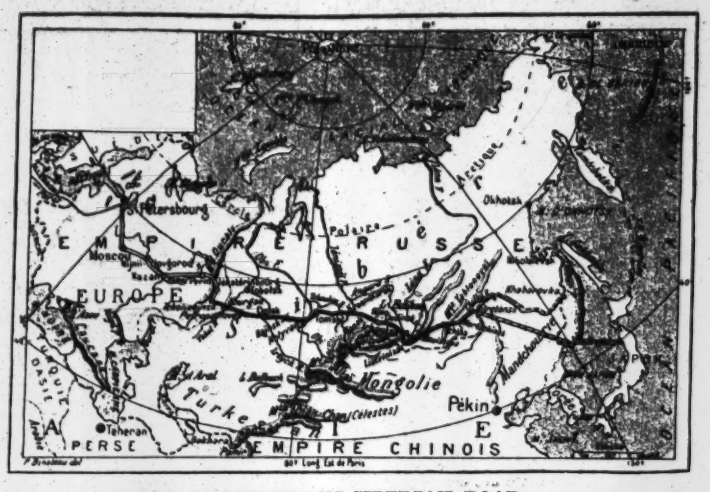
Beyond Irkonsk the greatest obstacle is encountered. This is the Baikal Lake, a large expanse of fresh water 700 kilometers (205 miles) in length by 80 (28) in width—"a sea in itself." It is proposed to skirt this lake, but in the meantime an American company (Uncle Sam has found a field for his enterprising spirit even in bleak Siberia) has undertaken the work of crossing it by simply placing the trains on board of a kind of float or open ferryboat. During the Winter months, in place of laying the rails across the ice, the company will utilize specially constructed boats for the purpose.

A few hundred miles beyond the lake another difficulty besets the engineer; a mountain of 700 meters (2,500 feet) in height has to be overcome. This, however, it is proposed to accomplish without the boring of tunnels, the rails being laid at a slope of 2½ centimeters in every meter.

From Stretensk communication will be by means of the river Amour to Khabarovka, whence the line of rails will be run to Vladivostok. Just at this point a considerable detour may be necessary, the Chinese Government having refused to permit the extension of the line to Port Arthur. This detour may, however, be avoided, since Russian diplomacy has succeeded in obtaining a concession for utilizing a part of the Manchurian territory. If this is done the line will be laid directly between Stretensk and Vladvostok.

When the several sections have been joined and the work completed, a journey around the world can be performed in thirty days! Leaving St. Petersburg, for example, on the first of the month, it will be possible to re-enter it on the 31st. The journey across Siberia will occupy only eight days, and will be performed in carriages specially equipped for such travel. From Vladivostok to San Francisco is only a matter of ten days, by the transpacific to New York five, and the rest of the journey, by way of Bremen, will occupy the remaining days of the month, seven days being allowed for crossing the Atlantic and two and a half in traveling from Bremen to St. Petersburg.

C. T. MASON.



MAP OF THE TRANS-SIBERIAN ROAD.

Ways of Women.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Yungun—Woman, you know, can smile in the face of the world when her heart is breaking.

Oldun—Yes. One of the most pathetic sights in this life is that of a woman being radiant and pleasant with a caller while the smell of a burnt roast is oozing into the room from the kitchen.

THE WOMEN IN THE LONDON CROWD.

There were quite as many women as men on foot, and it was a hard day for women, notes a writer in The Spectator. I was standing on the south side of Piccadilly, and there was an almost continuous stream of them being towed through the crush to go and lies down in the Green Park. Tightly as we were packed, everybody made way without a murmur, but one man who stood next to me was a little aggrieved because he had given up his position to see one of them through, and the crowd would not let him back. To fight through it was impossible, and though, when the mass was in motion anywhere, there was a good deal of rough jostling, it represented merely the exertions of an ill-conditioned few. In three or four hours I did not see a blow struck or hear a single angry word spoken.

There was a good deal of good-humored chaff, of course, and very severe strictures on any who attempted to take an unfair advantage. One big chap—not an artisan or laborer, but a well-dressed, educated man—had edged his way in. Nobody interfered actively, but there were remarks. "Now, then, I hope you see better now. You'll be more comfortable there." "Some people have no thought for any but themselves. Selfish, that's what it is." Then some one struck in with what really showed a fine sense of courtesy.

Two men just beside us had a little woman with them, and they had manoeuvred pretty energetically to get her to the front. Obviously it was thought that they might take these strictures to themselves, so the comments were duly qualified. "Of course, if any one has ladies with them, that's another story. They're bound to do the best they can for them; that's only right." "Without they leave them at home," some one else chimed in. "And that's the best way," a good many voices replied. That ended the matter. The big man, I may say, made efforts at ironic retort; but after he had satisfied his dignity by retaining his bad eminence a few moments, he fell unobtrusively to the rear and shifted a little way off. Public opinion was too strong for him.

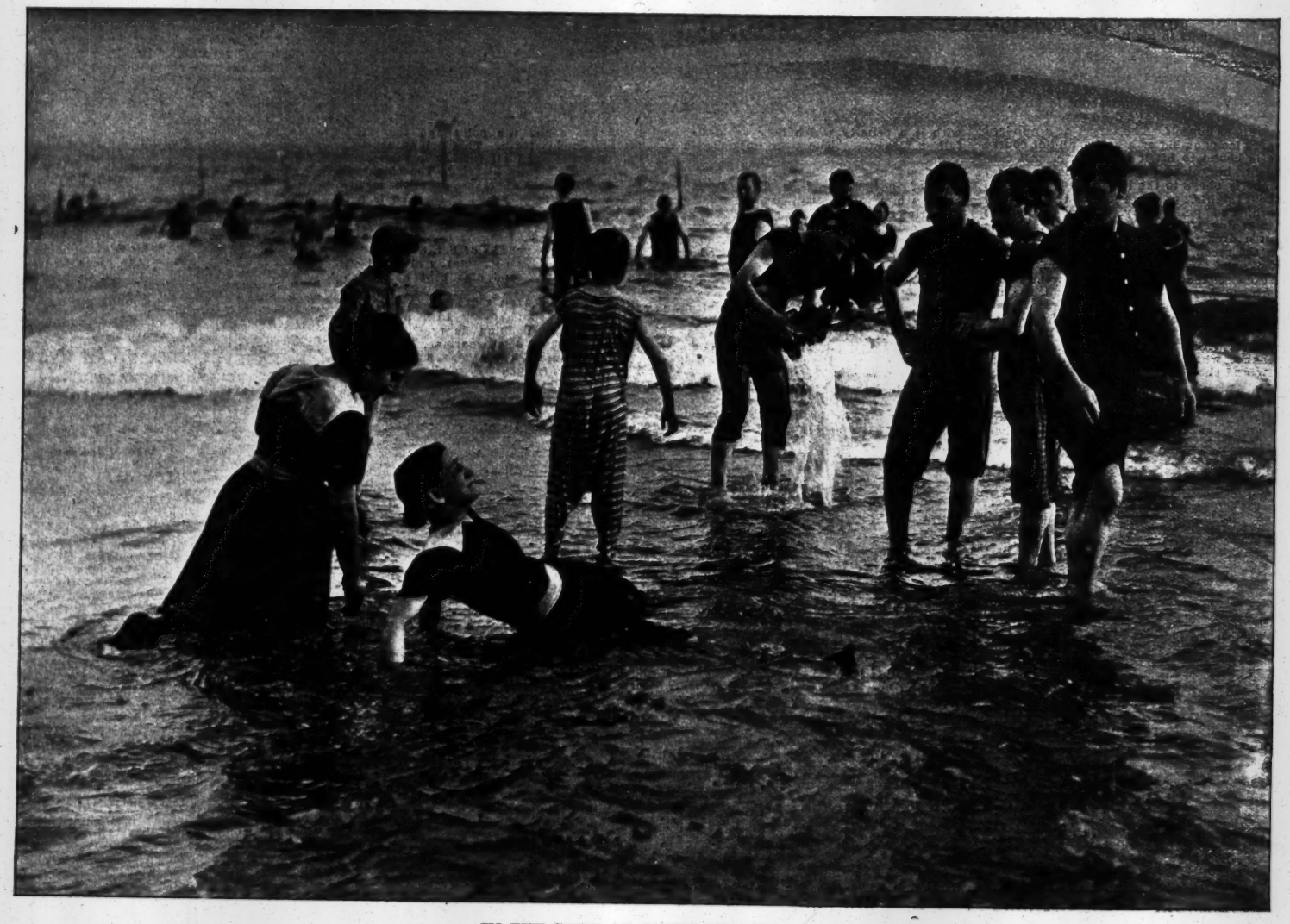
THE FACE AT THE WINDOW.

'Twas a fair, proud face at a window,
In the days of long ago,
Like the rose and the thorn in beauty and scorn
Looked down on the world below.

'Twas a fair, proud face at a window.
In the days that are far away;
'Tis the same fair face with an added grace
Looks down on the world to-day.

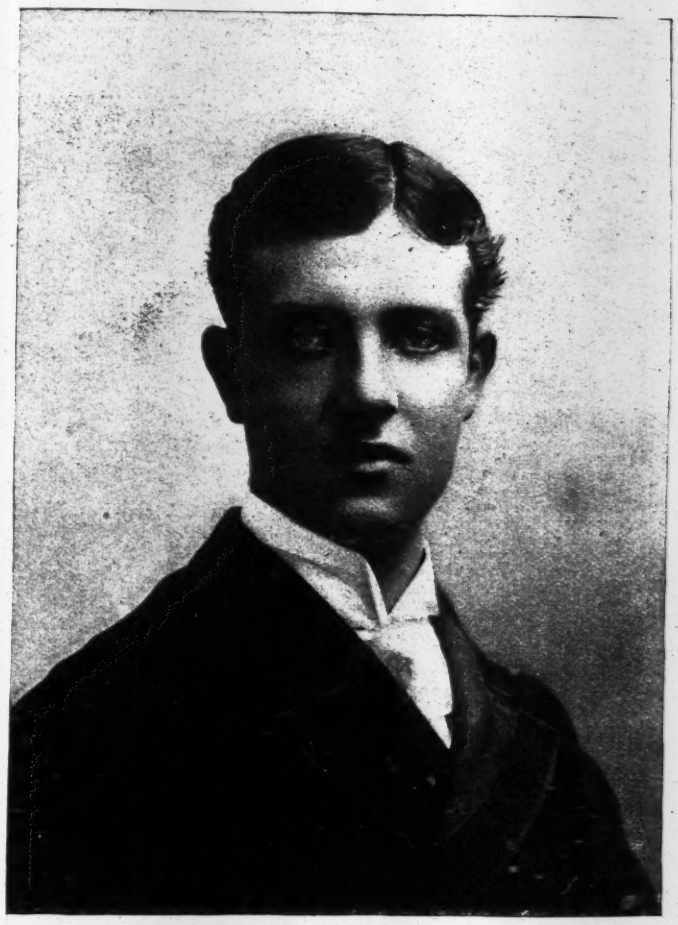
For to-day 'tis no earthly window,
But a window in heaven above,
And I see through my tears and the mists of years
That the pride has turned to love.

—Pall Mall Gazette.



IN THE SURF AT CONEY ISLAND.

COUNT OF TURIN,
Challenger and Victor in the Franco-Italian Duel.



PRINCE HENRI OF ORLEANS,
Wounded in the Recent Franco-Italian Duel.

THE STREET ARTIST.

Our artist has studied human nature, and knows that the foot passenger will pause at a corner more readily than he will at any undefined point in the street. He therefore chooses a corner as the site of his operations, and selects a dry spot on the pavement to receive his studies in chalk. His preparations are simple in the extreme; he applies his coat sleeve vigorously until the surface is fairly clean, draws forth the old sardine tin which contains his materials, and sets to work without more ado, keeping a jealous eye upon the muddy-pawed dogs who have no respect for art.

He is not remarkable for the originality of his conceptions, but he compensates for this by boldness in treatment of familiar subjects. A lighthouse of immaculate whiteness, standing on the verge of a very brown cliff, rising out of a very blue sea. A ship in full sail upon an inconsistently calm ocean, or a steamer ploughing its way, with dreadful distinctness of purpose, toward a very yellow beach, in the right foreground.

The bust of some celebrity—Mr. W. E. Gladstone or the late Duke of Wellington for choice—and an elaborate scroll bearing a brief text relative to the virtues of charity almost completes the list. We were once attracted by landscapes which professed to represent "Dunnottar Castle" and the "Banks of the Esk," and, albeit those localities are wholly unknown to us, we felt pleasure in rewarding efforts which in our humble estimation marked a distinct advance in pavement art: "You draw from memory, we observe," we said to the artist, as we gave him an encouraging smile and twopence. "Very good, indeed," we added critically, "very good." On the following day, however, we chanced to come across the same artist at a different corner, and those identical pictures smiled at us again as "Huntingtower" and the "Banks of the Dee," and, despite the acknowledged family likeness that exists among historic Scottish ruins and riverside scenes, our faith was shaken. We were willing to make all allowances for failure of memory on the part of the artist, but thought that in this instance he had overstepped the bounds of artistic license, and our charity took the negative shape of refraining to allude to the discrepancy.—Chambers's Journal.

PIGEONS TO FLY 500 MILES A DAY

The great ambition of the Northern fancier is to fly 500 miles in the day. This, up to the present, has not been accomplished, although birds have been home well before breakfast the morning after liberation, having flown upward of 550 miles. The performance can, however, readily be done on a favorable day, and many fanciers in and about London accomplished the route from Thurso, N. B., in July last, the winning bird flying 501 miles, with an average velocity of 1,454 yards per minute for the entire distance. These 500-mile performances in the day are common in Belgium, and the distance has also been covered in America.

A moment's consideration will, however, show that for a bird to fly 500 miles in, say, fourteen hours of daylight, he must cover nearly thirty-six miles per hour for the entire journey, and this cannot be done unless the weather and wind are favorable for the whole distance. A day of this character does not occur more than four or five times in the season, and up to the present it has not been the good luck of the Northern fancier to drop on one of these days for a La Rochelle race. The writer on two occasions could have accomplished the distance in the day with birds home from Nantes, 424 miles, one at 12:45 P. M., and also with a bird on another occasion home at 4:15 P. M. Taking the latter, supposing the bird to have been liberated at La Rochelle, it would have had only some eighty miles further to fly, and four good hours of daylight to do it in. The latter of these performances was undoubtedly the better, as the journey was started with a light south wind and finished against a head wind; while in the former case the bird was simply blown home, with three or four other birds timed in just before it, and dozens of others close on its tail. It will be seen what an important factor the direction of the wind is in pigeon flying. With a strong tail wind birds have accomplished more than sixty miles in the hour; but where the stamina comes in, and the race is a race, is when the bird has to force every inch of its way against a head wind, often accompanied by sleet and driving rain. Then it is that blood and condition tell a tale.

You may search the whole annals of athletic performances or feats of strength, and, as far as it is possible to contrast two distinct things, the homing pigeon will go one better than the best of them. Take this as an everyday example: Birds are liberated at, say, Ventnor, to fly 200 miles into the north of England, and the wind is blowing at the rate of upward of a mile a minute dead against them; and yet dozens of the birds will be in their lofts under 400 minutes. The day may be cold and a sleet storm or two may have to be encountered, but the result will be the same. If the day is such that the birds cannot see their way, but have to feel it, and the wind bloweth from the quarter that is neither good for man nor beast, then comes "the winter of our discontent"; we shall find the winning bird's velocity reduced to about 700 yards per minute, and have a bare 5 per cent. of the liberated birds home the same day. These are the races to be won, and these are "good 'uns to breed from," and to perpetuate the wonderful pluck and stamina of the homing pigeon.—Badminton Magazine.

SIR HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE, G. C. M. G., F. R. G. S.,
The Retiring Governor of Jamaica.

THE OLD ECCLESIASTICAL SYSTEM AND BONDAGE.

"It may be said that the old ecclesiastical system depended on a double bondage; first, the intellectual subjection of the masses through ignorance to their spiritual directors, and, second, the bondage of the directors themselves to the sectarian organizations which as spiritual capitalists monopolized the opportunities of teaching. As the bondage was twofold, so also was the enfranchisement—a deliverance alike of the people and of their teachers, who, under the guise of leaders, had been themselves but puppets. Nowadays preaching is as free as hearing and as open to all. The man who feels a special calling to talk to his fellows upon religious themes has no need of any other capital than something worth saying. Given this, without need of any further machinery than the free telephone, he is able to command an audience limited only by the force and fitness of what he has to say.

"He now does not live by his preaching. His business is not a distinct profession. He does not belong to a class apart from other citizens, either by education or occupation. It is not needful for any purpose that he should do so. The higher education which he shares with all others furnishes ample intellectual equipment, while the abundant leisure for personal pursuits with which our life is interfused, and the entire exemption from public duty after forty-five, give abundant opportunity for the exercise of his vocation. In a word, the modern religious teacher is a prophet, not a priest. The sanction of his word lies not in any human ordination or ecclesiastical exequatur, but, even as it was with the prophets of old, in such response as his words may have power to evoke from human hearts."

1—Showers of Light. 2—Cones of Brightness. 3—Pyramids of Water. 4—Flower-Pot Effects. 5—Sheaves of Grain. 6—A Geyser. 7—The Flower Basket. 8—Sun-Rays Effect. 9 and 10—The Electric Apparatus.

THE NEW ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN ON PROSPECT PARK PLAZA, BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN'S NEW ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN.

THE new electric fountain on the Prospect Park Plaza, in Brooklyn, which was started a few days ago, has proved an instantaneous success. On the first night fully 20,000 persons viewed it with pleasure and delight, and since then the crowd has increased so much that the two railroads running to the Plaza, the Flatbush and Vanderbilt Avenue lines, have been taxed to their utmost capacity. Heretofore the fountain has been exhibited on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, but at the request of the two railroad companies, which supply the electricity free of charge, the Park Commissioners have decided to change the exhibition nights to Tuesday and Friday in each week.

Every one that visited the Columbian Exposition in Chicago remembers the electric fountain that was one of the features there. The Brooklyn fountain is much larger than the one at the World's Fair, and is said to be the largest and finest in the world. It stands in the centre of the Prospect Park Plaza, just where Vanderbilt and Flatbush Avenues cross each other. For several years a fountain of the old-fashioned cascade style stood upon the spot, but when the Soldiers' Memorial Arch was erected in front of Prospect Park, it was discovered that the fountain obstructed the view of the arch. It was removed and the present fountain constructed. As it consists of a pool from which the jets rise, both the fountain and the arch can be seen plainly for several blocks up and down the two avenues.

Around the pool is a stone pathway, and grass plots will border the edges, about which there is a granite molding. The pool is contained in a basin 120 feet in diameter and of circular shape. The walls of the basin are 4 feet deep, the bottom sloping gradually from the edges, leaving the water so shallow that there would be no danger to any small child who might accidentally fall in. Only a few fountain pipes rise above the water near the centre of the pool.

A gateway at the side of the basin is used to let out a portion of the water when intricate effects are to be produced. When the waters are lowered a remarkable series of pipes and jets can be seen. The principal objects are nineteen glass-topped funnels which rise to the level of the water surrounding them. Through these, from a chamber below the surface, the electric light is cast upon the water as it rises in the air. The funnels are arranged in two circles with one funnel in the exact centre of the fountain. There are seven funnels in the first circle and twelve in the second row.

From the centre of the middle funnel rises a pipe with a 1½-inch nozzle which throws a geyser jet high into the air. Around the edge of this funnel are seventeen smaller jets. Straight lines run on each side of this funnel, containing jets which throw up fans of water, and also jets which project circular walls of spray. Each one of the six funnels of the inner circle has a centre jet throwing an inch stream, and each funnel has also two lines of miniature jets around it.

Between these funnels are straight lines of small jets, rayed out from the centre of the fountain, forming a six-pointed star. In each of these lines there are forty jets. Twenty of these throw their streams to the right and twenty to the left, bringing their waters over the lights that stream upward from the funnels. Each of the twelve funnels of the outer row has a fringe of seventy-four jets, which form sheafs of water, and lying just within this outer circle of funnels are twelve large pipes which project fancy streams of four different kinds arranged alternately around the circle.

Three of these form umbrellas of water, three throw up fountains of rose spray, three are whirling jets, and three are ball nozzles, which make globular showers of water. Twelve more nozzles, each three-fourths of an inch in diameter, lie just outside these outer funnels, and these throw up solid streams, which lean inward toward the centre geyser. Outside of these, and forming the extreme circle of jets, are twelve straight lines of tiny nozzles, each of which throws up sixteen streams of water in straight ribbons. These ribbons also lean inward, so as to bring their waters over the funnels of light, and when they are playing toward the central geyser, and each is illuminated in different colors, the effect resembles a May pole, with its gay ribbons.

Altogether there are nearly 2,000 jets in the fountain, and when all of them are in use it is estimated that it takes 100,000 gallons of water an hour to operate them. A row of white electric lights around the inside wall of the basin illuminates the waters at ordinary times.

Under the great basin is the operating room, where the electrician and his assistants produce the wonderful effects of color and light. A dozen pipes lead from the room to the centre of the fountain. Two of these pipes are only 2 inches in diameter, but the other ten are each 6 inches in diameter. The central display is divided into twelve distinct parts, and each of these is supplied with water from one of these pipes, and the water for each is controlled by a valve in the operating chamber. In the side of the basin next the arch are three glass windows.

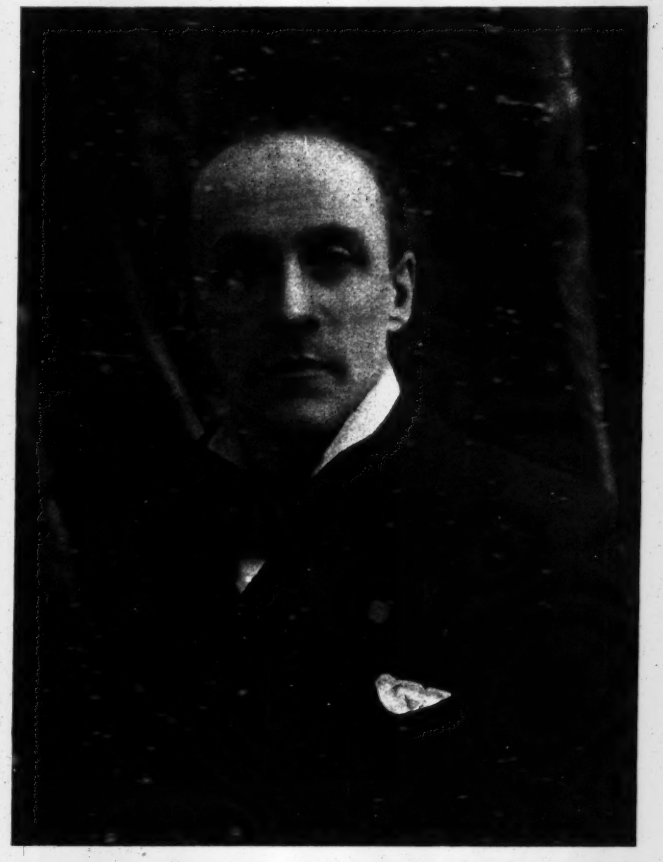
The operator who controls the jets and the colored lights stands underground in front of those windows and plays the fountain as a musician plays an organ. The operating chamber lies directly under the centre of the basin. It is octagonal in shape and is 45 feet across. Its roof is upheld by steel beams and columns and is formed of arches of corrugated steel, cement, and asphalt. Through this roof run the nineteen funnels, each 22 inches in diameter, and covered with plate glass. Under each funnel stands a powerful electric searchlight, fed by the 500-volt current of the trolley wires.

Hung from the ceiling beside each funnel is a rack of eight round steel frames, each of which contains a colored glass the size of the funnel. In these frames are glasses of each of the seven colors of the rainbow and one of black. Atached to an arm on each frame is a lever which runs to an air cylinder, and the arms are operated by compressed air. This air is furnished by an automatic electric compressor of the kind used to furnish air for brakes and whistles on electric cars.

Electric wires run to valves on each of these cylinders, and the pushing of buttons in the operating room lets the air into the cylinders or out again and so swings the disks of colored glass between the searchlights and the funnels or back again.

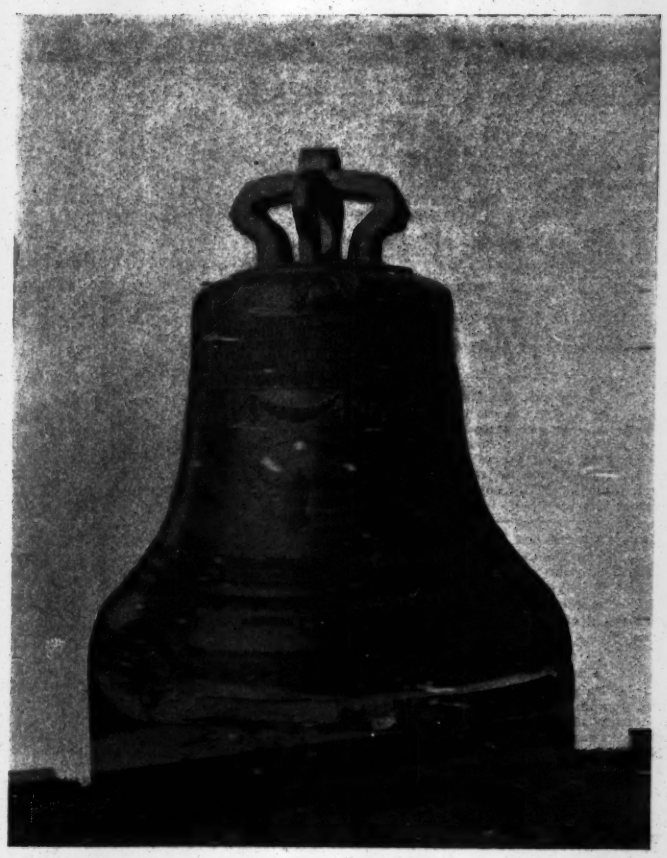
One man operates the searchlights and another attends to the fountain. He stands behind a long board in which is a set of push buttons, each one colored to show the colored glass disk which it controls. By operating these buttons he produces the beautiful effects in color upon the waters.

The man who designed and built the fountain is T. W. Darlington, and C. C. Martin was the consulting engineer. The fountain cost $24,500, and apparently it will soon earn the money by the pleasure it gives to the citizens of Brooklyn. The different views of the fountain shown herewith are the first photographs of it ever taken. They were taken at night, when a pure white light had been thrown upon the water.



ANTHONY HOPE'S LATEST PORTRAIT.

—Verplanck Colvin, in his report of the geodetic survey of the Adirondack region, says: "Amid these mountain solitudes are places where, in all probability, the foot of man never trod, and here the panther has his den among the rocks, and rears his savage kittens undisturbed save by the growl of bear or screech of lynx, or the hoarse croak of raven taking its share of the carcass of slain deer." Many men with guns have been looking for that place for years.



ST. AUGUSTINE'S BELL.
One of the Chime at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

ANTHONY HOPE'S VISIT.

Anthony Hope, the English novelist, will sail from London for this city in a few weeks. He is to visit some fifty of the principal cities of the country, under the management of Major James B. Pond, and read from the best-known of his works, such as "The Prisoner of Zenda," "A Change of Air," "A Man of Mark," "Sport Royal," "The Dolly Dialogues," and "Phroso." These readings are to be accompanied by notes and comments. As Mr. Hope has achieved a popularity as an after-dinner speaker second only to that of his fame as a writer, his coming will be welcome to Americans and profitable to him. The first appearance will be on Oct. 18.

ADRIFT.

Ever the water lily rocked
  Upon the rocking stream,
Where the little clouds, reflected, flocked
  And steered across her dream,
And ever she sighed, "Why must I stay
In the river's bend from day to day?
Oh, were I free to sail away,
  Where the seas with wonder teem!

"I know that I am fair," she said,
  "I watch it in the wave,
At anchor here in the river bed,
  That holds me like a grave.
What good is the sun's gold light to me—
Or what good a living thing to be,
When none draws ever nigh to see
  The beauty that I have!"

The bird in the alder farther flew,
  At the ending of his song;
The rat plunged in where the rushes grew,
  And paddled his way along;
The wind in the osiers stirred and sighed
That the current was swift and the world was wide—
And "Away! and away!" the ripples cried,
  And the river tide ran strong.

Was she happier when the stars were born,
  And the bird sat mute in the tree?
When she rocked and swayed with her cables torn,
  And felt that she was free?
When the banks slid backward on either hand,
For the rat had gnawed through her anchor strand,
And the wind had kissed her away from land,
  And was kissing her out to sea.

The river mouth was broad and black,
  With currents counter crossed,
Where the foam churned white in the eddy's track,
  And the scattered stars were lost.
No glimpse she saw of either bank,
But a waste of weed that heaved and sank,
Where from gulf to gulf she reeled and shrank,
  And from wave to wave she tossed.

The Sun uprose through a glory spread,
  And climbed by a cloudy stair,
And "What is the thing, O Sea," he said,
  "Your breakers are tumbling there?"
"That?" said the Sea, "with the muddled face,
And the cup all tattered and reft of grace?
A flower, they say, from some inland place,
  That once on a time was fair!"

—MAY PROBYN in Macmillan's Magazine.

THE CATHEDRAL CHIMES.

The nineteen bells which comprise the chimes in St. Patrick's Cathedral were blessed last Sunday by Archbishop Corrigan with appropriate ceremonies. When the bells are in position the Cathedral will have the largest set of chimes in the city, that of Trinity consisting of ten bells, and that of Grace Church of but nine.

The bells are gifts to the Cathedral, made by societies or individuals. They were ordered by William F. Pecher from the foundry of Georges & Francisque Paccard of Annecy, Savoy, more than a year ago. The Paccards have for generations devoted their lives to bell making, and some of the towers of the most famous churches in Europe bear the fruits of their handiwork.

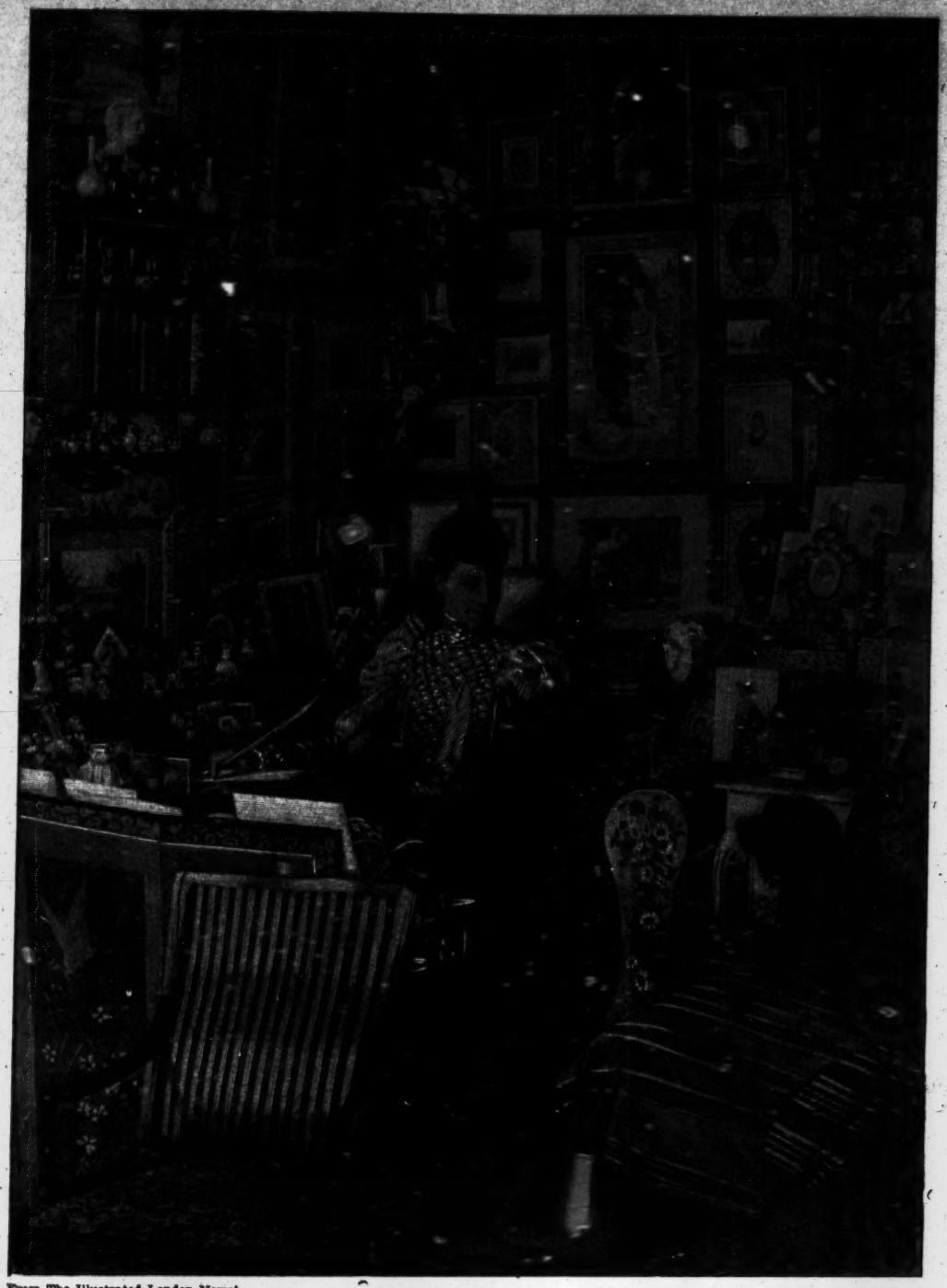
The bells of St. Patrick's chimes vary in weight from 300 pounds to 7,000, and each is stamped with the crucifix, the name of the bell, and that of its donor. They are said to have cost between $25,000 and $30,000. Bell No. 8, "St. Augustine," which was presented by Augustin Daly, was among the first to reach this city from Savoy. A photograph of this bell is here presented.

SHADOWS.

A burst of golden sunshine,
A whispering of the leaves,
A music ripple on the brook,
A joy, a wonder in each nook;
A sweeping shadow o'er the land,
A flushing of the tree-tops,
A crimsoning of the lake,
A peaceful mildness in the air,
A thought of hidden mysteries there,
A glorious fading of the sun—
  A Summer's day is done.

A joy in childhood's playthings,
A casting them aside;
A flash of golden youthhood's hour,
When joy breaks through the passing shower;
A castle-building in the air;
A cherished hope defeated;
A smile, a joy, a jaunt,
A gleam reflected from the past;
A sigh upon its bosom cast;
A mystery of a world unknown;
  And then—a soul has flown.

—A. ARMSTRONG in Chambers's Journal.



From The Illustrated London News.

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA OF WALES IN HER BOUDOIR.

Kentucky's Code of Honor.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"By gad, Sah," said the Colonel, turning blue with rage, "by gad, Major Squarebottle, you have insulted me and cast a tahnish on my good name, Sah. You have to retract, Sah, or meet me on the field of honah, Sah."

"But—but, Kunnel Slasher, really, Sah, I remember having made no remahks derogatory to youah charactah, Sah."

"I have been reliably infawmed that you said that I never pay a bet."

"It is a grievous mistake on the paht of yo' informant, Sah. I only said, Kunnel, that yo' nevah paid yo' debts."

"Majah, I beg yo' pahdon, I do, indeed. What will you take?"

A Custom House Incident.

From The Chicago Post.

They had just got the new scheme for inspecting baggage by X rays in operation, and the haughty young woman who had just got off the steamer was waiting to have hers inspected. Furthermore, she thought there had been more delay than was necessary, and she was somewhat provoked. Consequently, when one of the officials motioned her to step a little to one side she declined to move.

There was a short consultation among the officials, and one of them finally advanced toward her.

"If Madam would kindly"— he began.

"Sir!" she interrupted haughtily.

"It would be a great favor if you would move a little," he said, rather diffidently.

"Why should I?" she demanded. "It is decidedly presumptuous in you to speak to me at all. I've been waiting here fifteen minutes for my baggage, and during that time you haven't done a thing but stand there and look at me and talk to the other Inspectors."

"The fact is," explained the man in the same diffident way, as if something worried him, "that you are in the way."

"Of what?" she asked. "It seems to me that you are the most impudent set of officials that I ever knew. The idea of asking me to move as a mere matter of convenience to you! There's plenty of room to inspect the baggage without annoying me, and you ought to be at work at it now."

"But we can't," protested the man. "You see, we don't open the trunks any more. We just put them under the X rays and inspect them that way."

"Well, why don't you do it?" she demanded, irritably.

"Because, Madam—because"—

The inspector fidgeted about nervously.

"Because," he continued at last, "you're standing right in the rays now, where we want to put the trunks."

There was a scream, and the place was vacant.

A Generous Man.

From The Chicago Post.

"There are two hammocks here," she said, as she sat down in one of them.

"Well, there's no use of our being selfish," he replied, as he sat down in the same hammock. "Let some one else have the other."

A Victim of the Craze.

From The Chicago Record.

"Why did your daughter break her engagement with young Leathertop?"

"She concluded he wouldn't be able to stop smoking cigarettes long enough to get married."

Easily Explained.

From The Chicago Post.

"Did you know that English colonial women marry more titled Englishmen than American women do?"

"No. How do you explain it?"

"I think they must bid higher."

Bobby's Pleasant Day.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Well, Bobby, have you had a pleasant day?"

"Yes'm; me and Jack took our three pups an' went over t' play with Billy Perkins's four cats."

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The Artistic Temperament.

From The Washington Star.

A colored man was reclining against a fence near the brick yard on a sunny afternoon, playing a mouth harmonica. He was oblivious to his surroundings. His soul soared with his melodies into the distant blue. To the white man who chanced to pass it did not occur that the musician, having solved for himself the problem of happiness without riches, was entitled to enjoy the benefits of his discovery without interruption.

"You're a pretty good player on that instrument," he remarked.

The performer did no more than let his eyes drop in response to the compliment. His was the indifference of the virtuoso who takes applause as a matter of course.

"I don't know much about music," the intruder persisted. "I'd rather hear just a plain tune like that than something classical by a big band. I used to try to play the harmonica when I was a boy, but I didn't make any progress. It's one of those accomplishments that comes natural to some people, while others might practice a lifetime without learning. And there's no use of trying to understand why. You can't define genius."

During this speech the colored man had gone along with his music, playing with sufficient softness to allow him to hear what was being said. The observations were not of sufficient importance to move him to reply.

"My brother is very fond of that kind of music, too," the visitor resumed. "I tell you what I wish you would do. Come around to our house and play for us some evening."

"You all's brothuh kin come along hyuh an' listen," was the unconcerned answer. "I mos' allus plays 'bout dis time."

"Oh, that's all right; I understand. I'll pay you for it."

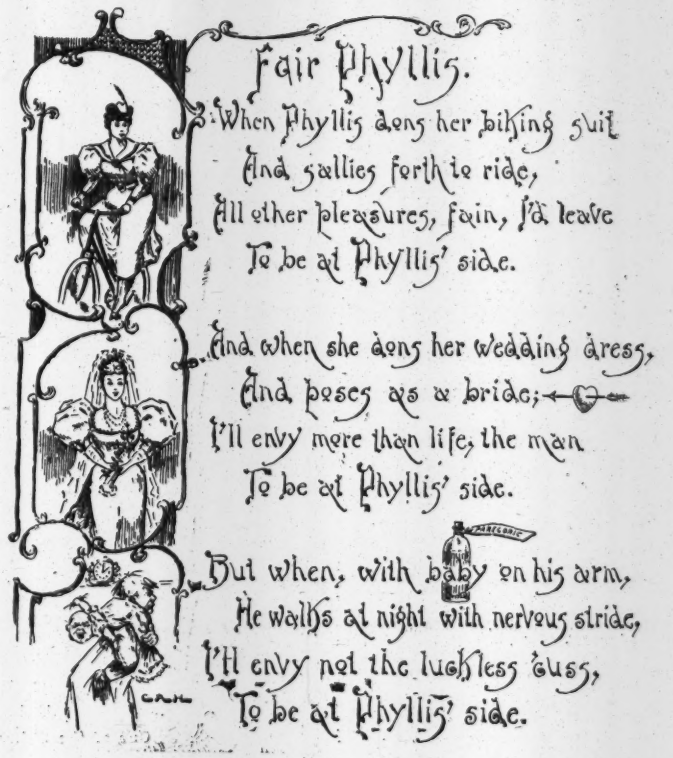
"I doesn' want no pay."

"Oh, I wouldn't think of asking you to make the trip for nothing."

"I isn't gwineter make de trip 'tall."

"Why not?"

"'Case dishere's de way I loafs. I likes ter play dis music. It's how I takes mer res'. An' ef I goes takin' money foh it, den I'll be wuckin' jes' de same as evuh, an' de fus' ting I knows I'll hafter be took ter de hospital foh ovuh-exertion."


Fair Phyllis.
When Phyllis dons her bathing suit
And sallies forth to ride,
All other pleasures, fain, I'd leave
To be at Phyllis' side.
And when she dons her wedding dress,
And poses as a bride;
I'll envy more than life, the man
To be at Phyllis' side.
But when, with baby on his arm,
He walks at night with nervous stride,
I'll envy not the luckless cuss,
To be at Phyllis' side.
PABTLONIC